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FOURTH SESSION, SEVENTH LEGISLATURE

OF THE

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SESSION 1894.

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LIST OF SESSIONAL PAPERS

ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

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No. 2.. Estimates for the service of the Province until the Estimates of the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.* Estimates for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. *Printed.* Estimates required for the service of the Province until the Estimates for the year are finally passed. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Not printed.* Estimates (Supplementary) for the year 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April and 1st May, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 3.. Report of the Minister of Education for the year 1893, with the statistics of 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 6th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 4.. Report of the Commissioners on Schools in the Counties of Prescott and Russell, in which the French language is taught, Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 5.. Report of the Upper Canada College for the year ending 30th June, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 6.. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing the number of Royal Commissions issued since Confederation, together with the date of the issue thereof, subjects inquired into, costs of each with names of Commissioners and amounts paid to each. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. Mr. *Marter.* *Printed.*

No. 7.. Report of the Toronto University for the year 1892-93. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 8.. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, of the Toronto University, on the income and expenditure, 1893-94, of the Medical Faculty. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 9.. Report of the Standing Committee of the University of Toronto, on Finance, for the year 1893-94. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 10.. Report of the Canadian Institute for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 12.. Report of the Provincial Board of Health for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 24th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 13.. Report of the Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 14.. Report of the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 15.. Report of the Department of Immigration for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 16.. Report of the Inspector of Division Courts for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 17.. Report of the Ontario Fish and Game Commission for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 18.. Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 19.. Report on the working of the Tavern and Shop License Acts, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 20.. Report of the Commissioner of Public Works for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 7th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 21.. Report of the Bureau of Mines. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 22.. Reports on the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 23.. Report of the Commissioners of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park. for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 26th March, 1894, *Printed.*

No. 24.. Report of the Inspector of Legal Offices for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 25.. Report of the Master of Titles for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 27.. Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 28.. Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 29.. Report upon the Hospitals of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 30.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Blind at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 31.. Report upon the Ontario Institution for the education of the Deaf and Dumb at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 32. Report of the Ontario Agricultural College and of the Agricultural and Experimental Union, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 27th February, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 34.. Reports of the Dairymen's and Creameries' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 36.. Report of the Farmers' Institutes for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 37.. Report of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 38.. Report of the Bee-Keepers' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 14th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 39.. Report of the Agriculture and Arts Association, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 40.. Report of the Poultry Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd March, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 41.. Report of the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Association of Ontario, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 42 .. Report of the Inspectors of Factories for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 43 .. Return to Orders of the House of the tenth day of April and nineteenth day of May, 1893, and of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, respectively, for a Return of the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown or were employed in, or in connection with any Department or branch of the Public Service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment any salary or remuneration was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or any special Fund applicable for the purpose, or by fees or otherwise, and whether the office or employment was permanent or temporary, together with a statement of the salary or remuneration attached to or payable in respect of each such office or employment, and the amount paid in the said year to each of such persons, and the date when each permanent office was created, and for a like Return for the year 1892 ; the several branches of the Public Services to which such Return relates to be classified therein as nearly as practicable as the same are classified in the Public Accounts. And a Return shewing in addition to, and as part of the Return, relating to the Public Service, ordered by the House on the tenth day of April last, the number of the letters written from each of the Departments of the Government of the Province during the years 1871 and 1892 respectively, relating exclusively to the Public Service, and distinguishing, as far as practicable, those written by the different branches of each Department. And giving also a statement from each of the Departments shewing comparatively the volume of business done in each Department during the said years 1871 and 1892, such statement to classify, so far as practicable, the business under general heads, and to set out the causes of increase or decrease under each head, and to specify the branches of the Public Service and the additions thereto, which have come into existence since the year 1871. And a Return shewing in addition to the information for the years 1871 and 1892, like information for the year 1873. Presented to the Legislature, 3rd April, 1894. Messieurs *Meredith*, *Davis* and *Balfour*. *Printed.*

No. 44 .. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

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No. 44 .. Report of the Bureau of Industries for the Province, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 45 .. Report on the Tenders for Departmental and Legislative Printing and Binding, with contract with Warwick Bros. and Rutter. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 46 .. Return from the Records of the several Elections to the Legislative Assembly, in the Electoral Districts of the North Riding of the County of Bruce; the East Riding of the County of Lambton, and the South Riding of the County of Lanark, since the General Election of 1890, shewing (1) the number of Votes polled for each Candidate in each Electoral District; (2) the majority whereby each successful candidate was returned; (3) the total number of Votes polled in each District; (4) the number of Votes remaining unpolled; (5) the number of names on the Voters' List in each District; (6) the number of Ballot Papers sent out and how disposed of in each Polling Sub-division; (7) the number of Tendered Ballots sent out; (8) the population of each District as shewn by the Census. Presented to the Legislature, 14th February and 9th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 47 .. Report of work under the Neglected Children's Protection Act for the six months ending 31st December, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 48 .. Report of the Librarian on the state of the Library. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 49 .. Statement as to the disposal of the Revised Statutes, 1887, for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 50 .. Statement as to the disposal of the Sessional Statutes for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 51 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-fourth day of April, 1893, for a Return, giving the report of the Committee of the Senate of the University of Toronto appointed to enquire into the erection of the Biological Buildings, with the evidence upon which the said report is based; also, copies of all correspondence with the Government regarding the proposed Park Hospital, and all papers relating to the said Park Hospital, and all reports of any action taken in regard to the said Park Hospital scheme, or regarding any action which may have been or may be in contemplation by the Senate of the University of Toronto, the University Trustees or the Park Hospital Trustees; in connection with the lots leased to the Park Hospital Trustees; also copies of any correspondence with the Government having reference to matters bearing upon Medical Education in Ontario and the relation of the University of Toronto thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 19th February, 1894. Mr. *Preston.* *Printed.*

No. 52 .. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, praying that he will cause to be laid before the House a Return, shewing as to what offices, or services, Orders in Council have been passed commuting the fees; the date of the Orders in Council; the amount of the commutation allowances, with a schedule or table shewing the amounts paid to each official in each year since the Order in Council was passed, and the amount received by the Province in each year from the fees of his office. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Hudson*. *Printed*.

No. 53 .. Supplementary Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of April, 1892, for a Return shewing by townships the amount remaining unpaid on the 31st December last on lands sold, of (1) Crown Lands, (2) Common School Lands, (3) Grammar School Lands, (4) Railway Lands, and the aggregate amount due in respect of each of the said classes of lands distinguishing the amounts due for principal and interest respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Meredith*. *Printed*.

No. 54 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the number and names of places visited in the different electoral constituencies in the Province in each of the years 1891 and 1892 by the Travelling Dairy, the number of persons forming the staff of each Dairy, the salaries paid, the travelling and other expenses incurred, and the manner in which these travelling expenses were paid. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Preston*. *Not printed*.

No. 55 .. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the numbers of Reeves comprising the various County Councils of the Province in the years 1887 and 1892 respectively, together with the statement of the amount paid as indemnity and the assessment of each of the said Municipalities in each of the above mentioned years. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Brant)*. *Printed*.

No. 56 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the conditions of policies ordinarily used by fire Insurance Companies in Ontario. Firstly—Companies using policies without conditions, or with conditions less than the statutory ones. Secondly—Those using statutory conditions only. Thirdly—Those imposing additional conditions to the statutory conditions, and the nature of such conditions. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Monk*. *Not printed*,

No. 57 .. Return to an Order of the House of the seventeenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the number of resignations, dismissals and suspensions of License Commissioners and Inspectors for the years 1890-91 and '92. Also, copies of all papers and correspondence connected therewith, and instructions to special Agents, and names of Commissioners and Inspectors so dismissed or suspended, or who have resigned, and the causes of such resignation, dismissal or suspension. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson*. *Printed*.

No. 58 .. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return, so far as the facts appear from the papers filed, and the books in the office at Osgoode Hall, relating to the motions and other matters heard and disposed of from first day of November, 1892, to first day of May, 1893, by or before a Judge of the High Court, sitting in Court at Osgoode Hall, in the Chancery Division, and in the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas Divisions of the High Court respectively—exclusive of trials at sittings for trials. Such Return to shew and classify as far as practicable under general heads the nature of the various motions and proceedings in Single Court. Also, shewing which of them were unopposed and which of them were disposed of upon consent of parties. Also, shewing the style in short form, of the several actions, causes and matters, and in what counties the same respectively originated. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Guthrie*. *Printed.*

No. 59 .. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return of a copy of the application for and Petition against the granting of a Tavern or other liquor license to Mr. Scott, of the City of Windsor, together with copies of all correspondence, minutes, proceedings and papers relating thereto. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *White*. *Not printed.*

No. 60 .. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing how many indictments have been placed before the Grand Jury in the County of Hastings for the last six years; in how many cases were true Bills found; how many cases were there in which the parties charged were in the County at the time of preferring the indictments; in how many cases have the persons charged been brought back under extradition or otherwise, and what has been the cost to the County of Hastings. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Hudson*. *Not printed.*

No. 61 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing as to the names of Life Insurance Companies doing business in Ontario among the industrial classes and receiving premiums of one dollar or under, weekly, and shewing an unusual condition in the policies. Shewing also, the number and names, so far as ascertainable, of cases disputed or contested by such companies during the last two years and the amount involved. And the defences set up to such cases. Presented to the Legislature, 16th February, 1894. Mr. *Monk*. *Printed.*

No. 62 .. Return to an Order of the House of the eleventh day of March, 1892, for a Return shewing, in monthly form, the Expenditure in the Public Institutions of the Province from the year 1883 to the year 1891, both inclusive. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1894. Mr. *H. E. Clarke, (Toronto)*. *Printed.*

No. 63 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of April, 1893, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between any

member of the Government and any other person or persons respecting prosecutions under the Game Laws in the Counties of Lennox and Addington, and for copies of returns of all convictions for offences under the Game Laws in said Counties since the 1st July, 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 22nd February, 1894. Mr. *Reid. Not printed.*

No. 64 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1893, for a Return shewing the amount due in the year 1889, by Alexander McLaren, for dues on timber cut on the berth in the Township of Wilberforce, of which he was licensee and of the amount accepted in payment of his indebtedness and of copies of all correspondence with reference to such indebtedness, and the settlement of it and of all reports by an officer of the Department in reference thereto, and as to the quantity of timber cut by the licensee and as to the value of the license. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd February, 1894. Mr. *Miscampbell. Not printed.*

No. 65 .. Report of the Inspector of Registry Offices for the year 1893, together with a statement of the Returns of the Fees and Emoluments of the Registrars of Ontario for the same year. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 66 .. Copy of an Order in Council approving of an Agreement with the Methodist Book Room and Publishing House, Toronto, respecting the publication of the Public School Text Book on Physiology and Temperance. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894 *Not printed.*

No. 67 .. Copy of a Minute of the Department of Education approving of certain Regulations of the Department. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 68.. Copy of an Order in Council appointing Samuel B. Sinclair, B.A,, Vice-Principal of the Provincial Normal School at Ottawa. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 69.. Detailed Statement of all Bonds and Securities recorded in the Provincial Registrar's Office since the last Return submitted to the Legislature, and made in accordance with the provisions of R.S.O., Cap. 15, Sec. 23. Presented to the Legislature, 26th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 70.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-seventh day of February, 1894, for a Return, from the Records of the Votes cast "yes" and "no" on the question of Prohibition on 1st January last under 56 Vict. Cap. 41, showing (1) The number of male votes polled in each Municipality; (2) The number of female votes so polled; (3) The total votes cast; (4) The male and female and total majorities; (5) The number of males and females voting; (6) The number of male and female votes on voters' lists, and number of such votes unpolled; (7) The number of spoiled and rejected ballots; and a further Return showing in detail; (8) The male votes cast in each

electoral district of the Province; (9) The majorities "yes" and "no" in each such electoral district, and the total numbers of male votes cast; (10) The total male votes on voters' lists and unpolled, and (11) A statement of votes polled at the general election for the Legislative Assembly in 1890, with the total votes on voters' lists and unpolled at such election. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. Mr. *McKay* (*Oxford.*) *Printed.*

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No. 71.. Report of the Inspector of the House of Industry and Refuge of the County of Elgin. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 72.. Report of the Directors of the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company, with the Financial Statement for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 28th February, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 73.. Statement of the affairs of the Toronto General Trusts Company for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 1st March, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 74.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of April, 1893, for a Return of all timber berths which have been sold or disposed of which were not under license in the year 1889, and a like Return for each of the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. Presented to the Legislature, 5th March, 1894. Mr. *Meredith.* *Printed.*

No. 75.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return of the number of cases now standing for argument in the Court of Appeal, and the number which were standing for argument on the first days of January, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 13th and 26th March, 1894. Mr. *Meredith.* *Printed.*

No. 76.. Correspondence, letters and accounts in connection with the employment of Mr. R. A. Waite as Architect of the new Parliament and Departmental Buildings, and the claim made by him in respect of his services as such Architect. Presented to the Legislature, 15th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 77.. Contract with Messieurs Barber Bros. for the supply of Printing Paper for the five years ending 31st December, 1898. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 78.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of February, 1894, for a Return of a copy of the report made to the Government in 1893, by Mr. J. K. Stewart, Provincial Inspector of Licenses, respecting the operation of the License Law in the City of Hamilton, and the accommodation provided by the places licensed in the city. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto.*) *Printed.*

No. 79.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of February, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and reports with regard to the application or claim of Samuel Spicknell, formerly an employee in the Insane Asylum at London, for a gratuity or allowance, on his ceasing to be employed in the Public Service of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 19th March, 1894. Mr. *Meredith.* *Not printed.*

No. 80.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the amounts expended in connection with the Provincial binder twine industry, (1) for buildings, (2) for machinery, (3) for materials, up to 30th September, 1893, (4) for labour and superintendence, with the names of foreman or superintendents employed and the wages or salary paid to each of them up to 30th September, 1893; and showing also, (1) the total output of twine in quantity and the amounts realized therefrom, giving the names from whom the same were received and the dates of the receipt of each sum prior to 30th September, 1893; (2) the total quantity of twine on hand; (3) the total quantity of material on hand on 30th September, 1893; (4) the amounts (if any) remaining unpaid by the purchasers, with names of the persons by whom the same are payable; (5) the names of the agents employed for the sale or disposal of the twine, and the remuneration paid or payable to each of them; (6) and a statement of the number of prisoners employed in connection with the industry and of the time during which they were employed. Presented to the Legislature, 28th March, 1894. Mr. *Preston.* *Printed.*

No. 81.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of February, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with an application for a supply of timber for a local saw mill in the Township of Tyendenaga, in the County of Hastings, by Mr. Fraser Chisholm, of the said township. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Hastings.)* *Not printed.*

No. 82.. Return to an Order of the House of the twelfth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing to whom the Island at Hamilton Beach is leased; the terms of the lease; the amount of annual rental; how the lease was obtained, whether by public auction or private arrangement. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed*

No. 83.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all moneys paid by the Government for Colonization Roads in the Township of Smith, in the County of Peterborough for the years 1890-91-92-93. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Willoughby.* *Not printed.*

No. 84.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the Riding of North Ontario during the year 1893. Also, shewing all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses during the same year, distinguishing the amounts paid for salary and the

amounts paid for expenses Also, of the particulars of any fines which may have been remitted during the same year. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector, in his official capacity, during the same year, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the same time, shewing to whom and for what purposes they were paid. Presented to the Legislature, 29th March, 1894. Mr. *Glendinning.* *Not printed.*

No. 85.. Return to an Order of the House of the seventh day of March, 1894, for a Return of the number of Reeves and Deputy-Reeves comprising the several County Councils of the Province for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1894. Mr. *McKechnie.* *Printed.*

No. 86.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March 1894, for a Return giving a copy of the Report of Mr. Stewart, Provincial License Inspector, as to the charge that certain License Commissioners in the County of Elgin were owners of licensed premises, and that licenses were refused certain parties on political grounds. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1894. Mr. *McColl.* *Printed.*

No. 87.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return of copies of all correspondence, commission report and all other documents and papers relating to certain charges made by Robert McDonald against Detective Thomas McKee, of the City of Windsor, and of the disposition of the matter. Presented to the Legislature, 2nd April, 1894. Mr. *White.* *Not printed.*

No. 88.. Copy of the Commission issued to the Honourable T. A. Boyd and others to enquire into and to collect and report to the Lieutenant-Governor upon the facts bearing on the various views which have been expressed with respect to the mode of remunerating and appointing certain Provincial Officials, now paid by fees, including the practice and experience of other countries Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 89.. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing what system of payment the Government adopted in dealing with stockmen at the Columbian Exposition. The amount each owner received for fares, maintenance, caretaking or for any other purpose, distinguishing each amount and giving the name of each owner. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1894. Mr. *McKay* (*Victoria.*) *Not printed.*

No. 90.. Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March last, for a Return of a detailed statement for 1893 of all fees and emoluments of the Registrars of Deeds for the County of Dufferin in connection with his office. Presented to the Legislature, 5th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin.*) *Not printed.*

No. 91... Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between Mrs. M. H. M.

Davidson and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to her application for a license in the years 1892 and 1893, for the Albion Hotel, in the Village of Shannonville. Presented to the Legislature, 6th April, 1894. Mr. *Hudson.* *Not printed.*

No. 92 .. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing amount collected on account of the Municipal Loan Fund from Confederation until 31st December, 1871. Also, collections on account of Crown, Clergy, Common School, Grammar and Mining Lands in the same period, and collections on same lands in the four years ending 31st December, 1893. Shewing, also, collections on account of Municipal Loan Fund in 1872. Presented to the Legislature, 11th April, 1894. Mr. *Gibson* (*Huron.*) *Printed.*

No. 93 .. Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March, 1894, for a Return of all convictions under the Liquor License Act in the County of Dufferin during the years 1892 and 1893. Also, of all moneys paid to the License Inspector for salary and expenses, giving the amount paid for salary and expenses separately Also, the particulars of all fines that may have been remitted. Also, the gross amount of money received by the Inspector during the said term, and a detailed statement of the amounts disbursed by him during the said time, shewing to whom and for what such disbursements were made. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr* (*Dufferin.*) *Not printed.*

No. 94 .. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence between the Council of the County of Elgin and the Government with regard to an increased grant to the County, under the provisions of the Act respecting the establishment of Houses of Industry. Presented to the Legislature, 12th April, 1894. Mr. *McColl.* *Not printed.*

No. 95 .. Return to an Order of the House of the first day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing (1) the advertisements for the sale of the cattle offered for sale at the Agricultural College in December last; (2) the conditions of sale; (3) a list of the names of the purchasers and the prices paid for the animals sold; (4) a list of the animals of which the purchasers refused to complete the sale; (5) a statement of the animals sold and afterwards returned; (6) a list of the animals in respect of which the test for tuberculosis was applied, and statement of the result in each case. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1894. Mr. *McColl.* *Printed.*

No. 96 .. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1894, for a Return giving an itemized statement of all expenditures and disbursements in connection with East Northumberland Registry Office for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893, shewing the number of employees, the name of each employee and the period in each year during which he or she was employed. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1894. Mr. *Willoughby.* *Printed.*

No. 97 . . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March last for a Return giving the name of the Dam of each Calf offered for sale from the Ontario Experimental Farm and Dairy in the year 1893, and where such Dam was purchased. Presented to the Legislature, 13th April, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson. Not printed.*

No. 98 . . Report of N. Awrey, Esquire, M.P.P., as Ontario Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 99 . . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, for a Return shewing the number of persons employed, temporarily or permanently, by the Government in the service of the Province on the 31st December, 1893, together with their names, ages, nationality, religion, salary, occupation, place of residence and date of appointment; but not including mechanics, artisans, laborers or like employees whose engagement or employment was of a merely temporary character. Also, a similar Return as to all Sessional Clerks employed during the Sessions of 1893 and 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *Balfour. Printed.*

No. 100.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the gross fees or emoluments of each Division Court Clerk and Bailiff in the Province for the year 1893; the net emoluments of such clerks as have paid any sum to the Provincial Treasurer in pursuance of Chapter 17, 55 Victoria, intituled, "An Act respecting the Fees of certain Public Officers." Also, the several amounts paid, or to be paid, under the provisions of the Division Courts Act, to the Provincial Treasurer in each year for the ten years ending on the 31st December, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *Marter. Printed.*

No. 101 . . Return to an Order of the House of the sixteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return giving a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Law Society of Ontario for the year 1893. Also, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Society on the first day of January, 1894. Also, a statement shewing the objects and purposes to which the funds of the Society are applicable. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *Balfour. Printed.*

No. 102 . . Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-first day of March, 1894, for a Return of a copy of the report of His Honour the Junior Judge of the County of Essex which led to the dismissal or resignation of Aurele Pacaud, a bailiff of the 7th Division Court of the County of Essex, together with copies of all correspondence, evidence, statements, reports and other papers and documents relating to the matter. Presented to the Legislature, 17th April, 1894. Mr. *White. Not printed.*

No. 103... Analysis of Reports of County and Township Agricultural and Horticultural Societies for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 104... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-second day of February, 1894, for a Return, duly compiled from the Census Returns for the year 1891, of the Federal Census for the Province, shewing the population for each county and district and the municipalities situate therein, the population of the unorganized territory and the Provincial Electoral Districts. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Brant.)* *Printed.*

No. 105... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-sixth day of February, 1894, for a Return shewing the number of inquests held during the past three years on the death of persons committed for vagrancy, in the gaols, prisons, houses of correction, lockups or houses of industry, and the cost in connection with the finding of such inquests. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin.)* *Not printed.*

No. 106... Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1894, for a Return from the Provincial Inspector of Registry Offices, from his memoranda made at his inspection of Registry Offices in 1892, of the last instrument received for registration in each municipality in each Registration Division; the last instrument copied in each municipality in each division, and the last instrument compared in each municipality in each division, with a like Return from the same memoranda for 1893, with the dates of the inspections in each division in each year. Presented to the Legislature, 18th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Hastings.)* *Printed.*

No. 107... Estimated sales for the year 1894, from the Central Prison Industries. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 108... Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-eighth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing (1) the salaries of all City and County Treasurers; (2) the total amount of all fees or other emoluments received by the Treasurers by reason of their offices. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. Mr. *Bishop.* *Printed.*

No. 109... Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the salaries of all City and County Clerks in the Province for the year 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 19th April, 1894. Mr. *Clancy.* *Printed.*

No. 110.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1894, for a Return of copies of the evidence in the inquest on one Maton, held at the Village of Carleton on October 3rd, 1893, together with copies of all correspondence between the Coroner and the County Crown Attorney and the County Crown Attorney and the Attorney-General. Presented to the Legislature, 20th April, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed.*

No. 111.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing separately, the total municipal and school expenditure of each County, Township, City, Town and Village in the Province for the years 1883 and 1893, respectively. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *Balfour.* *Printed.*

No. 112.. Return to an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the nineteenth day of March, 1894, praying that His Honour will cause to be laid before this House a Return of a copy of the original plan shewing the location of Russell Square in the City of Toronto, and of all instructions, Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the survey or laying out of the Square. Also, of a copy of Letters Patent thereof, and of all Orders in Council, minutes and correspondence relating to the issue of such Letters Patent and relating to any subsequent disposition or appropriation of the land, and of all correspondence, petitions and documents with reference to the claim of the Corporation of the City of Toronto to said Square, and the diversion of it from the purposes for which it was originally designed. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *Clarke* (*Toronto.*) *Printed.*

No. 113.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the full amount of the Government grant to the Agricultural and Arts Board, and a detailed statement of its expenditure for the past five years. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *Preston.* *Not printed.*

No. 114.. Return to an Order of the House of the fourth day of April, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence in connection with the granting of a shop license for the sale of liquor to one Joseph Aspinall, of the Town of Tilsonburgh, in the South Riding of Oxford, for the years 1893-4. Also, copies of all papers and documents in possession of the Government, or any official thereof, relating to the said license, together with a copy of the Report of the Chief Inspector, who enquired into the complaint that the license was fraudulently granted. Presented to the Legislature, 23rd April, 1894. Mr. *McCleary.* *Not printed.*

No. 115.. Petition, correspondence and general information in respect of the application for grants of Public money in aid of the construction of certain portions of the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa, the Northern and Pacific Junction, the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound, and the Ontario and Rainy River Railways. Presented to the Legislature, 25th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 116.. Return to an Order of the House of the sixth day of April, 1894, for a Return from each Registration Division in Ontario, shewing all losses sustained by reason of errors or omissions on the part of officials of said divisions, with the names of parties to whom paid; dates of payment and the nature of error or omission, such Return to extend over the last ten years. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood* (*Hastings.*) *Printed.*

No. 117.. Return to an Order of the House of the second day of March, 1894, for a Return from each municipality in the Province, other than Counties, showing that the rate of taxation therein (1) for municipal purposes, (2) for school purposes, (3) total. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *Clarke* (*Lanark.*) *Printed.*

No. 118.. Rules, Orders and Forms of the Division Courts of Ontario, as adopted by the Board of County Judges, 1894. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 119.. Return to an Order of the House of the nineteenth day of March, 1894, for a Return, shewing the number of acres sold by the Government in what was called the Disputed Territory, and shewing also the number of square miles of timber limits under license therein, and what has accrued by way of revenue up to the fifteenth day of March, 1894. And what has, during the same period, been expended by the Province within the said Territory. And also, what is the liability of the Province in respect of Indian Lands. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *Gibson (Huron.) Printed.*

No. 120.. Return to an Order of the House of the ninth day of April, 1894, for a Return shewing the date of the appointment of F. Maguire, of St. Catharines, as Inspector of immigrants at Niagara Falls, Ontario. Shewing also, what duties he performs; how many hours daily he is on duty and what salary he receives. And if he is still under pay, what allowance he receives; what are his qualificatians for the office, and if he has had any medical training. Shewing also, by whom his duties are performed during his absence; who performed similar duties before his appointment, and at what salary. Shewing also, if there are similar officials at other points on the frontier, giving name, dates of appointment and salaries. Presented to the Legislature, 26th April, 1894. Mr. *McCleary. Not printed.*

No. 121.. A compilation of the Labour Laws. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Printed.*

No. 122.. Return to an Order of the House of the fifth day of March, 1894, for a Return shewing the date of the dismissal of William Young, Farm Instructor at the Reformatory for Boys at Penetanguishene. The length of time he was in the service; the cause of his dismissal; the amount paid him as a gratuity, together with the amounts, if any, paid him for rent allowance or otherwise since his dismissal. Also, copies of all correspondence between the said Young and the Government, or any officer thereof, relating to his dismissal, the payment of a gratuity or otherwise. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. Mr. *Clancy. Not printed.*

No. 123.. Report of the Provincial Inspector into the charges preferred against J. B. White, License Inspector for the District of Manitoulin, together with a copy of the evidence taken at the investigation. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 124.. Commission, evidence and report in respect of the inquiry concerning the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm held by John Winchester, John Watterworth and John S. Pearce, Esquires. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. *Not printed.*

No. 125. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1894, for a Return setting forth the Cities, Towns and Incorporated Villages in Ontario in which Free Libraries and Mechanics' Institutes have been established. Shewing, as well, the unincorporated Villages in which Mechanics' Institutes or reading rooms have been established, and shewing the Electoral Districts in which Farmers' Institutes have not been established. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Brant.)* *Not printed.*

No. 126. Return to an Order of the House of the twentieth day of April, 1894, for a Return of copies of all correspondence and communications which have passed between the Municipal Council of the Town of Goderich, or any officer or member thereof, or any ratepayer of the said town, and any member or officer of the Government, with reference to the appointment of a Police Magistrate for the said town; and also, of all Petitions for or against the appointment. Presented to the Legislature, 27th April, 1894. Mr. *Whitney.* *Not printed.*

No. 127. Return to an Order of the House of the thirtieth day of March, 1894, for a Return of copies of all papers, letters, statements and documents in connection with the charges of G. A. Dorian, against Dr. P. H. Bryce, Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, with a copy of the evidence adduced, and the finding of the Commissioners. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1894. Mr. *Ryerson.* *Not printed.*

No. 128. Return to an Order of the House of the eighteenth day of April, 1894, for a Return shewing what amount of the Public School grant—not including the Poor Schools grant—was apportioned to cities, towns and those incorporated villages containing High Schools or Collegiate Institutes for the years 1882 and 1892 respectively, and the amount to the remaining municipalities of the Province. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1894. Mr. *Meacham.* *Not printed.*

No. 129. Return to an Order of the House of the twenty-third day of April, 1894, for a Return of a detailed statement, for the years 1890 and 1891, of the fees and emoluments of the Registrar of Deeds for the County of Dufferin in connection with his office, with the dates and amounts of rebates for each year paid to the County. Presented to the Legislature, 30th April, 1894. Mr. *Barr (Dufferin.)* *Not printed.*

No. 130. Return to an Order of the House of the eighth day of May, 1893, for a Return shewing the names of all persons, firms or companies, indebted to the Province on the first day of January, 1893, on account of timber dues, ground rent or bonuses for timber limits; the amount of indebtedness in each case; the balance, if any, due by such persons, firms or companies on the first day of January, in each year since 1886, and the total amount of such indebtedness on the first day of January, 1893. Presented to the Legislature, 4th May, 1894. Mr. *Wood (Hastings.)* *Not printed.*

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

AND

SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1892

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

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1893.

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DOMINION SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

1892.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

I have the honor to submit herewith the Fourth Annual Report of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HODSON,

Secretary

OFFICERS FOR 1893.

President	James Russell	Richmond Hill
Vice-President	John Jackson	Abingdon.
Secretary	F. W. Hodson	London.
Treasurer	F. R. Shore	London.
Directors :		
Cotswolds	J. C. Snell	Edmonton.
Leicesters	John Kelly	Shakespeare
Southdowns	A. Simenton	Blackheath.
Shropshires	R. Gibson	Delaware.
Oxfords	James Tolton	Walkerton.
Hampshires	John Kelly	Shakespeare.
Lincolns	W. Oliver	Avonbank.
Horned Dorsets	J. A. McGillivray	Uxbridge.
Merinos	W. Smith	Fairfield Plains.
General	John I. Hobson	Mosboro'.
Auditors	John S. Pearce	London.
	W. Walker	Ilderton.

MEMBERS

OF THE

DOMINION SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,

FOR 1892 OR 1893

Name.	Post Office.	Breeder of
Arkell, Peter	Teeswater, Ont	Oxfords.
Arkell, Henry	Teeswater, Ont	Oxfords.
Allin, Samuel	Box 205, Bowmanville, Ont	Shropshires.
Awrey, N., M.P.P.	Binbrook, Ont.	
Armour, Andrew	Dunnville, Ont.	Leicesters.
Benninghoff, F. W.	Greenville, Pa	Dorset Horns.
Brown, A.	Bethel, Ont	Shropshires.
Birdsall, F. & Son	Birdsalls, Ont	Oxfords.
Birrell, David	Greenwood, Ont	Cotswolds.
Baird, Geo.	Clinton, Ont	Shropshires.
Buskin, John	Wode House, Ont.	Shropshires.
Currelley, T. & Son	Fullarton, Ont	Leicesters
Cooper & Nephews	Galveston, Tex	Cooper's Sheep D p.
Conworth, John	Paris, Ont	Shropshires.
Campbell, M.	Northwood, Ont	Leicesters.
Coxworth, S.	Claremont, Ont	Cotswolds.
Campbell, J. & J. K	Palmerston, Ont	Leicesters.
Calder, Chas.	Brooklin, Ont	Shropshires.
Dryden, Hon John.	Toronto, Ont.	Shropshires.
Dale, David H.	Glendale, Ont	Southdowns.
Dickison, Wm	Mildmay, Ont	Oxfords.
Douglas, T. C.	Galt, Ont	Southdowns
Davies, Robt	Toronto, Ont	Shropshires.
Dick n, John.	Milton West, Ont	Shropshires.
Donaldson, W.	South Zorra, Ont	Shropshires.
Frazer, Thomas	Brucefield, Ont	Shropshires.
Frear, Alex.	Ithaca, N.Y	Southdowns.
Frink, B. H.	Napanee, Ont	Cotswolds.
Gibson, R	Delaware, Ont	Shropshires.
Gibson, John	Denfield, Ont	Lincolns.
Geary, John	London, Ont	Lincolns.
Gowanlock, Robt.	Maple Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Gardhouse, John & Sons	Highfield, Ont	Leicesters.
Glen, Wm. P.	Glanworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Garnham, E. A.	Straffordville, Ont	Leicesters.
Gilmore, A.	Huntingdon, P. Q	Oxfords.
Hanmer, D. G.	Mount Vernon, Ont	Shropshires.
Hawkshaw, W. S.	Glanworth, Ont	Shropshires.
Harkness, A. D.	Irena, Ont	Leicesters.
Harding, R. H.	Thorndale, Ont	Dorset Horns.
Hector, Thos. D.	Springfield on-the-Credit, Ont	Dorset Horns.
Hobson, John I.	Mosboro', Ont	Shorthorn cattle.
Honey, R	Warkworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Humphrey, E.	Thamesford, Ont	Lincolns.
Jeffs, E. & Son	Bondhead, Ont.	Southdowns and Leicesters.
Jackson, John & Sons	Abingdon, Ont	Southdowns.
Johnston, A.	Greenwood, Ont	Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
Jackson, Wm.	Pond Mills, Ont	Cotswolds.
Kelly, John	Shakespeare, Ont.	Leicesters.
Lemon, S.	Kettleby, Ont	Southdowns.
Leask, James	Taunton, Ont	Shropsh res.

Members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.—*Concluded.*

Name.	Post Office.	Breeder of
Laidlaw, John	Wilton Grove, Ont	Leicesters.
Laidlaw, W. G	Wilton Grove, Ont	Cotswolds.
Martin, Wm	Binbrook, Ont	Southdowns.
Medcraft, Wm	Sparta, Ont	Shropshires.
Martin, R. G	Marysville, Ont	Leicesters.
Mitchell, A	Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont	Dorset Horns.
Mingle, Frank	St. Ann's, Ont	Southdowns.
McCoy, W. A. & Sons	Mercer, Pa	Southdowns and Leicesters.
McEwen, J. D	Falkirk, Ont	Leicesters.
McGillivray, John A., Q.C	Uxbridge, Ont	Dorset Horns.
McCrae, David	Guelph, Ont	Cotswolds.
McIntosh, Peter	Cass Bridge, Ont	Shropshires.
McNaughton, W. J	Lancaster, Ont	Shropshires.
McEwen, Malcolm	Clinton, Ont	Shropshires.
McFarlane, James	Clinton, Ont	Shropshires.
McTavish, John	Shakespeare, Ont	Leicesters.
Nevelle, C. W	Newburg, Ont	Cotswolds and Leicesters.
Oliver, Wm	Avonbank, Ont	Lincolns.
Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph, Ont	All breeds.
Phin, J. P	Hespeler, Ont	Shropshires.
Phin, John	Hespeler, Ont	Shropshires.
Patrick, Wallace	Iona, Mich., U.S.A	Lincolns.
Robson, Capt. T. E	Ilderton, Ont	Lincolns.
Russell, James	Richmond Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Rutherford, John	Roseville, Ont	Southdowns.
Shore, Hardy	Glanworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Stephens, R. W	Lambeth, Ont	Lincolns.
Simmons, C. M	Ivan, Ont	Berkshires and Shorthorns.
Simenton, Arthur	Blackheath, Ont	Southdowns.
Snell, J. C	Edmonton, Ont	Cotswolds.
Stratford, Joseph	Brantford, Ont	Oxfords, Dorsets and Shropshires.
Sangster, R. R	Lancaster, Ont	Shropshires.
Smith, Wm., M P	Columbus, Ont	Cotswolds.
Smith, Wm & J. C	Fairfield Plain, Ont	Merinos.
Tolton, James	Walkerton, Ont	Oxfords.
Telfer, A. & Sons	Paris, Ont	Southdowns.
Thompson, Adam	Shakespeare, Ont	Leicesters.
Thompson, Wm	Uxbridge, Ont	Cotswolds.
Thompson, John	Uxbridge, Ont	Cotswolds.
Whitesides, T. M	Innerkip, Ont	Shropshires.
Ward, Joseph	Marsh Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Whitelaw, Wm	Guelph, Ont	Leicesters.
Wilson, J. L	Alexander, Ont	Shropshires.
Wigginton, John	Clinton, Ont	Shropshires.
Wightman, Robert	Owen Sound, Ont	Little's Sheep and Cattle Dip.
Waters, Thomas	Rockwood, Ont	Cotswolds.
Wilkinson, J. T	Chilliwack, B. C	Southdowns.
Young, John	Abingdon, Ont	Leicesters and Shropshires.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held on December 13th, 1892, at the Royal Hotel, Guelph. The President, James Russell, Richmond, Hill, occupied the chair. There was a large gathering of members.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I think you will agree with me that the present season has been a very successfu' one for the sheep breeders of Canada. I do not know that there is any branch of farming which has yielded the farmer better returns during the past season than the raising of sheep. There has been an extensive demand from the North-west, and also from the far west of the United States—more so, I think, than usual. The breeders of pure bred sheep of almost every class have hardly been able to supply the demand; and I know in one instance where nine carloads of sheep were delivered in the United States, 2,000 miles from here, inside of two weeks. This shows us to what extent this business is growing and the vast number needed to supply the demand. The reason of this is that the wool growers of the west are now commencing to use the English breeds for crossing and turn to account the lambs for mutton purposes. A great many of these lambs are shipped to the eastern markets, and some into Nebraska and Iowa. This makes a demand for the Canadian sheep. A great many of the farmers of the Canadian North-west are beginning to find that a great deal of the country is better adapted for sheep raising than for cattle ranching. This, I think, goes to show that there will be a good demand for our sheep from the North-west.

I do not think the grant we receive from the Government is at all proportionate to that given to other industries when it is known the vast benefit our Association is to the people of Canada but I trust that this will be attended to.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Our Association continues to prosper; new members are constantly joining; nearly all our first members continue to give their hearty support. The future is full of promise.

Heretofore I have included a number of recommendations in my report; instead of doing this, I have this year prepared a programme on which a number of questions are suggested, each of which should be carefully discussed.

Greater care than heretofore should be exercised in selecting and nominating judges for the various breeds. Lack of care in this particular caused a great deal of trouble last season to the officers of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

REPORT OF WORLD'S FAIR COMMITTEE.

J. C. Snell: I was not aware that a report was expected from the committee. I may say, however, that, as one of the said committee appointed by the World's Columbian Exposition Commissioner, I, with the other gentlemen appointed with me, visited the leading exhibitions in the province during the fair season and made a preliminary inspection of the flocks of those who had made entries for the World's Fair for next year. We found very fine specimens on exhibition of all the breeds, and it was gratifying to me to find that the breeders were so willing to make entries and apply for space at the said fair. It had been one of my fears that perhaps when it came to the point we would not have as many exhibitors as we would like, but if I have any fear now it is that we will have more applications than we have space allowed. I only hope that we will not have to limit the numbers from each exhibitor. Of course we cannot tell at all till it comes near to the time for final inspection how many will be willing to send animals and how many each exhibitor wishes to send. We shall do our best; and I think our Commissioner has influence at Chicago that will be able to get space for all who want to go. Mr. Buchanan has treated our Commissioner well, and the only fear he has is that Canada wants too big a share of the space at the exhibition; but he says he will do his utmost to accommodate us in that line. I want to say to the gentlemen who are here who are interested in this matter that I hope and trust that they will do their part to try and get up specimens that will be creditable to the country—that will place us in a good position before all countries. Do not sell to Americans and thus let the Americans show and get the prizes on our sheep.

SHOULD ONE JUDGE OR MORE AWARD PRIZES AT EXHIBITIONS?

F. W. Hodson: I think last year there was a resolution recommending the one judge system passed unanimously. I have not heard any particular complaints about it; and unless there is some one who wishes to point out some other course I do not know that that point would require much investigation now.

Mr. Russell: There has been some little grumbling.

Mr. J. Jackson: I do not know of any large show that adopted it. In the case of Toronto they adopted the two judge system; London also. I was there myself and, as far as I know, it was very satisfactory indeed.

Mr. Russell: I was appointed a delegate to the Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, and when the committee asked was there to be one judge or two, I said that it was the unanimous opinion of the sheep breeders of Canada that one judge was correct. They replied that they were not to be governed by the Association and they preferred two. I was there to advocate the interests of the Association in calling for one judge.

C. W. Neville: As far as I have had any experience with the one judge system, which was at Kingston, it gives entire satisfaction.

John I. Hobson: I might say that some of the exhibitions, Simcoe, Walkerton, etc., have followed out the one judge system in sheep classes as well as in the other classes; and I find that the managers of those fairs are unanimously in favor of the one judge system.

Mr. John Phin, who had experience in being a single judge, said that it was too much responsibility to put upon him. He would rather have an associate to divide the responsibility with him, and did not object to either two or three judges.

James Tolton: At Walkerton we have always had three judges until this year, when it was thought wise by the board to try the one judge system, and I think there was better satisfaction given this year than I have ever known to be given before.

Mr. S. Coxworth: I think for the reason that there is no real standard laid down among a good many judges we should have at least two judges. An exhibitor after getting first prize at one fair is often beaten by the same animals at the next.

Mr. Allin: In Durham the one judge system has been voted out altogether. The first year nearly ruined our show for the next and we did not adopt it any more.

J. C. Snell: I am in favor of a single judge if you get the right man for the place. As far as my own experience is concerned as a judge, I would rather act singly than with two or three. In regard to the remark of Mr. Coxworth about getting different prizes under different judges, I may say the same thing happens where there are two or three judges. There is no certainty that there is any really best animal that will win at every show. It is as fair for the exhibitor to have one judge if you are careful in the selection of the judge.

After some further discussion, it was moved by Mr. John I. Hobson, seconded by Mr. C. W. Neville, "That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that the one judge system be followed at our exhibitions; and further that it is important that the breeds be classified and none but experts in their own particular class be asked to act." Carried.

EXPENSES OF STOCK ATTENDANTS WHILE AT CHICAGO.

Mr. Hodson: I have had several letters addressed to me as secretary asking whether the Government were going to pay the expenses of the attendants. These parties contend that as no one man is allowed to exhibit a flock, or only such animals as the judges choose to accept, that the expenses of the attendants as well as the feed should be borne by the Government. These correspondents wished the matter brought before the Association, and I think it would be well to discuss it. I believe there has been nothing determined by the Commissioner yet.

Mr. J. C. Snell: I think that, considering that it is a matter of national importance, the Government should undertake to pay the necessary expenses of the attendants, and I do not think it is fair to expect that men will send their stock there to be taken care of by other men.

Mr. Jackson: If the Dominion Government does not feel disposed to bear the expense, I think the Ontario Government should do so. It might be said that in comparing it with other produce sent to the fair, there are prizes offered for live stock. Very true, but everybody is not going to get prizes.

After some further discussion Mr. F. R. Shore moved, seconded by Mr. Snell, "That as the question of making a creditable exhibit of stock is of national importance, this meeting is of the opinion that the expense of attendants should be defrayed by the Dominion Government." Carried.

SHOULD SHEEP SHOWN IN PURE-BRED CLASSES BE RECORDED?

Mr. Snell read the following communication from Messrs. F. Birdsall & Son:

Birdsalls, December 9th, 1892.

Dear Sir,—I cannot make it convenient to attend the meeting of the Sheep Breeders' Association this year, but would like you to bring before the meeting the advisability of asking each agricultural society only to allow sheep that are registered, or eligible to be registered, to compete in the different classes for thoroughbred sheep. If such a suggestion came from the Sheep Breeders' Association it would carry in nearly every society.

Yours truly,

R. E. Birdsall,
(F. Birdsall & Son).

To F. W. Hodson,
London, Ont.

Mr. Hawkshaw: How are you going to prove that they are eligible? You can not furnish that proof very often at a fair.

Mr. Jackson: The same proof that would record them would show they are eligible. It is done upon a man's certificate; I do not see that there is any difficulty in it at all.

Mr. Tolton: Although I am in favor of having them registered or eligible for registration, I do not think it would be altogether fair for this reason: there are some men who exhibit the best specimens of their respective breeds who have not their flocks recorded. There are many breeders of Leicester sheep who have not taken the trouble to keep up the record of their ancestry, but I think with the motion that was passed last year this discussion is only bringing us up to that point.

F. R. Shore: I found this difficulty last year before the Western Fair Board, *i.e.*, they said if they enforced this rule their exhibits would be very much diminished. Most of the sheep that are shown, however, are registered. I think we should either do one thing or the other—drop it altogether or enforce the rule.

Mr. Jackson: Toronto inserted that in their rules, and it did not diminish their exhibits.

Mr. J. Dicken: This rule would be specially hard to enfore in all the local shows. It is little encouragement to buy improved Shropshires, or other improved breeds, and keep the registration up at a great expense, and then have an unregistered sheep take the prize because it is larger. I think we should advise that they be recorded.

Mr. Jackson: If your sheep are not registered in the United States, they will not cross free of duty.

A Member: Probably the duty would be cheaper than the registration. I would like to see all our pure bred sheep registered, and I believe the fair boards would like to see it so. The majority of the London Board were in favor of it, but acting in their own interests, they did not think it wise to make the change last year.

Mr. Whitelaw: I am a breeder of Leicesters, and you all know that no breed of sheep has been more carefully taken care of than these. Fifty or sixty years ago the Border Leicesters were pure. I do not think that you can ever induce some of the breeders to go to the trouble and expense of keeping a record. I have received a considerable amount of correspondence this year from parties who wish to purchase, but they make a stipulation that the animals must be registered. I have recorded a large number in the American record.

Mr. Hawkshaw: It is a great expense to go to another country and import pure animals. Your neighbor uses these pure rams and produces an animal better than yours and succeeds in taking the prize from your pure sheep; I do not think this is fair. After going to the expense of importing, we want to protect ourselves, and to do this it is necessary to keep a record, and oblige those who exhibit in a pure bred class to register their animals.

Mr. Whiteside: Our object is not to protect ourselves as breeders, but the public at large. All we can do, of course, is to recommend this rule.

Mr. Neville: In my experience as an exhibitor, I have met a great many other exhibitors who showed crossbred animals, and sometimes they have beaten me; and those animals were sold to farmers who knew nothing about the pedigrees of stock, the result of which was that it spoiled their flocks. It seems to me that there is too much latitude given to breeders themselves to say which animals are eligible. I know that at Toronto show last fall some of the prominent breeders of this country showed animals as being under a certain age which were past that age.

Mr. Jackson: Such men as Mr. Neville has alluded to are very scarce among the sheep breeders. We are supposed to make rules to govern honest men. There may be cases where it is not possible to have them recorded at the time of the show, and if they are eligible, I think you should be allowed to exhibit them.

PRIZES AT FAT STOCK SHOWS.

The SECRETARY: I received letters from several of the members of the Association who spoke strongly in opposition to giving prizes at a Fat Stock Show. They would prefer to have the same money given at the smaller fairs; but if we give it to certain fairs then we will have calls from other places. It would be impossible to give to all. I do not want any person to think that three or four persons are running this Association; I am here to do the bidding of the Sheep Breeders as long as I am secretary. This year we are offering $435 in prizes, but unless the grant is increased we cannot continue this. I have been saving for the last three or four years in order that we may give these prizes this year. We are only getting a grant of $300 a year; the Poultry Associations get $1,300; and the Bee-keepers' about the same amount, with an additional sum for an inspector, amounting in all to about $2,000. Besides, we have issued a report. I do not think the Poultry Association have issued any.

J. C. SNELL: I think that for the benefit of the Sheep Breeders of Canada, a part of this money could be expended in sending reports to both the Canadian North-west and the States. Lots of men do not know that we have flocks of sheep.

Mr. JACKSON: The Government is distributing these reports to the extent of 20,000 copies, and perhaps they can do it better than we can.

Mr. RUSSELL: I suppose the Government only sends them through Canada. I have sent some copies to parties in the west, and they were surprised to see the way in which the report was got up, and were pleased with the Association.

Mr. HODSON: We might probably get the Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Mr. Dryden, to send them throughout the Dominion to persons who get their bulletins; or we could make arrangements with the Hon. Mr. Greenway to send them to members of their institutes.

JAMES PHIN: I believe there is a rule in connection with the Fat Stock Club that all animals must be slaughtered, and I understand that applies to pedigreed animals as well as to grades. No person will show ewe lambs that have pedigrees for slaughtering purposes. I do not understand why that restriction should not be removed as far as registered animals are concerned. I consider they have no lien on this Association therefore I cannot understand why we should support it to the extent we have done and be virtually excluded from exhibiting our stock.

Mr. JACKSON: I was not aware that that was to be included in our rules, especially as regards ewe lambs; it was simply copied from an old rule they had. It does not say that they must be slaughtered.

F. W. HODSON: As one of the Committee, I may say that that rule has nothing to do with our pure bred stock; we never agreed to it. It was a rule that had been copied by some mistake. It does not cover the pure-bred animals shown by members of the Sheep or Swine Breeders' Association.

Mr. RUSSELL: It will be in the hands of the Executive Committee, and they will take care that they give no grant that is not in the interests of this Association.

Mr. SIMMONS: I was not cognizant that it was going to be in that shape, nor will the members of the Agriculture and Arts Association and the members of that Committee be responsible for its being in the rules. It is certainly a mistake.

Mr. RUSSELL: I think the Agriculture and Arts Association has been hard on this Association in their charge for entry—$1 for a sheep, and $2 for a cow. I think the Executive Committee should demand something different.

Mr. SISSONS: I may say that it is the object of the Board to do everything in their power to advance the interests of the various associations with which we come in contact, and I am certain that the Board has no desire or disposition to charge fees or to make rules that would not be strictly in harmony and in every way meet the approval of the gentlemen who are endeavoring to improve their position as stock raisers in this

country. You are aware that we have only a certain amount of money at our disposal, and we have various disbursements; and you will agree with me that it is our duty to conduct our affairs so that we have no deficit at the end of the year. We are desirous to co-operate in every way to make this Fat Stock Show a success; you might know that by the stand we have taken in meeting in your city. I hope there will be no conflicting interests, and I sincerely hope that the Sheep Breeders' Association will harmonise and lend its assistance, for certainly this is your business; and I do not see how we can do it with the variety shows around us. I believe the proper way to do is to assist the Agriculture and Arts Association in building up the Fat Stock Show in this our Province. When we meet again, I hope that the matter will come before the Board, and I suppose the Board has power to amend any restriction.

After some further discussion, it was moved by Mr. J. A. McGillivray, Q.C., seconded by Mr. C. W. Neville, "That this meeting empower the Executive Committee of the Sheep Breeders' Association to again offer such funds as they have at their disposal, providing they have a controlling voice as to how pure-bred classes shall be exhibited at a Fat Stock Show, and also that the fee for entry may be removed." Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President: James Russell, Richmond Hill.

Vice-President: John Jackson, Abingdon.

Secretary: F. W. Hodson, London.

Treasurer: F. R. Shore, London.

Directors: *Cotswolds*, J. C. Snell, Edmonton; *Leicesters*, John Kelly, Shakespeare; *Southdowns*, A. Simenton, Blackheath; *Shropshires*, R. Gibson, Delaware; *Oxfords*, Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; *Hampshires*, John Kelly, Shakespeare; *Lincolns*, W. Oliver, Avonbank; *Horned Dorsets*, Jno. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge; *Merinos*, W. Smith, Fairfield Plains; *General*, John I. Hobson, Mosboro'.

Auditors: John S. Pearce, London; W. Walker, Ilderton.

Messrs. McGillivray and Jackson were re-nominated delegates to the Committee of the Agriculture and Arts Association in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition.

Delegates to Fair Boards: The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the respective Fair Boards for the ensuing year: Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Hon. John Dryden, and James Russell; Ottawa Fair, Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place; Montreal Fair, J. N. Greenshields, Montreal, P. Q.; Kingston Fair, C. W. Neville, Newburg; London Exhibition, W. H. Beattie and F. R. Shore, London, Ont.; Hamilton Fair, John Jackson and John Kelly.

Expert Judges: The following gentlemen were recommended to the Fair Boards as competent judges in the respective breeds:

Southdowns.—A. Simenton, Blackheath; S. Lemon, Kettleby; T. Wilkinson, Hamilton; J. Davidson, Monroe, Mich.; John Jackson, Abingdon; John Conworth, Paris.

Horned Dorsets.—W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; John Jackson, Abingdon; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; M. A. Cooper, Secretary American Dorset Horned Association, Washington; H. H. Spencer, Brooklin.

Leicesters and Lincolns.—J. Burns, King; John Scott, Ivan; B. Snary, Dawn Mills; W. Cowan, Galt; Henry Allen, Newcastle; John C. Snell, Edmonton; Joseph

G. Snell, Edmonton; Robt. Miller, Brougham; Andrew Telfer, Paris; James Russell, Richmond Hill; William Walker, Ilderton; James K. Campbell, Palmerston; John Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; James Petty, Kippen; Heber Rawlings, Ravenswood; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Cotswolds.—John Thompson, Uxbridge; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; W. Thompson, Uxbridge · James Russell, Richmond Hill; Wm. G. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove; Geo. Weeks, Glanworth; C. W. Neville, Newburg; T. Waters, Rockwood; A. Johnston, Greenwood; Wm. Jackson, Pond Mill; T. Teasdale, Concord.

Merinos.—J. B. Moore, Galt; A. Tirrill, Wooler; R. Bailey, Union.

Shropshires.—Toronto, W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, (reserve, T. M. Whiteside, Innerkip); London, John Campbell, Woodville, (reserve, John Conworth, Paris); Ottawa, D. S. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, (reserve, Robt. Miller, Brougham); Kingston, A. Brown, Bethel.

Oxford Downs.—Henry Arkell, Teeswater; F. R. Shore, London; J. Rowand, M.P., Dunblane; W. Dickinson, Mildmay; J. Tolton, Walkerton; P. Arkell, Teeswater; J. Harcourt, St. Ann's; H. Arkell, Arkell; Smith Evans, Gourock; John Jackson, Abingdon.

SHEEP HUSBANDRY.

BY HENRY ARKELL, TEESWATER, ONT.

The principles upon which the breeding and general management of sheep should be conducted are subject to such modifications as are necessary to the peculiarities of soil and climate, and other surroundings. In the long run the best results are obtained by breeding sheep really good of their kind, whatever that kind may be.

I propose to touch upon what I conceive to be some of the weak points in the management of sheep in this country, both by the ordinary farmer, and also the breeder of pure-bred stock. By the ordinary farmer sheep are treated a good deal like what is termed in husbandry a "catch crop"; instead of being provided for under a regular system of management, no particular provision is made to insure their producing the largest amount of wool and mutton within a given time, which would make them render to their owner the largest amount of profit, and also show the excellency of the breed or flock, and the owner's skill in the management of same.

If the farmer would give even as much attention to his sheep as he does to the ordinary rotation of his field crops, and as carefully select his sires as he does his seed grain, I am safe in saying he would be able to keep four times as many sheep on his farm as he does now, with a corresponding profit, without diminishing the amount of other stock on the farm. For instance, when summer comes, instead of turning his sheep on the highways, as many do, or into the pasture fields and have his wife complaining that "those sheep are eating all the grass from the cows," I would suggest that he sow the land intended for turnips with fall rye, and by the middle of May he will have the very best feed ever found for ewes and lambs; and after his rye is finished, which should be before it comes out in head, or in time to put in his turnips, a patch of oats and tares should be ready, which may be grown on the summer-fallow, if he does summer-fallow—if not, on land set apart for the purpose—followed again by tares sown at intervals of two weeks apart till his clover is fit for feeding to the lambs, which should be weaned by the first of August, when the ewes can run the stubble field. After the clover rape should be provided for the lambs, which should be finished by the middle of November, and the lambs be fed white turnips or swedes, as the case may be, with a little grain.

In feeding the above-mentioned crops I have no doubt the question will be asked, How will you do it? Answer—Use a portable fence, a portion of which is so constructed as to allow the lambs to have access to the portion of the field where the ewes are to be fed on the morrow, where they can be fed a little grain if desirable; this, of course, is optional.

Give your sheep each day what they will eat after the rye is finished, and as the weather gets hot provide a field where they can run, having access to water and shade through the heat of the day, say from ten o'clock in the morning till four o'clock in the afternoon, when they return to their allowance of tares, oats, etc. By this means your land is regularly manured instead of the fence corners or the highways, and your sheep will be healthier and grow more wool of a better quality, and your lambs will take well to their winter feed on coming into the yard, if you keep them for fattening. A very small quantity of land will, under this system, keep twenty or thirty ewes and lambs through the summer and not interfere with your other stock, besides leaving on the land the manure, worth at least ten cents per week per ewe and lamb. The food consumed will by this plan be grown on land that otherwise would have lain idle for a great portion of the summer.

If farmers will only take pains to save well their pea straw, this, with a few turnips, will well winter ewes until lambing season approaches, when good clover hay will be required. Much has been said about giving water to sheep in winter. My experience of thirty years in Canada is that sheep do not require water when fed a sufficient quantity of turnips, viz., from seven to eight pounds daily in two feeds for a ewe in lamb. Feed young sheep nearly all they will eat, with salt always before them. Keep them in a suitable building provided with a yard to feed in, divided off according to age and size. Place them where they cannot be molested by other stock.

As intimated in the beginning of this paper, I wish to notice what to me seems the weak points in the breeding and management of our established breeds of sheep.

The first which presents itself to my mind is the want of uniformity in the flock; this is a great weakness and drawback to our success as breeders, and the question arises, why does this exist? First, I think from want of more careful and judicious selection of sires, for, as one of your members has stated in a former paper, "the sire is half the flock." I have said careful and judicious selection of sires, for it is a pretty well-known fact that as a general rule the first cross between an inferior and superior animal is very successful, producing, in many instances, animals equal to the improved breeds used; but the judgment and skill of the breeder is called forth in raising the standard of his pure-bred flock. This has been done, and what has been done can be repeated, but it requires great care and shrewd judgment to bring about the desired results. One reason why failure in this direction is often experienced is, I think, in introducing a sire into the whole flock, without first testing his suitability by using him on a few ewes selected with great care, the breeder having in his mind a well-defined ideal of the proper type to be established in his flock. Continued perseverance on these lines will be a great factor towards bringing about that uniformity of character so much to be desired. The second point I notice is a lack of sufficient weeding out of the flock all animals which do not come up to the proper standard of the breed. Also all young and breeding animals are not sufficiently induced to lie out of doors by providing for them sheltered, well littered, roomy yards, where they can lie down through the day—in fact, you will find many will prefer lying outside during the night, except in stormy weather. This I consider very conducive to the raising of vigorous, healthy stock, and the development of robustness of constitution, which, combined with large growth of fleece and aptitude to fatten, symmetry and fecundity, should be the flockmaster's aim and ideal. Tups of this class and character will find a ready sale anywhere, and the breeder will find he cannot afford to breed or sell poor specimens of his breed. Carefully bred stock will bring millions of money into the pockets of the farmers of this country, and furnish healthful, delightful and profitable employment for the young farmer who now seeks employment in towns and cities.

The third weak point I wish to name is breeding from excessively fat animals, which have been got up for exhibition purposes. If you will exhibit, and I suppose someone must exhibit to keep the different breeds before the public, I unhesitatingly say sell such animals and not breed from them to the injury of your flock, producing, as they do in many instances, a lot of poor, weakly, scrubby lambs, and these are bred from simply because they are pure-bred. In place of this let the breeder select the quantum of ewe lambs for his own use, and set them aside, and let no price tempt him to dispose of them,

A GROUP OF OXFORD DOWNS.

The Property of Henry Arkell, Arkell P.O., Ont.

when in a few years the whole of his flock will be uniform and the best. This line of management being persevered in, there will be no necessity of running home to the Old Country to import either ewes or rams, except as an occasional change. The time has come when I think the sheep breeders of this country should set to work in earnest to breed sheep of such a type, and of such excellency of form and character, that they can, not only supply the whole farming community, but each other, with such different breeds of sheep as may be required. We have a country and climate well adapted to sheep raising, and thousands of acres of land which to-day would be vastly more remunerative to the owners if turned into sheep farms and conducted somewhat on the lines here laid down, instead of being rooted over with the plow in a vain attempt to grow wheat at a profit. In conclusion, let me say, gentlemen, breeders, farmers, try to introduce into sheep husbandry better management, better sheep, and more of them.

TO WHAT EXTENT CAN WE IN THIS COUNTRY FOLLOW THE ENGLISH METHODS OF SHEEP HUSBANDRY WITH PROFIT?

BY MR. JOHN JACKSON, ABINGDON, ONTARIO.

Sheep farmers in England do not all follow the same methods of care and management of their flocks. In some sections where they have shaded permanent pastures the sheep are allowed to roam at large for a portion of the season. In other parts of the country they are folded in hurdles summer and winter. In some cases they are folded on grass land and moved every day ; in others they are kept in folds, the grass being cut and fed in racks—in this they are moved at regular intervals, so that in either case by this system the land is regularly and evenly manured. And again, in other cases the land is sown with vetches ; the sheep are then folded on this land, the vetches being cut forward of the fold and also fed in racks.

Another thing the flock masters are very particular about is to use nothing but a first-class ram, even in the flocks that are kept only for wool and mutton. They attend the ram sales and buy the best they can get I know of a breeder that sold last year at the Cirencester Ram Sale forty rams that brought enough money to pay the rent on a good farm of 800 acres, and the most of these rams would be bought for crossing. But to determine just how far we can follow the English practice of management in our flocks, we must first consider the different circumstances in which we are placed, our hotter climate in summer, the more intense cold in winter, the smallness of our flocks, cost of labor, the value of the product, etc. Yet in many ways, to a certain extent at least, we would do well to follow their example in the care and management of their flocks. And, while the hot sun and severe frost may be against us to some extent, our climate as a whole is ahead of the English climate for the health and growth of sheep.

In the first place we would do well to pattern after them in the selection of better rams. We now have well-established flocks of all the leading English breeds to supply rams, and which can be purchased at reasonable figures, but too many of the best of these find a market in the United States. It will pay every breeder, even if his flock is small, to use nothing but a pure-bred sire of some one of the established breeds. He should settle on the type of sheep that suits his fancy, and at once aim to produce it, and with proper care the result will be as has been in England ; and whether that fancy be for a long or short wool, a white or black face, I would repeat what has been so often said—to keep some one particular breed year after year, always selecting the best to breed from, and the result will be practically a pure-bred stock, notwithstanding the "whims" of those who talk about trouble after the first cross, and a flock running out if kept on the same farm too long. These are theories that have long ago exploded. Another English practice that would be profitable to follow is to castrate all the ram lambs in a mutton flock at an early age. There is a great loss in this country by neglecting this ; it is not only when sold to the butcher, but too often some of these cross-bred lambs find their way into other flocks, are used to breed from, and thus cause still greater and almost irreparable loss.

If it would not pay us to fold our sheep on grass in our hot summer weather, it would pay to put more on our pasture, and supplement the pasture by sowing vetches, which are a most excellent food for sheep. This could be fed off by folding the sheep on the land, cutting and feeding in racks the same as in England—by putting them on in the evening, allowing them to remain till morning, then to run in some shady place with a supply of water for the rest of the day. A separate fold with a "lamb creep" would be a good way to push the lambs forward for the butcher or the show ring. These vetches, if sown early, would be ready to cut about the 1st of July, a time when pasturage is often dry and scarce, and if well manured this land would make a good preparation for wheat, or for turnips or rape to be again fed off in the fall. By sowing the vetches at different times, as they do in England, they will approach a good crop of corn. It is also a most excellent food for sheep and lambs, especially when run through a cutting box; it is very easily cut, even with a hand box, and when quite green enough can be taken in at a time to last a week by standing it on end to keep from heating. But it must all be cut before frost, and be allowed to partially cure, and then put inside on end; will make the best of feed for sheep right up till winter sets in.

Again, if we cannot feed our roots on the land as they do in England in the winter season, we can grow them (and should grow more of them) and feed them inside, where I believe they will do the sheep more good than if fed on the land as they are in England; for even there they are often more or less frozen, at other times in mud to the knees. Another thing I have noticed when travelling through England, that is temporary buildings at the corners of two or more fields for shade and shelter. This in many cases would pay in this country. Then there is the dipping to destroy ticks. This is regularly attended to in England, and it would pay every owner of sheep in this country to follow their example. Some neglect this, but I hope not any members of the Sheep Breeders' Association.

Now, while it may not be practicable to follow all the usages of English flock masters by applying what we can to advantage I believe we can increase our flocks twenty-five per cent. in number, and as much in quality. Another method which the English breeders have of improving their flocks that has been very little practised in this country, that is the letting of rams—the same thing could be done here with good results.

Many breeders of the very best animals who follow the shows will not sell their best rams, but might be induced to hire them for the season, and it would pay the breeder of a pure-bred flock at least to give the same price for one season's use of a really first-class ram that would buy a second-rate one out and out, and the cost of shipping a sheep to and from in this country is considerably less than it is in England.

We have heard a good deal about the different breeds of sheep being adapted only to certain localities in England, and that each of these will yet find its natural element in certain localities in this country. I must confess I don't take much stock in this theory, although there may be some force in it. The fact of the case is, England does not fully bear this out. Right at Cirencester, the very home of the Cotswolds, we find a very large flock of Southdowns doing well. In Oxfordshire, the home of the Oxfords, you will find a noted flock of Oxfords on one farm and Cotswolds on the adjoining one, and a few minutes drive from there will take you to one of the leading and oldest flocks of Southdowns in the kingdom. In Cambridgeshire you will find the most celebrated flocks of Southdowns, Hampshires and Shropshires. In Norfolk, right among the black faces, you can find a very noted flock of Cotswolds. The same may be said of almost every county in England. It is true, as far as practice goes, there are a few exceptions. In Essex they are principally Southdowns, Lincolns in Lincolnshire, and Shropshires in Shropshire However there is a great advantage in having each breed located together. The more of any one kind found in a certain locality the more that section will attract buyers; even if it be but a uniform flock of grade sheep all of similar type, butchers, drovers and shippers would pay more for them. An even lot of anything will always command full value in the market.

Mr. COXWORTH: How will an English flock compare with a Canadian flock?

Mr. JACKSON: I have no doubt many of you, having seen the very fine show sheep that are brought out here, would be disappointed in going to England and seeing their flocks. Providing Englishmen can beat Canadians at a show, it is because of the attention they give their sheep in feeding for the show—they keep shepherds who do nothing else. If we did the same with some of the best flocks in Canada, I am certain that in some of the breeds at least would average higher than any flock of the same breed England. I believe we can raise just as good sheep in Canada as they can in England, but the trouble is that we have not been able to give the same attention.

President MILLS: Is there anything that affects the appearance of the wool there?

Mr. JACKSON: Perhaps the climate does a little. All the fancy show sheep are kept housed; and if you do this you find a marked difference in their wool, especially with the Down breeds.

Mr. ARKELL: We want larger flocks, and then we will be able to educate someone to look after them properly.

President MILLS: Would it pay a person to go into sheep breeding in Canada on such a large scale?

Mr. JACKSON: I think it would. The price of pure-bred sheep in this country is as high as in the Old Country. An acre of corn here produces more food than they can raise of any cropfrom two acres, and I find that there is nothing that sheep like better than corn. It is better to keep your corn a little soft up to the freezing period. It is pretty freely admitted in the Old Country now that the farmers there make no money excepting out of sheep; and if anything will pay in this country I am sure sheep will.

Mr. BUCHANAN: It is well known that in cattle raising you cannot attain the highest excellency in both beef and milking qualities in the same animal or breed. Does this hold good with regard to sheep?

Mr. JACKSON: Sheep are different from cattle, but generally the breed that produce the best mutton do not produce the most wool.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Do not different breeders of the same breed very often have a different standard?

Mr. JACKSON: No doubt that is true; some want them low and some want them high, etc.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Do you not think it is better for the different breeds to have the breeders improve them in the one direction instead of each one taking up that which he fancies.

Mr. JACKSON: You cannot get them to do it. I believe in letting a person improve his sheep in the line he fancies, because he will take more interest in that than in what other people fancy.

President MILLS: Do you attach much importance to the feeding of sheep often during the day?

Mr. JACKSON: My practice is twice a day, but my case might be an exception.

Mr. H. ARKELL: I want to feed my sheep all day long, and I think you should confine yourself as much as possible to the natural way the sheep feeds. My system is as follows: Give them dry feed the first thing in the morning, turnips about 9 o'clock, grain (oats and barley mixed, and sometimes bran added) at noon, turnips at 4 o'clock again, and pea straw to pick over until dark.

The other papers were laid on the table as read.

Moved by Mr. SHORE, seconded by Mr. JACKSON, that this meeting now adjourn, subject to the call of the Executive.

ADVANCED AGRICULTURE AND THE CONNECTION OF SHEEP THEREWITH.

BY RICHARD GIBSON, DELAWARE, ONT.

On this continent we know but little of the difficulties experienced by the farmers of the Old World. Here we have a virgin soil and in many localities we have not yet been compelled to study how to renovate worn-out, or bring into successful cultivation naturally barren soils ; and as long as we have that "Mecca" for the restless and dissatisfied, the Northwest, to resort to, so long shall we put off the time, as it is cheaper to "pull up stakes" and move West than to endeavor to do the best we can with what we have, if naturally poor. But I don't think it would be time unprofitably spent to look abroad at what has been done, and see if there are no lessons that may be utilized in some portions of our province from the examples set forth.

In England many thousands of acres of wild and barren wastes, like Lincoln Heath, which formerly was a huge rabbit warren and a home for vermin—so desolate and solitary was it that a column was erected and lighted up at night to guide any belated traveller —this heath land was let for 2s. 6d. per acre, or a couple of rabbits a year.

Where the column stood at Dunstan Pillar is now one of the best cultivated and most noted farms in Britain ; from under its shadow Royal winners innumerable have been bred and fed, and the name of Cartwright is known in every British colony.

Again on the Wolds, those high table-lands running east and west across the county of Lincoln, are farms which formerly rented for five shillings (English) an acre, and now for $7 to $10.

Then take the county of Norfolk, the eastern portion of which is probably the poorest, naturally, of any part of England, having been nothing but a pure white, blow-away sand, piled up in little mounds. Those who have travelled between Detroit and Chicago by the Michigan Central Railway will remember Michigan city, which nearly resembles that portion of Norfolk of which I am speaking. We now find there large farms well tilled, and as prosperous a class of farmers as any in Britain.

I need not go to the counties in the South of England to illustrate my point, but would merely remark that I know of farms of from 1,000 to 2,000 acres that have not over from five to ten acres of permanent pasture immediately surrounding the dwelling and on which only sufficient cows are kept to supply the family with milk and butter.

The question naturally will be asked, How to farm 1,000 acres successfully without cattle? The practical answer, as exhibited on the sheep farms of Britain, would be, Grow green crops and feed them off with sheep.

Let us look at the means adopted, not to keep up a naturally fertile soil, but to reclaim and bring into cultivation the waste places of the earth ; and a word here of encouragement may not be thrown away, if we inquire, in passing, Who accomplished this work, and to whom are we indebted for this object lesson? Was it some rich landed proprietor? Or perhaps a syndicate of wealthy capitalists? Or a well endowed agricultural college? No ; it was wrought out by the tenant farmer, who, having obtained leases and a liberal tenant right, was content to risk his capital in the venture ; and when I say on these same farms are to be found the wealthiest farmers in England, that it is on these farms the English malting barley is grown in its greatest perfection, and that it can only be grown on sheep farms successfully has been so often demonstrated that anyone conversant with the question would not try to make one believe it can be grown elsewhere as successfully.

The means at first adopted were large applications of artificial manures, generally bone dust, then by encouraging the growth of clover and other green crops, followed by turnips, all eaten on the land by sheep, so that by constant treading the soil became consolidated sufficiently, and by the return of all green crops it became rich enough to grow grain. Though these soils are now rich in plant food, they could not be kept up without sheep, and to-day without them they must go out of cultivation.

The rotation was the ordinary four-course—quarter roots, quarter barley, quarter clover, quarter wheat—the roots and clover consumed by sheep. Can we not apply this

lesson to advantage in some portions of our Dominion? What the tenant farmers in parts of England have done, might not in a modified way the land owners of Canada do? While I would say that it is not absolutely necessary to keep sheep on every farm, I do say there are but very few on which they cannot be kept to advantage. There are vast tracts in the eastern part of this province where I am satisfied they could be kept very successfully, and with profit to the farmer and to the benefit of the farm. While the soil is thin, it is not like the white sand hills of Norfolk; while it may be covered with scrub brush, it is naturally richer than the Lincoln Heath, which only produced furze or gorse and heather. No lighthouses are required to direct travellers. I have not entered into the subject minutely, but sufficient has been said to draw attention to the matter, and if the hints presented should induce one to try the experiment, I trust it will be intelligently carried out; and so sanguine am I of the result, that I feel sure the experimenter will not regret the venture, and that he will agree with the philosopher of old, who declared that "Sheep have a golden hoof."

RAPE CULTURE.

BY JOHN I. HOBSON, MOSBORO', ONT.

Perhaps there is no problem more difficult for the Canadian farmer to solve than how to keep up the fertility of the soil. No observing farmer can have travelled through this province at intervals during the past ten or fifteen years without clearly recognizing the fact that there was more than legislation or foreign competition that was tending in the direction of ever making it more difficult for the farmer to hold his own. In many sections where I have travelled there appears to be an ever decreasing quantity of stock kept, and consequently less grass, and a greater proportion under the plow. This, on very many farms, is doing effectually the work of bringing the land into such shape that it is certain that unless some radical change is made in the system followed—a change whereby the fertility of the land may be restored—many will be forced to leave their farms. Artificial manures, except in special cases, are out of the question. The experience of the best farmers in the country does not tend to make them put much faith in their general use, but rather that the cheapest of all sources of manure is the farm-yard itself, and, unquestionably, on it we must mainly depend for our supply.

It is very noticeable that, with few exceptions, the most successful farmers in the country are men who follow stock-keeping largely in some of its forms. In fact, so noticeable is this, that we may well be led to the conclusion that on the ordinary soils of this province stock-keeping is the basis of good farming, and that a farmer's success will depend a good deal on the quantity of dairy produce or meat per acre his farm is made to produce. As a means in that direction, the growing of rape and feeding it off on the land has been found by many of our farmers to be followed by highly satisfactory results. During the past two or three years, owing to its having been grown extensively on the Government farm at Guelph, it has, as a branch of farm management, been brought prominently to the front, and its uses and its value have been pretty freely discussed. However, although it has been grown extensively in this section of the country for many years, and thousands of lambs fattened on it have annually been sent to the American markets, yet I have found, when travelling in other parts of the province, that it is quite exceptional to see it grown to any considerable extent, and it is a little surprising that such should be the case, for there is no question of this fact, that those farmers engaged in growing it have made a good deal of money for years past in sending their lambs in prime condition to the Buffalo market, and it has been found to be no small factor in keeping their farms in a good state of fertility.

I would say to the farmer who has never grown a crop of rape that he would be acting wisely to go into it in a small way at first, and prove, by his own practice and observation, whether the conditions in which he is placed are suitable to its production, and to find out for himself many little things that can be learned best by experience.

The system which is generally followed by those who have grown it successfully is to prepare the land just as is done for the turnip crop. Taking it for granted that one of

the objects in growing it is that it will be a cleaning crop, then it follows that if the land is pretty well worked the fall before a good many thistles and weeds will have been got rid of and so much less work will be required in the way of hand hoeing the next season. The last plowing should be done deeply, or if the land is inclined to be stiff, plowing in what is termed ridge and furrow—that is, putting it into drills—is an excellent plan. I have found in my own practice that it answers a good purpose, the winter's frost making it more friable when worked the following summer. An important matter is to have the land in fine tilth when sown.

As to the soil best suited for growing rape, a fair crop can be grown on almost every variety if properly prepared. I have a few acres of sandy soil on the opposite corners of my farm; in one case it is what may be called a poor leaching soil, and some of the finest crops of rape ever grown on the farm were on these fields. In both cases it was sown thinly, with about three-quarters of a pound of seed to the acre, and top-dressed when the plants were into broad leaf with two hundred pounds of gypsum to the acre. Scientists can, perhaps, explain the reason why. My general practice of late years has been to grow it on land at the end of the course and apply a small quantity of manure—about seven or eight loads to the acre.

The time of sowing may be any time from about the 20th of June to the middle of July. I prefer the last week of June, if the land is in good condition and the weather favorable. The drills should be from twenty-seven to thirty inches—the latter width is preferable if the land is very rich and likely to produce a heavy growth.

A good deal has been said about whether rape should be sown on the flat or on raised drills. It appears to me that as a general plan it is so much the better to sow on raised drills that it is not worth discussing. Of course, one can theorize and prove to his own satisfaction that the contrary is the right plan to follow, but the fact remains that the consensus of opinion of nearly every farmer that I have met who has grown it successfully is opposed to growing it on the flat. The only objection to a raised drill is that there is more danger of the sheep and lambs getting on their back and not being able to get up. For the first few years in my own experience a good many were lost in that way; but I soon found that close attention was necessary to keep down to a minimum the percentage of loss.

Coming to the question of sowing, if the seed is fresh and good, and the land well prepared, from one to one and a quarter pounds to the acre is ample. It is a great mistake to sow thick. To obtain a full and well-grown crop it requires room for the plant to grow large and high. I mean by a good crop one that when a flock of lambs is turned in they will be about covered with the plants; and it is quite a mistake to think that the strong and thick stalks of the rape plant are not quite as nutritious as the leaves. At all events, of a chemical analysis were to show the contrary, practical results would then be at variance with science.

The after-working should consist of a free use of scuffler as long as there is room to work between the rows, and it is here where comes in one of the advantages of raised drills, the work of horse hoeing being so much more readily done. If the drills have been carefully made of a uniform width, the scuffler can be so set as to hoe close up to the plants, and then the work of hand hoeing, if it is done (and it certainly should be if the best results are to be obtained), is a comparatively light affair, just cutting away any weeds or thistles that may be amongst the plants. By a free use of the scuffler not only will the land be left as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, but the weight of the crop will be much increased.

In regard to the value of rape as a late fall feed, there are no two opinions as to its being the best crop grown for fattening sheep and lambs, but there is some difference of opinion as to its value for feeding cattle; not but what it is well understood that flesh can be laid on at less cost and more rapidly than by the use of any other feed that is fed off directly in the field, but the experience of many growers is that it is rather risky. Without advising as to its use for cattle, all I can say is this, that having grown it somewhat extensively for over twenty years I have found it a very cheap and satisfactory fall feed for cattle, and even pigs do remarkably well upon it when they receive a small allowance of grain. During the many years we have grown it there has been the loss of only two calves, one of them clearly the result of mismanagement in turning on with an empty

stomach. With regard to either cattle or sheep, great care should be exercised to see that before being allowed to feed on rape they have been well fed beforehand. My own practice is to have a grass field adjoining to which the stock can have free access at all times, and when once put on the rape leave them there until the weather gets cold and rough in the late fall, when it is necessary to house at nights. When taken off in this way it is very important to see that they are well fed in the morning. Much of the trouble and loss which does occasionally happen in feeding rape is mainly attributable to not exercising a little common sense in these matters of detail.

A well-grown crop of rape should carry from ten to twelve lambs to the acre for eight or ten weeks, or say from about the 20th September to the end of November. Some feeders consider it a good plan to feed a small quantity of grain when in the field. My own experience leads me to think that there is no profit or advantage in doing so unless for special reasons—such as being a little over-stocked, or when meat is high and oats and bran very cheap. Of course, all good feeders know that the lambs should become accustomed to eat grain before being changed from the fields to the yards, and for the same reason it is always well to mix in a little turnip seed when sowing. If attention is paid to these things very little shrinkage will occur when put on to changed feed.

Mr. Donaldson, of the county of Oxford, one of the very best farmers and stock managers in Ontario, always feeds oats to his lambs when on rape, commencing with a small quantity and increasing until they get one pint per day to each lamb. In that way he fattens from fifteen to eighteen lambs to the acre, with an average increase of weight of from twenty-five to thirty pounds per head in ten weeks. In this way he always turns off a splendid lot every year, bringing the very highest price going.

Mr. Laidlaw, another very extensive and intelligent feeder in South Wellington, has had single lambs increase forty and even as high as fifty pounds in seventy days when on rape.

My own flock of purchased lambs was put on last year at an average of ninety-eight pounds; were fed for sixty three days, and weighed, when delivered in Guelph, 121¼ pounds. However, a fair average flock of 200 good lambs would gain from twenty to twenty-five pounds in seventy days.

Care should be exercised *before* the nights get frosty to have the lambs closely trimmed. They do not thrive so well when hanging with dirt; the buyers do not like it, and the farmer shows himself to be careless and slovenly.

A word as to the class of stock to buy. Never buy miserable runts of lambs if good ones can be had—the experienced feeders who have been in the business many years fully understand that. It does not require that they should be fleshy if they are only the right stamp of animals. I always prefer black-faces when i can get them. They, as a rule, have done best with me. Ram lambs should not be bought at any price if it is intended that they be kept on until early winter. They are troublesome with the other lambs, do not sell well, and are unsatisfactory to handle in any way. It is to be hoped that the American buyers will make such a difference in the price this year as will make farmers feel that they have made a mistake in not castrating them.

In regard to the after use of the land, it is needless to say that if the preparation for the crop and its after management has been what it should be the land will be quite as clean as after a first-class summer-fallow, with the advantage of having received from $10 to $20 an acre (in some cases considerably more) in the increased value of the stock from the time of their being turned on until they are taken off, or rather when they are sent to the market, which is usually, in this section, between the 5th and 15th of December. Besides this, the land has received all the benefit of the manure without even the expense of drawing and spreading—this is a good preparation for next year's crop.

Owing to its being the last feeding crop of the season, one is a little apt to get caught with the frost before getting the land plowed. However, if it can be managed at all, it is very important that the plowing should be done. With much treading of the stock the soil will have become very firm and stiff and stands much in need of the action of the winter's frost after being turned up. Spring plowing of rape land with us has not been followed with satisfactory results. On the other hand, on our soils, when plowed in the fall, we always expect a good crop of spring wheat if the season is at all favorable, and the land we find to be in good shape for seeding down.

WHICH IS THE BEST BREED OF SHEEP?

BY JAMES TOLTON, WALKERTON, ONT.

To answer this question, defining the particular breed of sheep that is best, might appear on casual observation as treading on dangerous ground, and also might appear a little presumptuous on the part of the writer. It is true with sheep, as with other lines of live stock, that there are particular sorts that are better adapted than others to certain conditions and localities. For instance, the Clyde or Shire horse, with his large bone, great muscle and heavy weight, is the most suitable for moving heavy loads; but if style, action and speed are required, we would not look among either of these breeds, but go to the blood or carriage horse with their fine style, splendid action, and clean bone. Or if we want a cow to make gilt-edged butter, we would likely find her among the so-called dairy breeds; or if we desired cattle more particularly for stall feeding or grazing for beef purposes, it is not at all probable we would find them among the "dairy breeds," but would get Shorthorns, Herefords, or Polled Angus. If Providence, aided by the skill of man, has created and perfected the horse for his multitudinous purposes, and the cow for her economic uses, the more useful animal, the sheep, has not been left in the rear. Among sheep, we have as many or more breeds than among the sorts above mentioned. We have the fine, medium, and coarse wool sheep, some producing wool suitable for the soft raiment of those who live in luxury, others from which are clipped wool suitable for making the coarser clothing of the toiler and wage-earner. We have the light and nimble sheep that can glean more than its existence from the rocks and hills where the pasturage is scant. Again, there are sorts that are better adapted and more profitable in climates that are warmer than ours, and we have those breeds that are common to us and well adapted to our climate. We have those with white faces and legs, and some have brown faces, others with black faces. We have sheep that have horns, while some have none, and sheep that have what are commonly called foretops, others have bare faces, and so on almost without end.

It may be said that the question is not being answered, which is the best breed of sheep. It is not the purpose of this paper to name one particular breed as the best for every person who breeds or intends to breed sheep. But it would be passing strange indeed, if from the numerous breeds we have, with their varied qualities, a selection of the best breed for each individual breeder could not be made.

There should be good and valid reasons why any particular breed should be selected as the most suitable, and when selecting a breed it should be considered which sort under the circumstances would be most profitable and suit the conditions and surroundings best, or else be more pleasing to the eye and taste. It is true that there are several breeds that are common to us that may meet one or all of the requirements, so that after all every sheep breeder or person desirous of becoming one should answer the question for himself, after making due allowance for what may seem the popular demand.

When the selection of the best breed is made, what I would like to impress on our readers of this paper is not to attempt to keep sheep for the purpose of keeping weeds down on the summer-fallow, or to run on the roadside to be chased by every passing dog in the summer, and just eke out an existence around a straw stack in the winter,—for by this method they will neither fill the pocket nor please the eye; but, on the other hand, give them the attention that has been recommended many times by papers read at meetings of this Association. I do not know that there are any domestic animals that respond to kind, attentive and liberal treatment more readily than the sheep.

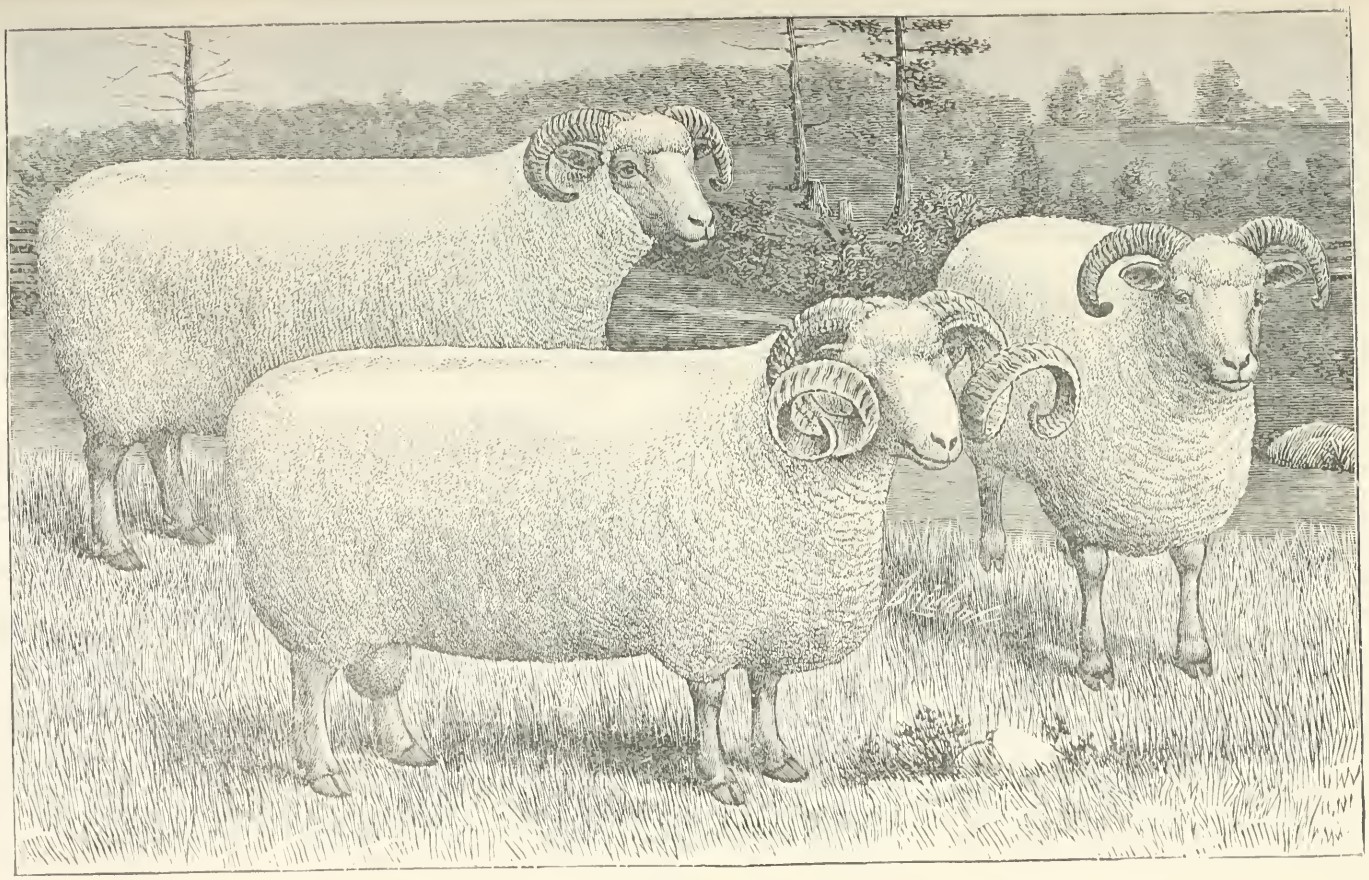
I may not have answered the title of this paper in the way some may have expected, but if by word or sentence I have assisted in drawing the attention of the general farmer to the importance of keeping more sheep, giving them better attention, and breeding to pure-bred sires, the object of this paper has been accomplished.

DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONT.

In writing of the Dorset Horned sheep, I do so in the way of placing them before the public as a special breed to fill a special need that I do not think can be filled by any other breed. I expect to meet many who differ in opinion. The first and perhaps the greatest advantage they have over other breeds is in dropping their lambs when lamb is a luxury, prices ranging from twenty cents a pound upwards. The second advantage is coupling again soon after they have lambed, thereby producing two crops of lambs in one year. Some undoubtedly will say this is not a wise plan, as it is too great a strain on the ewes. In answer to this I would say, if you find twice a year too heavy a drain on the ewes, breed them to drop their lambs in September or October. The ewes will then have a good flow of milk, and the lambs will learn to feed well before they go into winter quarters. The youngsters will then be ready to feed largely on clover, hay, oats, bran, oil cake and roots, if fed in a part of the pen by themselves, so as not to be robbed by the older sheep. The mothers will thus be kept in good condition. Another advantage in having lambs dropped in the fall of the year is the extra attention that can be given them in the winter season, when the work is not so pressing. I have one ewe that has dropped me five living lambs in less than nine months, and is again safe in lamb the third time in eleven months, and would no doubt have been in lamb sooner had she been with the ram while suckling her lambs. An argument that will naturally be brought to bear against the plan suggested above is that ewes lambing late in the fall and early winter will lose a large proportion of their lambs with cold. In answer to this I would say, not so ; the poorest sheep pen can be made fit for early lambs, by the use of some tar paper, with a small amount of labor. Still another advantage in favor of fall lambs is that during pregnancy the general condition of the sheep would be improved by the natural surroundings, such as luxuriant pasture, fresh air, and plenty of exercise. Under such circumstances we naturally look for stronger lambs than from ewes that are fed largely on pea straw or damaged hay, with very little or no grain to supply the extra strain incident on ewes bearing lamb. I do not pretend to say that the majority are fed in this way, but with most favorable care in winter I think the fall lamb has a decided advantage. I think I am safe in saying that many lambs are dropped the two hardest months in the year, namely, March and April, the wind then being piercing and the ground damp and cold. The warmth of the sun at midday makes sheep, as well as all other farm animals, drowsy and dull, causing loss of appetite, the consequence being very little or no milk for the young. All breeders of sheep know that the first few weeks have a great deal to do with the quality of the lamb when full grown. Another excellent point in favor of the Dorsets is early maturity. I weighed one lamb a year ago that scaled exactly eighty-one pounds at one hundred days old. I weighed another recently that tipped the beam at fifty-five and a half pounds when fifty-three days old. These lambs had received only ordinary care. If I mistake not, a Dorset lamb weighed at the O. A. C. farm, Guelph, Ont., tipped the beam at ninety-three pounds when one hundred and two days old. To the man who wishes to invest in any other breed of sheep I have nothing to say, because if all had Dorsets the markets for early lambs would be over-stocked—in fact, they breed so fast the whole country would be over-stocked ; but to the man who would like to invest in Dorsets, but for fear of his friends and neighbors laughing at him for putting his money into such "an ancient-looking animal with horns," I would say, invest and you will have the laugh on them when you sell Christmas lamb, and yet have spring lambs to compete in the same market with them.

I here quote a few extracts from letters written by men whose experience is wider than mine. M. M. Small, Esq., of Cooperstown, Pa., February 15th, 1892, in writing to the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, says : "September 1st, 1887, I bought of V. E. & H. H. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., two ewes and one ram. I did not then have much faith in the breed meeting the claims made for them, and even doubted that the ewes I bought were with lamb, but the latter part of the following



A GROUP OF HORNED DORSETS.

The Property of T. W. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit P. O., Ont.

October they each dropped twin lambs and the following spring twins again. One of the ewes proved to be very old and did not breed regularly, but finally died a year or so later giving birth to twin lambs. The other ewe, Bisson's Bell 397, after producing the two pair of twins spoken of, dropped five sets of triplets, the last set in December, 1891. This makes in all to the credit of this famous ewe, from my purchase, September 1st, 1887, to December, 1891, nineteen lambs. The lambs with one exception were all strong and healthy when dropped. Last July I put this old ewe and five of her daughters with a fresh ram, and the result was thirteen lambs in December from the six ewes. The old ewe and her oldest daughter each gave me triplets, three of them twins each, and one a single lamb. The triplets from the old ewe weighed thirteen and one-quarter pounds the day they were dropped. As far as heard from, the rams I sent out to cross on other breeds have given very satisfactory results. I would advise the use of Dorset rams on any of the breeds where mutton is desired."

Mr. T. S. Cooper, of Coopersburg, Pa., writing under date of March, 1892, says concerning the Dorsets: "Those who once test their merits all come back for a second lot. We have 186 lambs from 102 ewes, and it really is surprising to see how fast these lambs grow and the great quantity of milk the ewes give. We have twin lambs ninety days old that weigh one hundred and fifty pounds."

The Western Sheep Journal, under date of March, 1892, says the following regarding Dorsets: "They will produce more twin lambs and more wool of fine quality than any other breed of mutton sheep."

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., says concerning the Dorset Horned Sheep: "They are superior as early lamb raisers, and especially so when crossed on the common stock of the country."

Mr. J. E. Story, of the O.A.C., Guelph, says: "They are my choice of the eight breeds kept here."

Mr. Thos. Shaw, Professor of Agriculture, O. A. C., Guelph, says: "I look upon the Dorsets as hardy, prolific, and early maturing in a marked degree."

My own experience on crossing them on common stock is limited yet; the few I have seen are first-class in every particular. I give below a short table comparing them with grades simply as lamb-producers once each year, without taking into consideration the second crop of lambs, or the ever increasing demand for them for breeding purposes. Allowing that each ewe produces twins each year for four years, which the Dorset is just as likely to do as the grades, the grade costs $8 and produces 8 spring lambs at $4—$32; the Dorset costs $25 and produces 8 fall lambs at $7—$56. After deducting the first cost of the sheep we have seven dollars left to the credit of the Dorset, being 7 per cent. per annum for the four years' investment over and above the profits from the grade.

In concluding my remarks about this profitable breed, let me say my aim has been to let the farmers of Canada know a few of the good qualities of the Dorsets, as a large majority have not seen this breed yet, and not to cast a shadow on any other breed; there is room for all, and a large field is open for improvement in the lines of sheep husbandry.

CROSS BREEDING FOR MUTTON.

BY D. M'CRAE, GUELPH, ONT.

Sheep breeding for mutton has not had in Canada the attention it deserves. There has been in the past a good deal of hap-hazard grading and crossing, resulting in many cases in a very nondescript flock of varied quality and type. The bulk of Ontario flocks are still of the long-wooled breeds or of grades, many of which are of Leicester and Cotswold breeding, or a mixture of these. In some parts Shropshires are well represented, but none of the Down breeds have obtained such a footing as in our annual clip of wool to give any large percentage grading a Down quality. Our lambs are annually exported in large numbers to the United States for mutton, and too little attention has

been given to the quality of our product. Breeders say that buyers are to blame to a large extent for this, as they will not give a specially good price for a carefully bred lot, but pay the same general average for any lot.

Sheep will pay for good, careful breeding as well as any other kind of live stock, and more attention should be paid to careful cross-breeding. If a flock of young long-wooled ewes be selected from which to breed, the best cross will probably be with one of the Down breeds. Select a pure-bred male of good individual merit and of good pedigree, the length of the pedigree not being of so much importance as the quality of the animals named in it. If a Shropshire ram be selected he should not be used more than two years, and should be followed by an animal of a different breed (say, an Oxford Down or a Southdown). If the ewes are a good uniform lot, the produce will be a superior lot of lambs. These should all be fed for the market. Give the ewes after lambing plenty of good, nourishing food, and if they come early plenty of roots (either turnips or mangels). The lambs may get a small ration of oats or oats and bran and when weaned should have a nice bit of good pasture. These cross-bred lambs are good feeders, and make a superior quality of mutton. They should all be fed for mutton—none kept for breeding. It is objected to this plan that it requires a farmer to buy in his breeding ewes every few years, but this is considered to be a much better plan than that of breeding from cross-bred animals. This latter plan may be used in some cases with success, when another cross is desired for some special purpose. Where very early lambs are wanted for the spring market, it is claimed by some that by crossing a flock of grade Down ewes with a Dorset Horn ram the ewes of the produce will, if crossed with a Leicester ram, give a quick-feeding lamb that will bring a big price early in the season. There would be no special advantage in this plan of breeding were we able to get grade or pure-bred Dorset Horn ewes at an ordinary price. At present this can not be done, and the cross is suggested as giving a lot of breeding ewes at a low cost. The advantage claimed for the Dorset Horn breed is that they will mate at any time in the year, and that therefore the lambs can be dropped at any time desired. If it be, as claimed by some, that this property is inherited by the cross-bred ewes, it is a valuable point in breeding for early spring lamb. There is a large and increasing demand for such early lamb in all the large cities, both of Canada and the United States. At present it is a scarce commodity, and will bring a much higher price per pound than anything else in the line of food products that can be raised by the farmer. The earlier the lambs can be got ready for market the bigger price they will bring. Good, warm buildings are absolutely necessary for this trade, and careful feeding of the ewes and lambs with a variety of succulent food. These are already possessed by many farmers, while the lambs come at a season when there is plenty of time to give them extra care and attention. In both these branches of sheep breeding there is a good prospect of remunerative returns to the breeder and feeder.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF BREEDING EWES IN WINTER AND SPRING.

BY WM. AND J. WALLACE, NIVERVILLE, MAN.

In dealing with this subject, it may be well first to say a few words as to the date on which the rams should be put to the ewes. Our experience in Manitoba leads us to believe that the beginning of November is the most suitable time. The ewes are then in good condition for service, having had the run of the stubbles and a few acres of rape on the summer-fallow for three or four weeks previously. The lambs will come in the beginning of April, the period of gestation being five months. This date may be considered too early by some sheep farmers, but if the coupling is delayed till say 1st December, the ewes will probably be losing in condition, instead of improving, and that, with the colder and stormier weather then likely to be prevailing, will result in a smaller crop of lambs. It is also convenient to have the lambing over in April at the homestead before the stock is scattered over the prairie. One vigorous ram should serve fifty ewes, and he should be left with them at least five weeks to give every ewe a double chance.

The winter having fairly set in, the flock will no longer seek to go a-field but will keep near the shelter of the farm buildings. It is not necessary that they should be shut up under cover. On the contrary, it is to their advantage that they be as much as possible in the open air. On no account should they be confined in a building so close and warm that their wool is always damp. At the same time a comfortable shed, wind and water tight, should be provided in which they can shelter at night and during stormy weather. It is a good plan to have a shed forming three sides of a square with the hay or straw stack on the fourth side, the whole forming a yard in which the flock can spend most of their time in the open air Sheep can stand a great deal of dry cold, but they should not be exposed to draughts.

We have now to consider the feeding of the flock; and here we find that sheep farming and grain growing go very well together in Manitoba, as the straw stack furnishes the most important part of their food during the winter months. They eat the chaff greedily and thrive well on it. It should be scattered over the yard daily for them to pick up. If they get direct access to the straw stack they will soon get on the top of it and make it useless unless the walls are kept perpendicular, and the fleece of any open-wooled sheep will get filled with chaff. With plenty of straw and chaff, supplemented by a little hay, fed to them in the sheds at night and on stormy days, the flock will be kept in good thriving condition until near lambing time. We do not consider it advisable to feed grain to lambing ewes during winter, as a fat ewe invariably produces a small lamb, and she runs a greater risk from inflammation at lambing time than if she were in moderate condition. As the lambing time approaches, the ewes should have a daily ration of bran and linseed or linseed cake, which acts as a laxative both to the ewe and its offspring—preventing constipation, which frequently causes death in young lambs. Great care should be taken when the ewes are heavy with lamb that there is no crushing at the feeding troughs and in passing through doors or gateways, and that cattle or horses should not be allowed among them, as any rough treatment is likely to make them cast lamb. The flock now requires very close attention as a considerable proportion of the ewes will require some assistance in lambing. This, however, should not be given rashly or hastily, but only after the ewe has been showing restlessness for some time which she does by bleating, pawing the ground, rising up and lying down frequently, etc. A little experience soon teaches one when nature should be assisted.

It will now be found a great convenience to have part of the shed sub-divided into small pens by movable hurdles. Into these each ewe, as soon as lambed, is put with her progeny, where they remain a few days until quite taken with each other when they can be put into a larger division along with others at the same stage. The ewes should now be generously fed with bran, oats, linseed cake and cut turnips, if they can be got, along with the best of the hay that has been cut and cured green. Mixed dry-land hay is better than rank slough hay. Abundance of good water should be supplied.

This feeding should be continued until there is a full bite of grass, and when this long-looked-for consummation is reached the shepherd's labors and anxieties are considerably lightened for another season.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF SHEEP BREEDING IN MANITOBA.

BY D. F. WILSON, BRANDON, MAN.

The successful wintering of sheep should begin in the fall, for if allowed to lose flesh at that time of the year they do not thrive during the winter as they otherwise would. There was an old saying about sheep in Ontario, "Well Novembered is half wintered," and the same is true of Manitoba; if they can have the run of a summer-fallow which has been sown with turnips or rape they will go into winter quarters in splendid shape, though care must be taken not to change too suddenly from succulent to all dry feed. Another thing in which care is required is to have the ewes doing well at the time the ram is turned in with them. In order to get a large percentage of lambs the sheep should be increasing in weight at this time, and as many sheepmen do not want lambs before

May, there will be some difficulty in this, especially if the ewes have had the run of turnips or rape, for by December they will be indoors, and sheep are nearly sure to fail after coming off such feed. If possible, they should have a few turnips and a pint of oats each per day along with their hay, but if being fed straw they should have more oats. There is more money in growing oats for this purpose than in wheat-growing. For the rest of the winter sheep will do very well if they get all the good hay they will eat. A few roots are good, but if early lambs are expected they are better kept till then. If straw is to be depended on for bulky food, they will do equally as well as on hay if fed on a sufficient ration of grain ; if grown for the purpose, oats is the most profitable crop to grow ; if it has to be bought, bran will probably give the best results for the least money. A teaspoonful of sulphur for each sheep, given in bran or chop once a week for three weeks, I have found puts the blood in good order, and is a great preventive of ticks.

An old sheep man in Ontario used to say, " If you want your lambs to jump up as soon as they are born, feed the ewes a few beans during the winter, and if you have not beans feed peas." Looking for the cause of this, we find that beans are the most nitrogenous grain we have, followed pretty closely by peas ; but as neither of these foods is plentiful in Manitoba, we must look for a substitute. This will be found in oil-cake, which contains a greater percentage of digestible albuminoids than beans ; but if we want a substitute that may be easily grown on the farm we must fall back on oats, but it will require nearly twice the weight of oats as of peas to accomplish the same results.

As to buildings, I think it rather a mistaken idea many people have, that any sort of a shed will do for sheep. I would prefer to keep them comparatively warm, and not subject them to the intense cold which we get occasionally during the winter; but, if possible, have buildings in which the temperature would be slightly below freezing. They would repay in the extra thrift of the sheep, and cause a considerable saving of feed. Such a building would save much trouble and also many a lamb where the lambs came early. Sheep require plenty of exercise, so they should have plenty of yard room, but should have something warmer than a yard to spend the night in.

Good feed racks are indispensable with sheep, as they will waste more fodder than any other farm animal, if allowed ; therefore their racks should be so constructed that they cannot get their feed under their feet, and also that either hay or grain can be fed in them.

The best time for lambs to come will depend on circumstances. If the flock is large and time can be given to them during lambing May is the best time, but if, as is the case with most farmers, there is a lot of work to do at that time, lambing had better be over before seeding begins, though it will require extra feed to keep the lambs growing well till the grass comes. I have not found that it pays to make a practice of raising early lambs for the butchers, for though they will give a good price for an early lamb when very small, the same lamb coming later would bring as much in the fall, owing to its being so much larger.

During lambing sheep require constant watching, young ewes with their first lambs especially needing to be looked after ; but much of the success of this time will depend on the feed and care which has been given them through the winter.

SHEEP IN MANITOBA.

In these days when the advantages of mixed farming, as opposed to wheat growing alone, are admitted by all who are interested in agriculture, no apology is necessary for again drawing attention to the importance of sheep raising as a branch of mixed farming.

The abundant woolly covering which Nature has provided it, indicates that the sheep is adapted to withstand the severe cold of our winters, and this is amply proved by the experience of those who have been engaged in sheep farming in the Canadian Northwest. Indeed, the climate of the summer, as well as the winter months, seems to suit them, as they are remarkably free from the diseases which are prevalent among flocks in older countries.

To those who have had experience in the Old Country in fattening sheep with the help of oil-cakes and other expensive artificial foods, the rapidity with which sheep take on flesh and increase in weight in summer, upon the prairie grasses alone, comes as a sort of revelation.

As to the question of profit, there is no doubt that a flock, large or small, managed with care and attention will pay well; indeed there is no branch in farming that at present prices will yield such a large and certain percentage upon the capital invested.

In making this statement we refer to sheep reared for the butcher, and not to pure-bred flocks kept for ram breeding. In the meantime, probably the supply of these latter is in excess of the demand, although by-and-by, when the industry spreads and the prairies of the Northwest are stocked with flocks numbering millions, there will be ample demand at paying prices for all the pure-bred rams that are raised.

For butchers' sheep it is not necessary to have pure-bred ewes. Good ewes of almost any cross will do to start with, but it is imperative to have pure-bred rams. The particular breed of ram is a matter of opinion, and it is scarcely safe to indicate a preference. He should be a good sheep of his kind, and *that* a kind reaching a heavy weight at an early age. By the continued use of superior rams, a flock of originally very indifferent ewes will soon be graded up to a pretty fair level.

In Manitoba, abundance of food for sheep is found ready to hand, or can be grown at little expense. The prairie grasses in the summer, and the same converted into hay for the winter use are the mainstay. Failing a supply of the latter, sheep will thrive during the winter on straw and chaff of the grain crops, supplemented by a little oats or light grain of any kind.

On a mixed farm a flock of any number from twenty to three hundred ewes would be found profitable. Where settlement is not very close, and a run on the prairies can be got, the oversight of the latter number would occupy the attention of a careful man throughout the year. In more closely settled districts, where the area under cultivation is greater, it is necessary to have inclosed pastures of an extent suitable to the number of sheep. It will be found advantageous to divide the pasture into two enclosures, so that the flock may be changed from one to the other every two or three weeks, as the grazing will thus be kept clean and sweet. The pasture should be on dry land where there is mixed herbage, and not low-lying land of a marshy nature.

Some previous experience in handling sheep is an undoubted advantage, but the want of this should not discourage any one who is anxious to have a flock, and who is prepared to take some trouble with them and give them the necessary care and attention. That is really the point that determines the difference between success and failure.

It would seem to argue lack of enterprise among the farmers of Manitoba, that Winnipeg has frequently to draw her supplies of mutton from Ontario, Nova Scotia, and even pay the duty of three cents per pound or thirty per cent. on the living animal brought from St. Paul. It may be that this arises from a want of capital, rather than a lack of enterprise. If so, we hope that the Farmers' Provincial Loan Company, whose prospectus we have just had the pleasure of perusing, and which is backed by men of position, will make it a feature of their business to lend money to farmers for the purchase of sheep. The farmer could, from the profits of his flock, repay his loan in three annual instalments, with interest at 10 or 12 per cent, have half as much annually for himself, and at the end of three years have a flock of his own equal in number and quality to that with which he started. This presupposes careful attention and good management, and fair average success.

RAPE AS A CLEANING CROP AND FOR FATTENING SHEEP.

BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

My experience with rape in the last three years, both as a cleaning crop and for fattening sheep, has been so gratifying to myself, I feel constrained to tell it for the benefit of the public. The cultivation necessary to secure a crop is very simple. The land plowed in the fall need not be touched till late in June, or after all the spring seed-

A GROUP OF COTSWOLD SHEEP,

The Property of Mr. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

ing, including that of turnips, is over. A couple of plowings and thorough pulverization by the use of roller and harrows is all that is required. Sown in drills 24 to 30 inches apart, about two pounds of seed per acre, kept clean by the free use of the horse-hoe, the cleaning process is quite as effective as a summer-fallow, and the amount of feed produced is, in most cases, marvellous. It may be sown any time in June or July. I think it a mistake to sow earlier than June 25th, as the fly is apt to take the plants, and if it does get an early start it is liable to wilt and turn yellow in the dry spells we so often have in August. In clean land it will do very well sown broadcast, but better in drills with cultivation. Stock should not be turned on it till it is about 12 or 15 inches high, as the stronger the stalk becomes the better feed they make. Care is necessary when stock is first turned into it. They should not be put on it while wet with dew or rain for a few days, and a pasture field should be accessible, so that they may have the run of both grass and rape fer two or three weeks, when they may safely be confined upon it. Sometimes there are considerable losses from stock becoming bloated or scoured, and I have known cases where the ears of sheep became swollen and they have lost part of their ears, but in the last three years, with from 5 to 12 acres, I have not lost a single animal, have had no mishap, and my sheep have done wonderfully well on it. Last fall I had 25 cotswold ram lambs on rape that had never been fed anything since they were put on grass in spring, and on rape alone many of them weigh from 150 to 175 lbs. each and have backs as broad as a board. A good feature about rape is that its feeding quality seems to improve with frost, and the sheep will relish it and continue to improve on it right up to winter, or until it is covered by snow. Young cattle also do well on it, but it is not well to let the milking cows have it, as it taints the milk. In addition to its usefulness as a cleaning and feeding crop, it goes without saying that the feeding of sheep upon the land makes a fine preparation for future crops. With rape for the sheep, and fodder corn for the cattle, we ought to keep twice as much stock, and have them in twice as good condition as we find them throughout the country.

IS THE PRACTICE OF FLUSHING EWES DURING THE TUPPING SEASON SAFE AND PROFITABLE; AND IF SO, WHAT KIND OF FOOD IS BEST FOR THIS PURPOSE?

BY GEORGE D. CLARK, SHEPHERD, KIRKLAND HILL, DUNBAR.

In answer to the above query, I would say that it is profitable if well and judiciously carried out. By-the-by, does it not altogether resolve itself into a question of profit, leaving the safety to be swallowed up in the larger term? In careless hands it is not safe, and consequently is not profitable, because it may result in a large percentage of illness amongst the ewes. I doubt if it is possible to say what form of food is best, as on various farms the facilities vary, and what can be easily had on one would not be so on another. It should, however, take the form of a fresh green bite, and it is often practicable and profitable to select the most backward and give them first run on it. A short close lambing time is within certain limits best, and I opine it is for this to a certain extent (with a prolific crop), that flushing ewes is practiced. Of course it is sometimes dangerous to give a sudden change of food, and so care should be exercised to give it gradually at first. A glance round the country shows that where possible breeders use this means, and this plainly shows that they think it good. Ewes to be in proper condition when the tup is put amongst them should be neither too lean nor too fat. Perhaps, of the two extremes, that of fat is the worse. Yet, even when in such a condition, much may be done by judicious feeding to promote a successful season. It must be confessed that really little is known of the true bearings and effects of various treatments, and especially is little known of the methods of working, so that we are more or less working in the dark. The highest principle which I can give is to have both sexes in a perfectly healthy, and if anything a fattening, state. I don't mean by this a fat state, but simply a state of progressive fattening. I do not think that mere change of food does any good, unless the change is towards a more nutritious as well as succulent article

of diet. Indeed, sometimes a change towards a more nutritious, though drier food, produces a favorable effect toward the sheep owner's benefit. Therefore my direction would be, that it is profitable to give a green bite to the ewes, whether in the form of rape, young grass, or turnips, because it will probably be a change in the direction of a more nutritious food; and perhaps the looseness of the bowels, etc., may conduce to favor the end we have in view, viz., a larger and better crop of lambs. I have heard it stated that it is better to put the ewes on a less nutritious diet; but on inquiry, it has transpired that this in reality meant a change to fresh green food from old pastures, which was considered to be from good to bad. I should not consider it so. And now I see that I have not as yet answered the specific query as to what kind of food would be the best when a change is desirable. If I had my choice (which is seldom got), I should say young grass and the run over stubbles. In these are to be found both the nutritious and succulent forms of diet which I hold to be most of use in producing a favorable result.

SHEEP RAISING ON THE ISLANDS OF THE GULF OF GEORGIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BY W. FERGUSON, VANCOUVER, B.C.

It may not be generally known to your readers that there is a large and profitable field for investment in sheep raising on the islands of the Gulf of Georgia, situated between the Seymour Narrows and Vancouver. There are at least ten islands, with an area of at least 12,000 acres, that can be profitably utilized for sheep raising These range in size from 200 to 2,000 acres. At present only about 2,000 acres are stocked, and the results obtained have proved very satisfactory to the owners. The class of sheep that are found to be best adapted to this locality are Cotswolds crossed with Merinos. They are hardy, very prolific breeders, yield a good crop of wool, and their mutton is in great demand in the neighboring cities. They require no feed stuff to be laid up, as they are well able to forage for themselves. This has been tried on Savary Island for four years with excellent results. The winters are mild, no snow lying on the ground. The average increase has been about 100 per cent, although still better results are sometimes obtained—as, for instance, last year, when a bunch of twenty ewes with thirty-eight lambs was shown by Mr. J. Green, of Savary Island. Stock sheep cost $4.50 to $5 each, landed on the islands. Wool sells for about 12c. per lb. Spring lamb retails in Vancouver at 25c. per lb. The fact that the demand here for mutton largely exceeds the supply is shown by the fact that frozen carcasses of sheep are being received in Vancouver now from Prince Edward Island, notwithstanding the heavy expenses for transport by rail, etc. As will be seen from the above statements, sheep raising on the islands here is only in its infancy, but the experiment tried on a considerable scale on two of these islands has given highly satisfactory results. The islands offer the additional advantages for sheep raising that no fencing is required, herding is unnecessary, and there are no wolves or cayotes to molest the stock. The Union Steamship Co. and the Northern Shipping Co. offer great facilities for passage and transport at cheap rates.

Mr. J. M. Mackinnon, of Mackinnon, Macfarlane & Co., Vancouver, B.C., who is a practical sheep farmer, having owned and worked a large sheep ranch in Oregon, U.S.A., vouches for the correctness of the above statement, and will willingly give information and assistance to any one interested in this matter.

Mr. M. A. McLean, J.P., ex-mayor of Vancouver, B.C., has just received his commission from the Dominion Government to visit the states of Oregon and Washington, and ascertain the welfare and contentment of the settlers. He will also inquire into their future prospects, and gather statistical information concerning wages, the price of land, and various other matters. He will bring before the notice of the settlers the advantages and future prospects of British Columbia, as well as Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and show how much better these provinces are than many others.

In connection with the above, there is a splendid opportunity for the Provincial Government of British Columbia to take action by offering lands, opening up roads, and showing the special advantages they can offer settlers.

OUR SHEEP

BY J. A. M'GILLIVRAY, Q.C., UXBRIDGE, ONT.

When requested by the efficient and energetic Secretary of our Association to present a paper for your consideration at this our annual meeting, and the first that I have had the pleasure of attending, I felt like courteously declining the honor, first, because, being a busy man, I had not the time at my disposal to make the researches and collect and marshal the data necessary to the preparation of an essay upon such an important subject to all of us, as "Our Sheep," and such as would merit your approval; secondly, because, being a lawyer (although trained to the sheep-fold in early manhood) I was afraid that the horny handed sons of toil, such as we know the ordinary American yeomanry to comprise—many of them well versed in the care and keeping of this, to me, the most lovable and gentle, and at the same time profitable, of all the domestic animals of our day, would not give the opinions of one of my profession upon such a matter (even though such should be the result of his maturest thought) that reflective consideration which the importance of the subject demands, that they would give to the deliverance of another, more practically one of themselves. But having in addition to my early training, largely engaged for the past seven years in farming operations, including Dorset sheep-breeding, and remembering that away back in the centuries it was an eminent member of my profession who gave to the world the first published English work on agriculture—one which is still considered a standard work—Sir Anthony Fitz herbert's "Book of Husbandry," notwithstanding the fact that its author has been sleeping with his fathers upwards of 350 years, I took courage, and as I sat in the comfortable carriage the Rome and Watertown railway furnished me with yesterday on my journey here, with the assistance of such data as I had hurriedly got together before starting, I penned these few lines in the strong hope and fullest confidence that you would be kindly in your criticisms thereof, and lenient in your judgment thereupon.

Sheep have been since my early childhood a prime favorite with me. I am glad to find in my reading, that it was regarded in a kindly spirit by the very pioneers of our race, for we are told that it was a domestic animal in Asia and Europe before the dawn of history, although unknown as such in the New World till after the Spanish conquest.

Fitzherbert says, in the quaint old English of his time, "Sheep is the most profitablist cattle that a man can have."

I feel satisfied that we sheep breeders concur in and heartily endorse this statement of this wise old man, but if sheep were in his day the most profitable of all kinds of cattle at a time when the tastes of the people were not as highly cultivated as those of the people of our day; when manufactories were but in their infancy, and the multifarious uses of the wool product were unknown, how much more profitable should this industry be in our day, when lamb and mutton is in such high favor as an article of diet with all classes high and low, rich and poor, when wool is in great demand in every manufacturing centre, and when our farms are yearly becoming impoverished more and more by the over productions of wheat and other cereals, and that, too, at a time when the price of sheep is such that every farmer within the confines of this great country of magnificent proportions could, at a minimum outlay, become possessed of a few of these useful creatures, and in that way if nothing more furnish himself with the readiest means of enriching, and fertilizing his fields.

Now, while one of my main objects in this paper is to bring before the notice of the public our favorite sheep, in the interests and for the promotion of which this Association has been specially formed, still, my primary object is to say, in the hearing of the American farmer, whether upon this side of the boundary line, which separates your prosperous union of states from our great dominion of provinces, or upon ours, that he has not in the past been just to himself, his family or his domain, in bending all his best energies to the furtherance of almost every other phase of agricultural industry, and resolutely turning his back upon the enterprise, in the furtherance of which we are engaged—the careful cultivation of which, if entered upon, would not only be pleasing in the extreme, but profitable in the greatest measure.

One great mistake our people and yours make is, that sheep raising, as it now prevails, is of only secondary consideration. The sheep of the farm are allowed to grub their way along as best they can, in all kinds of weather, hot or cold, wet or dry. Most of our farmers think it just as well to have a few of them (quite unmindful, however, as to breed or quality) in order to dispose of their otherwise useless pea straw, which at best has been indifferently harvested, and only with the view of providing food for the hogs, caring little or nothing for the provender upon which the sheep have to winter, the derelict farmer thinking possibly to make up for his want of thought in this respect, by throwing an occasional turnip to his neglected sheep.

Gentlemen, I believe we will fail in our work if we limit it only to thinking and speaking of the Dorset, even though it be, as it deservedly is, the favorite in the storehouse of our affections. I believe our work is or should be of much greater magnitude—one immensely more worthy of our ambition to attain than that.

We, as Dorset Horn sheep breeders, while selfish enough in our own interests, and in the best interests of the people at large, as to wish to see these sheep take the foremost rank upon this great continent—and attain that rank, I firmly believe they will, and that, too, in the not distant future—are still desirous of extending a helping hand to our fellow-companions-in-arms with us in the peaceful art of husbandry, and proclaiming in trumpet tones if need be, that their very best interests will be subserved and conserved by giving the sheep of the land a chance for once, and letting them have their turn upon the farm, which of late has been yielding wheat in small measure only to sell at 60 or 70 cents per bushel, barley in but scant quantities to sell at less than 50 cents per bushel, and oats not over abundantly, to sell oft times at ruinous prices.

When we say the sheep of our country, remember, we do not just here emphasize our own particular sheep. If a man prefer the long-wooled sheep, we say to him invest in one or other of the well-known breeds of that class, and if his leanings are towards any of the short-wooled sheep other than and in preference to ours, why let him buy the sheep of his chioce, for we are not so much wedded to the class or the family as to the animal. Then, again, let him purchase the sheep best adapted to his climate or to his farm. If, for instance, his farm is not rolling or hilly (upon which soil sheep are supposed to thrive the best), but on the contrary is low and wet, then let him look for and obtain the class of sheep best adapted thereto, such as flourish in the marshy wastes and low lands of England. But in any event let him buy the sheep.

It may be said that there is a danger of overcrowding or overdoing the work we have in view, by overproduction, or what is worse, over-importatiom. In reply, I would say no such danger can threaten in your day or mine, nor will such an evil require to be faced for generations to come, if the work is entered upon in a systematic and judicious manner. To clearly indicate this fact, let us consider the trade returns of several of the sheep-producing and wool consuming countries. What do we therein find?

That the United States, with a population in 1880 (when looking up these matters I had to use returns of several years ago, not having the later ones at hand) of 50,189,209, possessed only 42,192,079 sheep, much less than one sheep per capita of the population, and the ratio is not much better yet.

Possessed as your country is of 3,557,009 square miles, it then, at that date, had less than 12 sheep per square mile of your almost immeasurable acres, while England and Wales together, not much larger than one of your good sized states, in 1877 had almost one sheep per capita of population, then at 24,547,309, and the sheep of the country numbering 21,192,390, while the number to the square mile was (listen) not 12 but 420.

Then let us notice a few of her Australian possessions. Tasmania in 1886, with an area of only 24,600 square miles and a sparse population of 133,791, had 1,648,627 sheep, or in other words 12 per capita of its population and 67 per square mile of her territory.

In 1884 we find that Queensland, having an area of 669,520 square miles and a population of 290,000, had 12,000,000 sheep, or 18 to the square mile and 41 per capita of population.

Then as to New Zealand. There we find in 1883 a population of 509,052, spreading over an aera of 100,000 square miles, possessed of 12 985,085 sheep, or in other words 129 per square mile and 25 per capita.

Some may say that the climate of certain portions of the continent is too cold and other portions thereof is too hot for successful sheep raising, but to such I would just say, look at Norway, which, with a population in 1882 of 1,913,000, had almost one sheep per head of its people, namely, 1,686,306, which was very much in advance of your own showing at the same period, and on the other hand, I would point them to Spain, which, with no pretension to advanced husbandry of any kind such as prevails around us on every hand, in 1877, with a population of 16,634,345, had 23,000,000 sheep, a showing more than 50 per cent better than yours.

Surely, then, if a densely populated country like England can profitably support 420 sheep per square mile of its entire area and an average of 1,436 per thousand acres, surely if a sparsely inhabited district such as New Zealand can support 25 sheep per capita of its population we may reasonably conclude that this magnificent country of yours, the virtues of which we ofttimes sing, rich in fertile plains, green-clad hills and verdant valleys, through which meander ever living streams of the purest water, can afford to support more than one sheep per capita and more than 12 per square mile of your almost illimitable country.

Now, being satisfied as to our capabilities of doing this, the next question presenting itself is, can it be done profitably? In reply, let me again point you to the land that gave us our tongue, whether we be Canadian or American, and to her colonies aforementioned, or rather to sons of them. I find that in 1876 England not only consumed all her own mutton and wool, but actually imported for her use £23,637,809 worth of those staple articles, wool and mutton, making almost $115,000,000 in our currency, furnished for the most part by her Australian colonies; for we find that in 1882, besides supplying her own requirements, New Zealand exported in wool alone £3,118,544, being upwards of $15,000,000 of our money. In 1885 I find that Tasmania exported of her surplus stock of wool £260,480 worth, representing in our money upwards of $1,250,000, and in 1882 Queensland exported of her surplus stock £1.329,019 worth, representing about $6,500,000 in our currency. Besides this, New Zealand and her sister colonies every year export immense quantities of frozen mutton to the European market.

While this has been going on and increasing in volume from year to year, we, the farmers of America, have been contented resting upon our oars, complaining the while it is true, of the hard times, and not only not making no effort to capture this foreign trade, but even refusing to supply our own needs and necessities in these respects, for I find by the trade returns of your country, as appears in the reports issued in 1890, 1891 and 1892, that the value of the wool imported into the United States in the three years represented by said reports was $15,264,083, $18,231,372 and $19,688,108 respectively. In short, then, you have allowed in this brief period $53,000,000 of your money, which you could have and should have had in your own pockets, go out of the country to enrich others, not to say anything of the many millions you could annually reap by supplying the English and European markets, which by the way are very much more accessible to you than to the Australian, the New Zealander, and the other Antipodean inhabitants of the islands of the seas.

But enough of this you will say. Well, yes; doubtless you have thought ere this, that I had forgotten my text, "Our Sheep," the Dorset sheep, but I have not so forgotten, having only been led away therefrom for the moment by the magnitude of the theme, (taken in its different aspects) in my anxiety to stimulate my fellow farmers to an appreciation of what appears to me to be the real requirements of our people under our present circumstances and surroundings.

As to the origin of "Our Sheep," I don't think I need delay to say much on that score. I find from a perusal of the different authors, that most of the present well-known types of sheep have been produced by a careful system of crossing, but ours is entirely outside that category. Permit me the thought, a pleasant one, that they are of a noble and ancient ancestry, coming down to us through the ages, from the old-time original stock of early days, the wild sheep, which we find were horned, both male and female, and at least in this respect there is a similarity, a striking one, but whether the thought be permitted me or not, I have been pleasingly struck, as you must have been, by the faithfully descriptive picture of our sheep which is to be found in Prof. Bell's History of British Quadru-

peds. Speaking of them he says they are "a handsome, though somewhat old-fashioned breed, principally esteemed for its producing lambs earlier than any other in this country. To the eye of him who seeks for beauty in harmony and proportion (he adds) this sheep is one of the handsomest in any part of England. The strong formed body and limbs, the clear white fleece, the finely-curved horns and other points will to him constitute a more pleasing combination of character than is to be found in those breeds which have become more changed from the old stock by repeated transmission of peculiarities, which, however advantageous to the breeder, whether for the sake of the fleece or the flesh cannot be considered as adding to the abstract beauty of the animal."

This testimony from such a high authority, not only to the beauty but to the useful qualities of "Our Sheep," should be highly prized by us, particularly in view of the fact that this typical English sheep, without detracting from its beauty in the least, has been enlarged and improved in recent years to a much greater extent than almost any other class, and that, too, without their having lost any of their former unique and valuable characteristics. "Our Sheep" being at once useful and ornamental, we are thus furnished with the strongest incentive to persevere in our efforts to have "Our Sheep" known and read of all men, knowing full well that they will do us no discredit.

I have been breeding them now some seven years, having been breeding longer than any other here present, and as long as, if not longer than, any other breeder known to me. Before this I had bred both Shropshire and Cotswolds. Now, I don't want, and won't have any other, as a result of my experimenting in those classes of sheep. I find them hardy, strong sheep, easily fed, most prolific and gentle in the extreme.

I notice that some writers, in speaking of their many excellent qualities, say that they even have been known to lamb twice a year. But really this appears to me as almost patronizing in spirit, for had these writers given the matter that attention it deserved, they would have known, as we Dorset men know, that they will readily do that and are even anxious to do so, and that it is only a question with us whether or not we should permit it. For my part, as a result of my own experience, I think it unwise to bring them in oftener than at most, three times in two years, and further, I believe it to be a mistake, even with their well developed early-maturing propensities to allow them to have their first lambs before they attain the age of 18 months at least.

This last fall I brought in about 35 of my ewes that had each lambed the spring immediately previous, and as a result I have now nearly 55 young lambs almost ready for the butcher. But is not my purpose to continue this from year to year, as I don't consider it fair to the sheep, which have to appear at the annual exhibitions alongside of the other varieties that lamb but once in a twelve month.

Speaking of fecundity, however, I would just instance the fact that on the 31st day of December of the year before last, I had a ewe that was delivered of a fine ewe lamb, and ere thirteen months had expired thereafter she had experienced other two lambing seasons, the second one being in the month of August, when she had two lambs and she succeeded in raising all four. This is surely a good record, but I know of another, the property of one of our Canadian breeders, which discounted that. When I saw her she had two lambs by her side, and her owner assured me that those made seven lambs that she had raised or was in the act of raising within a period of fourteen months, having had two and three respectively at her two immediate previous lambing seasons.

I found it hard at first, and I presume the most of you had a like experience, in getting men to take any stock in this particular virtue which we claimed for our sheep. They were doubting Thomases as it were, but now having seen they believe, and though exceedingly conservative in their predelictions towards their favorites, are purchasing our rams more and more each succeeding year for crossing purposes, and my experience in this respect has been, that having once used our rams they return for others.

I have experimented in crossing with Shropshire, Cotswolds, Leicester and Southdown ewes, and in each case with good results, the cross as a rule resulting in the production of larger sheep with a good quality as well as quantity of wool, and in the second cross both male and female have horns and are almost thoroughbred in appearance.

It has been said by some who are interested in promoting other classes of sheep that ours would lose the art of frequent breeding when translated from their native to our American clime, but in the light of our past experience, whatever our one-time fears might have been, I think we need have no anxiety on that score.

The wool is the favorite in our market, and our local woollen manufacturers have frequently assured me that it is the best they meet with, and as a consequence I have thus far commanded the highest price for mine, last year getting three cents per pound more than the other breeders in my locality.

If our sheep are weak in any particular, it is that they have a tendency of being rather light behind the shoulder, but this I find can be obviated through careful breeding, by the wise selection of rams to breed from, for my last importation of sheep from England were all particularly strong there, entirely free from the heretofore prevailing defect in that respect, and well proportioned throughout.

The first Dorsets I met with were rather sparsely fleeced, but this, too, I find is the result of careless breeding, for on going to the show pens of our great exhibitions last year our well wooled sheep were particularly noticeable, hardly surpassed in this respect by any other class.

Five years ago these sheep in our country were the butt of ridicule, and our show pens carelessly glanced at if not altogether ignored by the thrifty farmer, not being thought worthy ; but last year at Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa, and doubtless at the various exhibitions throughout your country as well, the Dorset Horn, large and finely proportioned, asserted itself, and claimed that right to public attention to which it was justly entitled, and were from start to finish the observed of all observers.

This tells me plainly that their time is near at hand, if not already here. I have had a great demand for them this year, a demand that I have not attempted to supply, and I have no doubt other breeders have had a like experience. If we but do our duty by our sheep, and keep them ever well to the front, particularly at our exhibitions from year to year, which is their place by right, (exhibiting, of course, only the best types) and each of us endeavor to outvie the other in our respective exhibits at Chicago this year and elsewhere, the success of our enterprise will, without doubt, be assured.

I have not thought it necessary to dwell upon many of their well-known qualities in a body of men as well, or better versed in the subject than the writer, but I thought well to dwell briefly upon the foregoing as the most likely to interest us, and which should demand our most careful study and attention.

I have not touched upon the manner of housing them, but my experience is that they require nothing more in that respect, and should receive nothing less than other sheep, and these requirements are well known to all sheep breeders.

Nor have I, in view of Prof. Wing's promised paper, ventured to tell you how or what to feed. I might, however, be permitted to say as to this, that I find them very fond of the ordinary American corn stalks, but for the most part I feed them upon well-cured pea straw and turnips, and I do what most breeders refrain from doing, namely, feed them all the turnips they will eat almost up to the very time of lambing, and I have never experienced any evil results therefrom.

Ordinarily speaking, for instance at a general sheep breeders' association meeting, where men engaged in raising the respective classes convene for the purpose of discussing subjects common to all of them alike, I would not, as a matter of good taste or policy, assume to say that ours is the best of our many useful classes of sheep, but in this body of men, where we see eye to eye, I will say, as a matter of truth and personal conviction, that ours is the very best of the many useful classess of sheep to be found in this or any other country, and I feel that I cannot too strongly impress upon you their very many valuable qualities and propensities, which deserve, and I am sure will command your most careful study and best attention, for let others say what they will we do know whereof we speak and testify whereof we have seen, when we say that they are far in advance of any others, in at least the following aspects :

1. In their fecundity.

2. In their capability of lambing at the behest of the shepherd in any chosen month or season of the year.

3. In the wonderful rapidity in which the young mature, while for docility, hardiness and fine qualities of flesh and wool, they surpass many, and compare favorably with nearly all the other well-known classes.

Thanking you for the unexpected honor you did me last year in my absence by electing me as one of the vice-presidents of the Association, a mark of your esteem which I prize very highly, augmented as it has been to-day by your having thought well to re-elect me thereto; hoping that I have not altogether exhausted your patience in the perusal in your hearing of this altogether too lengthy paper; trusting that much good will result from our meeting together at this time, and wishing you all the compliments of the New Year season, and recurrence of the season to each of you for very many years to come.

N. B.—Since reading the above paper before the Association I have received, through the kindness of our Secretary, Mr. Cooper, "The Special Report of the Sheep Industry of the United States, 1892." Had I received it in time I might have brought down the statistics, as far as the United States is concerned, to the year 1890. However, on hurriedly looking over the report I find even in that event the general result would have been about the same as above indicated. Let me just add this further item of information, taken from said report now before me. "In 1890 the states east of the Mississippi, with an area of 852,000 square miles, pastured 17,000,000 sheep, or an average of 20 to the square mile; the British Isles, with an area of about 120,000 square miles, had 27,000,000 sheep, or 225 to the square mile. Were the country east of the Mississippi as densely stocked as Great Britain, it could support 191,700,000 sheep, or nearly 12, where it now carries 1, and would raise nearly or quite 1,200,000,000 pounds of wool, or four times the requirements for clothing and other uses to which wool is put,"—that is in the United States.

THE ASSOCIATION'S PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Executive of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association offered a prize of $10 and a second prize of $5 for the best essays on the subject "How shall the General Farmer Manage his Sheep so as to Realize the Greatest Profit?" As in the case of the Swine Breeders' Association many excellent papers were forwarded to our secretary. The Awarding Committee, Messrs. J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont., John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., and R Gibson, Delaware, Ont., found it difficult to decide who among the essayists was entitled to first money. They also found it imperative that several excellent papers be rejected. This is to be regretted, but the ground covered by the rejected ones is fully covered by others, and as it was impossible to publish all, it was decided to make a judicious selection of such as would jointly bring out the greatest number of good points without going over the same ground again and again.

The first prize was awarded to Walter Cowie, Valens, Ont.; second prizes were given to Messrs. James Sharp, Everton, Ont., A. P. Kitchen, Brucefield, Ont., James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., John Dickin, Milton West, Ont., and Chas. Ellis, Parkdale, Man.

Between the first prize essay and the others there is very little difference, but the majority of the judges gave Mr. Cowie's production the highest score. Each writer makes many good points, yet each leaves unsaid that told by others. Several are weak in some points yet very strong in others. In reviewing some of the essays, Mr. John Jackson wrote: "Mr. Sharp's is a good practical paper, but the dipping of lambs in August would lead to serious loss. They should be dipped directly, or in a few days after the sheep are shorn. While Mr. Kitchen does not say anything about dipping, he certainly brings out some very important points, not touched on by one of the others as well as some that are. A few of these I will mention, as follows, viz.:

1st. His description of what constitutes a good breeding ewe, is, I think, very good.

2nd. His description of a sire is excellent, and this I look upon as very important to the general farmer. In fact very few farmers have very correct ideas on this point.

3rd. His idea in regard to culling the flock is good.

4th. That good breed and good feed must be close companions to be successful.

5th. Regularity as to amount of food and time of feeding, a strong point.

6th and last, the great importance of kindness in handling.

I would also say that the essay by Chas. Ellis, Parkdale, Man., has some good ideas and is worthy of special mention.

Mr. Gibson, when returning the essays, wrote: "Mr. Sharp makes a mistake dipping in August, though he may have intended that for a second dipping. James Bowman's is a good practical paper, free from any decided wrong management. My objections to Mr. Kitchen's otherwise valuable paper is that he ignores dipping altogether, makes no mention of wool nor rape, and one great objection is that he does not wean his lambs but lets them run with the ewe and wean themselves. This I consider most objectionable, doing injury to both ewe and lamb."

It is to be regretted that the judges of these essays did not fully review each paper. Mr. Jackson and Mr. Gibson are to be thanked for their comments.

These essays are among the best papers ever presented to the Association. Their publication is calculated to be of great service to the country; they contain just the information the Canadian farmer requires and such as is calculated to bring the profitable industries of sheep and swine husbandry before the farming public in an attractive manner. Each paper is written by an experienced and practical man, in fact by a farmer.

These essays have taught the officers of our Association and will teach the readers of these reports that many practical and able writers are everywhere to be found among Canadian yeomanry. These Associations need the support and co-operation of all such men to help along the good work they have commenced.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

BY WALTER COWIE, VALENS, ONT.

The general depression existing in agricultural affairs to-day would seem to have produced some good effects as it is forcing us out of the ruts that by-gone generations have worn, to seek some other way to prosperity. With our soil considerably reduced in its powers of returning its wealth for our labor, with the grain markets demoralized so far as we are concerned, we are compelled as general farmers to look about us for a system other than that adopted by our forefathers. While many of them acted upon the idea that sheep, hog and cattle products were simply minor adjuncts to the major business of grain-raising, we are compelled by force of circumstances to reverse their system and in these days of keen competition, even with such a reversal, no slipshod management leads to success. The best alone meets with a profitable demand.

Which is the breed of sheep best adapted for the general farmer, is a question impossible to satisfactorily answer. It must depend upon circumstances. The farmer's tastes will best decide, but such a decision should only be arrived at when he has fully considered the character of his land, whether high or low, rich orpoor. the peculiarities of climate, the amount of care he is willing to bestow upon them, the demands of the particular market in which he must sell.

Lands, high or barren, with scant herbage, where sheep must forage over a large extent of ground for food, demand a light, active breed. Lands on the other hand that are rich will sustain the heavier varieties.

It need scarcely be urged that as in all probability, the wool market will not, for some time at least, quote the high figures of years gone by, the purely wool breeds should be out of the question for the ordinary farmer.

In commencing a flock we should aim primarily to secure the best mutton breed, then along with such mutton producing qualities endeavor to procure as much wool as possible. This does not necessarily mean to get the heaviest breed of sheep but that which will conform best to the conditions under which we must keep and sell them. We

A GROUP OF SHEARLING SHROPSHIRES.

The Property of W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, P.O., Ont

must remember, also, that an immense chunk of tallow is not considered good mutton by those to whom we must cater. We must produce mutton, the fat and lean of which are well intermixed.

In commencing a flock, the farmer in all probability will invest in grade ewes, more or less desirable. Avoid purchasing ewes more than three years old, a better course is to buy, if possible, good thrifty shearlings with square bodies and clean cut heads. If in the autumn, the next step is to secure a ram. This is the point from whence improvement of flocks, good, bad or indifferent, emanates. How many under a false impression of economy fail here?

Under no conditions be pursuaded to buy a grade ram. The tendency will inevitably be for the flock to retrograde rather than advance. At each change of sire we must endeavor to get a better than the last. It is folly to use a Leicester ram this year, a Shrophshire the next, or a Cotswold the year following.

When you have decided upon the breed best suited to your peculiar circumstances, endeavor to place your flock as soon as possible among the best of that particular breed. The ram selected should have the marked characteristics of his line of breeding strongly accentuated, with straight back, broad over loins, strong shoulder, well sprung ribs, broad-deep chest, clean straight legs and joints, rump symmetrical with rest of body not too small not yet too gross, leg deep and full, clean cut head showing in every feature his aristocratic lineage. Avoid purchasing show animals, fed since birth with that object in view, vigor and sprightliness become mere secondary matters, while the gravest imperfections may be effectually concealed beneath a mass of fat, and a ram when fat is far from the best condition for active service,

When should the ram be admitted among the ewes? This will vary from October or earlier to middle of November, according as we desire early or later lambs. For early lambs we need warmer accommodations, a greater care, and we must be prepared to lose more or less of the increase. In return we obtain an earlier sale, or more money if held until later. However, unless the farmer is prepared to furnish the above conditions, he had better rest content with lambs dropped in April.

The ram should not be allowed to run constantly with the flock during the time ewes are in heat. Either for twelve hours each day, or upon alternate days, he should be confined in a separate pen and fed liberally with a grain ration, preferably oats, and all the grass or clover hay he requires. The ewes which have been once served will in his absence go out of heat, thus preventing the excessive drain upon his system from repeated services. The ewes during the time of rutting may run as usual at pasture and should not be overfat but yet in strong, vigorous condition.

It is not necessary that the ram be a shearling. If we have only from twelve to twenty ewes a strong well-developed lamb will be, if fed as above, amply sufficient.

As winter comes on the sheep should be folded at night and during storms. While they seem perfectly capable of withstanding the bleak autumn winds, yet a chilling rain under such conditions may be decidedly injurious. The winter food should be as varied as our resources will permit. Clover hay, pea-straw and roots will of course form the staple. Clover should be furnished once a day at least, and clean, well preserved pea-straw *ad libitum*. A few oats will amply repay their cost in increased vigor of the animals, but not more than a gill or two per head need be supplied It is not wise to give too many turnips to ewes bearing young, but yet a small quantity, say 1 to 2 lbs., will help digestion. A similar quantity of ensilage, if available, may be furnished also. Water should be provided constantly. Salt should be kept in a small trough so that the sheep may help themselves at will.

When early lambs are expected the pen should be made warmer than it is necessary to have it before this period. so that we may not lose an unnecessary number from chilling. Especially is this latter danger increased in the case of some of the favorite breeds whose lambs come so frequently weak. (The Downs may be favorably mentioned as producing strong, vigorous lambs even under adverse circumstances.) But we should be prepared, as even under the best of management lambs will occasionally come weak and limberlegged, to furnish help to such, as the loss of a few such lambs may turn a prospective profit into a decided loss. Never give up a lamb until it is dead.

Hold the ewe firmly but gently and support the weak lambs in their endeavors to procure their natural food for a few times. A teaspoonful or two of warm diluted whiskey will frequently reanimate an apparently helpless lamb. In such cases and with those ewes which we often find refusing to own their progeny, we should isolate ewe and lamb for a few days and use every available effort to remedy matters. In case of a ewe losing her lamb it may be wise to take one of the twins from a less thrifty ewe and by isolation and persevering care she may adopt it. But do not adopt the plan of separating ewes and overfeeding after lambing, as we so often find the case.

They may now be fed on all the good clover hay they will eat up clean. The turnip ration may be considerably increased, and the grain ration may be doubled until the ewes go out to grass, when it may be stopped.

During the winter months the sheep should have a field in which to exercise except in case of storms; this will do away to a considerable extent with the frequent complaint of weak lambs.

The lambs should be induced to eat as soon as possible. Clover roots and oats should be placed out of reach of the ewes, and from which the lambs will soon eat freely. This grain ration should be supplied to them all through the summer, and we will find no more profitable way of disposing of our grain than feeding it to the growing lambs.

During these months, unlike other stock, sheep require little care except an occasional change of pasture, renewal of salt in the trough and of oats for the lambs and care that they have access to water. It is wise also to take the precaution of seeing that they have shade during the extremely hot weather.

There is no doubt that by a little better care the number of sheep on a hundred-acre farm might be greatly increased without interfering with the complement of other stock usually kept. The plan usually adopted on the majority of farms is to turn the sheep into the field from which other animals have gotten all that is to be obtained. Such a system might consist of sowing a field to rye during August, after some crop, such as wheat or barley. This would soon afford the sheep a good living until a crop of rape, sown after a similar crop of wheat, was ready. Between the rye and rape two and a half months' feed might easily be obtained. Again, in spring the rye would furnish a living, until the time of year when corn or turnips should be sown, when it could be plowed down. Instead of letting a field lie in bare fallow all the long summer and having the essential elements of fertility leached out, we might sow it in early spring to tares, oats, peas and barley, which, after the rye was plowed under, would maintain the sheep until the hay and stubble field were again bare, when it might be plowed down for wheat. So that the field might be evenly eaten down, it might be necessary to hurdle the sheep upon smaller plots.

In this way forty to sixty sheep can be readily maintained upon the ordinary farm which will rapidly increase in its stores of fertility and keep in check the noxious weeds a great deal better than the systems ordinarily pursued. The work that is spent on nine-tenths of our farms in keeping weeds in check would prepare the ground and pay for the seed under such a system as above described.

The lambs should be sold when prices rule highest, but it is a mistake for the farmer to rush them upon the market shortly after weaning, as in this way we find the market glutted from the middle of August to the end of September, while at New Year's time, by a proper care, two dollars more per head can be easily secured with a very slight additional cost. Again, they may be kept still longer, selling either a few at a time during the winter or keeping until spring for shipment. From $6 to $9 can be realized almost as easily as $4 on September 1st.

During the winter all ewes over five years old, unthrifty sheep and those whose udders, from caking or other causes, have been spoiled should be fattened and disposed of. Persistent culling every year must be practiced to keep up the standard of a flock.

To destroy ticks the sheep should be dipped twice a year, in the fall before going into winter quarters and in the spring shortly before lambing. They should also be examined and washed for ticks if they are infested at shearing time, which should be attended to before the weather becomes too hot. There are many efficient sheep dips on the market, and perhaps as good as any is the useful kerosene emulsion. Any of these may be applied by

parting the wool every four or five inches and pouring in a small quantity. Whether it is more profitable to wash the sheep or not before clipping is a question each individual farmer must settle for himself. We should be careful to keep our sheep well trimmed. Tags of filthy wool must be carefully removed, especially before the sheep go to pasture in the spring or upon rape in the fall, as a change from less to more succulent food is apt to induce a slight diarrhœa.

The sheep pen need not be a very elaborate building. In shape it should be long and comparatively narrow. A building 40 ft. x 20 ft. will accommodate thirty sheep nicely, and perhaps more at a pinch. It should face the south, be provided with lots of windows for the sunlight to enter. The racks should run along either side against the wall and be provided with troughs to catch the hay seed, and from which the grain may be fed. At either end double doors should be provided so that the manure can be loaded directly on the wagon as it is driven through. While sheep withstand severe cold, yet it is wise to provide a comfortable house, which may be done by lining the shed with tar paper and boarding up on the inside; if too warm such a pen is easily cooled, and when extremely cold it is as easily kept sufficiently warm.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY JAMES SHARPE, EVERTON, ONTARIO.

Breeding and feeding of sheep in this country has not reached the eminence it has done in the Old Land, where all our best and most reliable breeds have originated. Nor do I think we will ever have, at least in this part of Ontario, the large flocks one is accustomed to see in the Mother Land. But, though we cannot as a general thing have as large flocks, we can go, and with profit, far more extensively into the breeding and feeding of sheep and lambs than we do at present.

We have a soil and climate unsurpassed on the face of the earth for the rearing and feeding of all kinds of stock, a country almost free from the common ills that attack the flocks in other lands, and a diversity of soil that will suit any, or all of the breeds raised to such perfection in the British Isles

In this grand country we have ample room for all. The low and fertile lands for the Lincoln, the Cotswold and the Leicesters. The smiling uplands for the Downs, and hardy Cheviot, and who will deny a place—for Canada has a place—to that brave highlander, the black-faced sheep of the Scottish mountains? Living away up on Alpine heights, feeding on the tough bents and sweet-smelling heatherbell, it defies the storms that sweep over those bleak mountain sides; leaping from crag to crag as it feeds, with the lightness and activity of the Swiss chamois. When Canada is thickly populated, we may yet see it on the mountain slopes of our country, but on our fertile farms it will have no place beside the improved breeds of England.

The breeds of England? Their names are many and varied, and with such a list to select from, for they are all in this country in their purest form, we cannot go far astray, if we only use common judgment in selection. In this part of Ontario the general farmer has a class of ewes quite good enough for the main object in view—the raising of first-class mutton for the world's markets. True, they are not pure-bred, though I do not think that is a very serious objection in his case, if they are well graded up, and the best of the young stock from each year's crop of lambs kept for breeding purposes. But to keep up the quality of his flock to a high standard, there must be no breeding from a grade male. No matter how well the chap may look he is still a grade; bad blood will out, and a flock can be run down double as fast as one can be built up. Use only a pure-bred male and the best you can get of the breed that will best suit your farm and surroundings.

We as general farmers can well afford to let that debatable question, which now and again crops up, of which breed of sheep is best for Canada? be taken up and sifted by the prominent sheep breeders of the province, with the full assurance, that if handled rightly in breeding, housing and feeding, and with eyes opened for the best time and place to market, the color of the face, be it black, white or grey, has not so very much to do with one's success.

For the general farmer who is not in the show business, the lambs will be in plenty of time if they come from the middle of April until the same time in May. Coming as they would in time for the first bite of grass, there would be no stand still or go back with them, as we so often see in very early lambs. But we must say a word about the fall and winter treatment of the breeding flock. The ewes have had the run of the stubble and pasture fields, and they should be looking well, though run down in summer, they have had time to pick up again. But the first indication of winter are upon us and the flock needs a little more attention. The sheep pen should be open at all times that they may find shelter in wet and stormy weather. Shelter is of great importance in the cold, wet and changeable weather in the fall of the year. They should have the run of the fields as long as they are free from snow, supplemented with a few cut turnips and nice clean pea straw fed in troughs and racks in the pen. Old and weak ewes will have a hard time to get their proper share of the feed from the young and vigorous, and should have a separate pen if they are to be kept another year. But, unless the flock is much reduced in numbers, they should be fatted for the butcher at once, as their clip gets lighter every year, and they are not able to rough it so well as the younger ones.

When the fields are covered with snow they should be well seen to, and fed so as to keep them in good health and vigor. For the first few months of winter, plenty of turnips cut or pulped, nice well-cured pea straw, with a feed of clover hay now and again, will be found amply sufficient, with salt and pure water at all times within reach. Towards lambing time, a little grain should be added—oats fed whole are best—and the turnips should be reduced or the lambs may come weakly and some may be lost through this cause. We should watch the flock, and render any help if needed in lambing. And some of the lambs may require a little assistance to its first feed, especially if a young ewe is the mother; but the least one works with them if not really needed is better. The ewes as they lamb should be put in a pen by themselves, where they can be fed better; a little bran added to their oats will help the flow of milk greatly, and the lambs will run less risk of getting hurt. They should be turned out to grass as soon as possible after lambing, as nothing starts off the lambs so well, and it is important that there should be no stunting of their growth at this, or indeed at any time. The oats and bran should be fed until the grass is abundant.

At the age of three weeks the lambs should have their tails docked and be castrated. This is very important. Important at all times, but more especially if the lambs are to be fed through the fall and winter months. There is nothing looks so untidy as a long-tailed lamb, and, if they are to be fed on rape, it is an absolute necessity to have them docked. And the same of castrating. It is nothing less than carelessness to let them run uncut, and the farmer who neglects this should be made feel it through his pocket. Towards the end of August they should be weaned and put on nice second-crop clover.

At this time they should also be dipped—we have found "McDougall's" very good—to kill all ticks, and they will be found to do far better. A great many of our farmers sell off their lambs at this time, either to the butcher or drover, or to those farmers who make a practice of feeding large flocks on rape. Now, though I do not object to some selling off at this time, I think, if handled rightly, we would do better if they were kept and fed through the fall and part of winter.

The home and United States markets are often glutted by the heavy shipments made in the fall months, and it behooves every farmer to provide the right kind of feed to carry them over. And what is wanted first is a good field of rape, one of the best crops that can be grown for that purpose. A fair crop will usually carry about twelve lambs per acre for about two months. They should be put on the rape when it is dry, and be allowed to remain on all the time. If they can have the run of a grass or clover field along with the rape, they will do all the better. Those who have never seen sheep or lambs fed on rape would hardly believe how well they do; every one who is interested in the sheep industry should try it; it is easily grown, and after being eaten off by sheep or other stock the land is in the very best trim for any crop you may wish to follow.

Many of those who have large flocks—some feed two or three hundred on rape in this part of Ontario, (Wellington)—must sell when the rape is eaten off, which usually happens about December first, they having no accommodation to feed such a large number through the winter ; consequently they are forced on the markets when the prices are the very lowest and the profits are often meagre, when, if they had had accommodation, or the lambs remained in the hands of the breeders, they could have been held until markets were better, which they usually are after the new year, for most farmers could house from ten to twenty lambs. I do not by any means wish to condemn the feeding of large flocks of lambs by one man. But if they could make some provision for keeping them over a dull season, it would be a good thing for all concerned.

Those who have, or can provide buildings for winter feeding, should by all means feed ; others who have not, or will not provide such, will best sell off the grass or rape. For winter feeding, the buildings need not be at all expensive, dry above and below, with a door at the sunny side connected with a yard, that they may run out and in at pleasure.

Warm quarters for sheep are almost as bad as none at all. When they begin to sweat and their wool is wet they will not do well keep them dry and the cold will never hurt them. The troughs and racks should be placed around the walls ; it gives more room, and is decidedly better than in the centre of the pen.

When first taken from the fields some trouble may be found in getting them started to eat grain, but if a little chopped oats are placed in the trough they would soon begin to nibble at them.

When put in for the finishing course, their food should consist of cut or pulped turnips, oats and peas fed whole, plenty of well-cured clover hay, not too coarse, with a supply of pure water, and salt always within reach ; and if a little clean pea straw is given them once in a while, they will relish it, for sheep are fond of a change. They should not be confined to the pen at any time unless on very wet or stormy days, as exercise and pure air are essential to their well-doing.

For markets, I think we must depend mainly on the home and United States demand for our sheep and lambs. We may yet see thousands of prime yearling wethers going to the Old Land from Canada.

But, with the cheap mutton pouring into England from other lands, and the low prices prevailing there at the present time, I do not think our sheep or lambs can find a profitable market unless things look a good deal brighter there.

But the market at our own doors can and will absorb all we can raise, if only fed well and shipped at the right season. And not only in the enhanced price of the lambs do we gain from the rape and winter feeding, but we should consider what is left on the farm for future crops. This matter was forcibly brought to my mind by the excellent article prepared by Mr. R. Gibson for the Sheep Breeders' Association, on "Advanced Agriculture and the connection of Sheep therewith," in which he speaks of the manner the poorest and most worthless land in England has been reclaimed and kept in a high state of cultivation by the aid of sheep husbandry.

I can never forget the splendid crops of grain that would follow the practice of eating the turnips on the field, as is often done in the county of Aberdeen. When the farmers there could not get cattle enough to use up their heavy crops of turnips in the stables, they would strip the field, pull every second drill for home use and left the rest for sheep, which came from the hills for the fall and winter feeding. They were folded on the turnips, a new patch being given every day. By this system of "striping," the whole field was treated alike, and it told, not on the grain alone, but on the hay and pasture that followed, and that again, to feed and mature the now famous "prime Scots," so well known in the English markets.

Such a plan as I have outlined, with regard to feeding sheep and lambs on rape, and which is largely practiced in the county of Wellington, is bound to enrich our farms, and at the same time our pockets, if we keep and feed well the right kind of sheep, and as farmers, put our whole mind in our work as we should.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY A. P. KITCHEN, BRUCEFIELD, ONT.

The question might be worded thus: How shall the general farmer make the greatest number of pounds of wool and mutton at the smallest possible cost per pound? This is a problem that affords sufficient room for study and research to occupy the time of our best thinkers and experimenters for a lifetime, and then it could not be said to be fully solved, for the more we know about it, the more we find there is to learn, and we no sooner think we know it all, than we discover some new principle in breeding or feeding that we never dreamed of before. To commence with the housing. The man of means, who is keeping sheep only as a hobby, might find room for the expenditure of large sums of money, even for a sheep pen. But the general farmer, who is keeping sheep with an eye to the profit, will find that he can build a pen that will fully answer every purpose at a surprisingly small expense. Let it be remembered that the prime requisites of a good sheep-house are (1) freedom from draught, and (2) a good dry floor. A very good sheep pen can be built by putting posts, say ten feet long, in the ground, putting them down two feet in the ground. This will make the wall eight feet high, which is plenty high enough. To these posts a 2x4 scantling can be spiked near the bottom, and a 4x4 mortiсed on the top for a plate on which the rafters can rest. Then side it in and clapboard it and you have a sheep pen equal to the best. For a small flock of thirty-five or forty ewes, I would recommend a building 20x50 feet, divided into two compartments by a petition twenty feet from one end. This will leave a pen in one end twenty feet square, which could be made warm by double boarding with tar paper between in which to put the ewes for a few days at lambing time. The entrance to a sheep pen should be by a wide sliding door, which could be closed in stormy weather and left open at all other times to allow the sheep to run in and out at pleasure. The door should be wide enough to prevent the sheep crowding each other when going in and out, as it is very injurious to a ewe that is heavy with lamb to be jammed by the others when going through the door. Another advantage in favor of a wide door is that it enables one to back a wagon or sleigh right into the pen for the removal of the manure. The feeding rack should be placed all around the sides of the pen. My ideal sheep rack is made in the form of a box, about twenty inches wide and twelve inches deep, having a hinged lid made with slats placed about ten inches apart, so the sheep can get their heads down into the box, but still cannot hoist the feed cut with their noses. The advantages of this feeding-box are many. In the first place, they do not get so much chaff and dirt into their wool, as with the old style of rack. In the second place, they waste less feed. In the old style of rack the sheep kept pulling the hay out, and if it was clover, a large proportion of the leaves and blossoms, which are the very best of the feed, would break off and drop down amongst their feet, and was consequently wasted. With the feeding-box I have described, the leaves and chaffy stuff remain in the box, and are eaten up clean by the sheep. Grain, roots, or anything can all be fed in this rack without waste, and according to my way of thinking it is far ahead of the old rack in every respect.

So much for the housing, and now for a word or two about selection and breeding. It is not my intention, in a paper of this kind, to discuss the merits of the different pure-breeds of sheep. I am dealing just now with the general farmer who is handling the common sheep of the country, and grading them up by using a sire of some one of the pure-breeds. In selecting a flock of breeding ewes, choose only good-sized, roomy ewes, with what horsemen would call a good barrel. Such ewes will raise stronger and more thrifty lambs, in fact a light-bellied animal is unprofitable in any class of stock. They should stand on short legs, and have a broad, full chest, indicative of vitality and a strong constitution, the whole well covered with a good fleece of wool. Such ewes as these, coupled with the right sire, will be almost sure to produce a good crop of strong, thrifty lambs. It is said that the sire is half the flock, and as the future success or failure of the intending sheep-raiser depends largely on the class of sires used in the flock, this paper would be incomplete without throwing out a few hints as to his selection. In the first place he should be sufficiently well bred to give him the power of impressing himself con-

spicuously on his offspring, and in the second place he should have those points most strongly developed in which the ewes are weakest. My ideal ram is an animal with a round, plump body, standing on short legs, with a broad, full chest, well sprung rib, good in the loin, quarters well let down, good fleece, masculine head and an active disposition. I never like to use an animal with a feminine head or a sluggish disposition, as in my opinion they are not nearly so impressive as a sire, and are more likely to get weak, delicate lambs, which are only a source of vexation and loss to their owner.

The best of the ewe lambs should be kept out every year and added to the flock, culling out the most unprofitable ewes. I do not deem it a good plan to cull out the oldest ewes in every case, because if I had an old ewe that had proved herself a profitable breeder, and would raise me two good lambs every year, I would be very sorry to send her to the butcher and retain another, which, although younger, was not so reliable as a breeder. In choosing the lambs to keep for breeding purposes I think it is better, as far as possible, to keep twin lambs, or at least to keep those whose dams have been in the habit of raising twin lambs, because fecundity or prolificacy, like any other quality, is hereditary. And this quality cannot be too highly valued, as the farmer, who has a flock of ewes, will need to raise just so many lambs to pay expenses, and after that number has been reached every extra lamb represents just so much profit. The success or failure of the man who makes a specialty of sheep-raising will depend very largely on the extent to which he has this quality of fecundity developed in his flock. Of course there are many other points to be considered, but in a paper of this kind it would be impossible to deal with them all fully.

Important though the breeding may be, it has a rival of scarcely less importance in the feeding. A few years ago one could scarcely pick up an agricultural paper but they would find an article on "Breed *vs.* Feed," or if one went to a meeting of the Farmers' Institute, they might expect to hear someone dilating on the respective merits of feed and breed. But we have got beyond that stage now, and we all recognize the fact that it is neither breed nor feed, in opposition to each other, but it is when good breeding and good feeding are in co-operation that we may look for paying results. The object of every good feeder is to keep his stock in good thriving condition at the smallest possible cost. Now, we all admit that clover hay, with a few oats, is the feed for sheep—*par excellence*, but under ordinary circumstances it is too expensive, and as our only hope for increasing profit is by reducing the cost, we must look around for something that will answer the purpose nearly as well, and at a smaller cost. We find that ewes can be wintered over very well on good pea straw, providing it is cut a little green and well cured. But as any class of stock get tired of one food if fed all the time, the ration should be varied a little by feeding oat straw or wheat chaff, or a little hay occasionally. We find that it will pay handsomely to cut up all hay or straw for the sheep, because, being dainty feeders, they will pick out all the finest of the straw or hay, if fed long, and reject any that is not exactly suited to their ideas, and besides they seem to relish it better if it is cut up fine. I confess to being a little surprised this winter to find that even corn, that king of fodder plants, could be profitably fed to sheep. By running it through the cutting-box, cutting it up as fine as possible and mixing it up with cut oat straw, the sheep will eat the whole with evident relish, not wasting a handful. Of course the corn was cut pretty green and well cured, being just as green and sweet as any hay. It is well to provide a supply of roots for the winter; in fact I would not attempt to farm without them. I would not advise the too liberal feeding of them to ewes that are heavy with lamb. There is an old saying in Scotland—"A good crop of turnips means a poor crop of lambs," but it must be remembered that in the Old Country turnips are fed without stint, and as sheep are passionately fond of them, they are apt to gorge themselves, thus crowding and weakening the lambs. But it does not follow that because the excessive use of turnips is detrimental, the moderate use of them may not be profitable; in fact, when fed with judgment their place cannot be filled by any other article of food for keeping any class of stock in a healthy, vigorous and thrifty condition. As the season advances and the lambing season comes on, it will be necessary to feed a little grain, or clover hay, because the farther the animal is advanced in the period of gestation, the more nutriment does the system require. It is also desirable that the amount of nutriment should

be increased without increasing the bulk of the ration. It is bad policy to feed a bulky ration to any animal heavy with young, because the crowding of the fœtus is apt to result in weak or deformed offspring. After lambing the ewes should be fed liberally so as to induce a good flow of milk, because if one wants to raise good, thrifty, profitable lambs it is important that they give them as good a start in the world as possible. For this purpose a ration of clover hay, with a few oats, fed whole, and a liberal supply of roots is, perhaps, as good a feed as can be got. For milking ewes, I like mangels the best. They may not induce a greater flow of milk than turnips, but it is richer and has a better flavor, in fact I have known lambs to refuse to suckle if their dams were given a feed of turnips as a change. When the lambs are about a month old they should be induced to eat a little grain. A small enclosure should be penned off at one end of the sheep-house, leaving an opening through which the lambs could run in and out at will. In this pen a trough should be placed having a little bran or ground oats in it and the lambs will soon learn to nibble at, and although they will not eat very much, they will pay their owner handsomely for what they do consume.

As to the age at which lambs should be weaned, opinions differ. The shepherd must be guided in this by his own judgment. My own opinion is that the lambs should be left as long as possible with the ewes, providing that the ewes do not become too thin for breeding again. For the last two years we have allowed the ewes to wean their own lambs, never separating them until the buck was turned in with the ewes, and we have found this system to be followed by excellent results, producing a heavier Christmas lamb without any apparent injury to the ewe. Of course care must be taken not to allow the ewes to get too thin, as it is a suicidal practice to have them in low condition at the time of copulation.

Concerning the marketing, there can be no question but that the earlier age at which the lambs can be matured and placed on the market the greater the profit. Our own practice is to prepare our lambs for the Christmas market. I will not pretend to say that it may not pay in some cases to winter them over, but this cannot be done without providing extra feed and accommodation, and I think that if this is done it will pay better to increase the number of breeding ewes and turn the lambs off at Christmas.

In conclusion, allow me to throw out a few hints as to general management.

Regularity.

It is of the utmost importance that the strictest regularity be observed, both as to amount fed and the time of feeding. When an animal becomes accustomed to being fed at a certain time every day it will worry and fret at the least delay, and the digestive organs become deranged so that the animal is unable properly to assimilate its food when it does get it.

Kindness.

Perhaps no other class of farm stock is more susceptible to kind treatment than sheep. It is always a good sign to see the sheep gather around the attendant either in the field or in the pen. When I see them shun a man and run at his first attempt to approach them, I at once conclude that there is something wrong. No animal can thrive so long as its nervous system is in a state of excitement or fear. Besides, one can handle them a great deal better at lambing time when they have their confidence. Another point to be remembered in the management of sheep is to shelter them from the cold rains in the fall. A flock will lose more in one day's exposure to cold rain than they will gain in a week of good feeding. Better far to keep them in the pen, even without feed, than to leave them out. Sheep will stand any amount of dry cold, but cold rain is extremely bad for them.

Salt should always be within reach of the sheep, and it is a good plan to put a little sulphur in the salt—not very much—say one part of sulphur to ten parts of salt. They should always have access to water at will, summer and winter. I have heard men say that sheep would do without water ; that they would live on dew in the summer and snow in winter. That may be so, but as for me, I would rather provide them with water.

In bidding my reader adieu, let me say that I confidently believe that, all things considered, a good flock of sheep, properly cared for, will yield better returns for the feed consumed and the capital and labor expended than any other class of farm stock.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY JAS. BOWMAN, GUELPH, ONT.

Sheep breeding has from the earliest history held a very important place in successful husbandry. It was shepherds who first received the most blessed news that ever came to earth, "the announcement of our Saviour's birth."

With regard to general farmers breeding for profit, I would say, if the foundation ewes are the ordinary white-faced sort with a mixture of Cotswold and Leicester blood, use a Down buck. Our experience prefers a good large Shropshire, with a good fleece not too fine, one that, in good condition, will weigh about two hundred and fifty pounds as a two shear, and clip about ten pounds of wool. We like quality, but we want size with it, and we think at present Shropshire breeders seem to be losing a little ground here, and allowing quality to lead them too far. But we believe most any of the Down breeds crossed on the ewes mentioned will be satisfactory, especially with regard to getting a good crop of butcher lambs that will mature well in autumn, when lambed by May 1st, and bring the highest price per pound, which is the only proper way to sell, particularly for the farmer who takes good care of his lambs. If the ewes are grey-faced ones and rather small in body and fleece, use a good, long wooled ram. Our experience has been with the Leicester, and we of course prefer it for this work. We have used a Leicester buck to a half-breed Southdown ewe, and the result was an extra large ewe resembling the Suffolk Downs in almost every particular, except the head and legs were not so dark. We may also state that we have the experience of the general farmers in the North of England to agree with us in this. They cross the Leicester ewes with black-faced rams and get what they call mule ewes, then put the mule ewes to Leicester ram to raise butcher lambs and wethers. When plenty of size is regained by crossing with Leicester, use a good sized Shrop again. We have seen this result in a one hundred and forty-five pound lamb from about May 1st to the 10th of November, being fed about five weeks on rape with a little grain once a day, but with no more care than a flock of ninety lambs that were all running together.

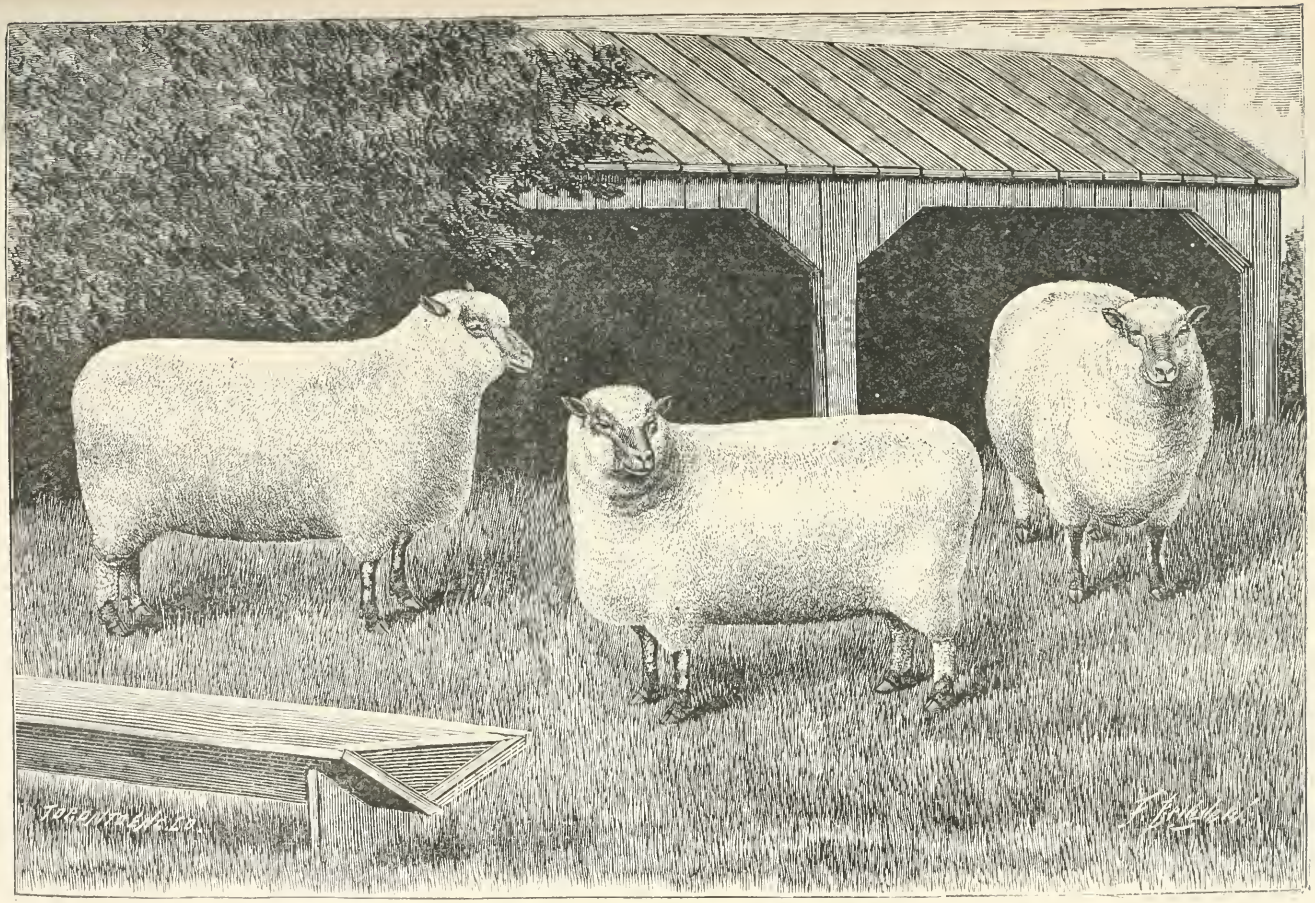
Treatment of Breeding Ewes.

We will start on September 1st where this work was finished for last year.

Their lambs are taken from them now, or should be, and ewes turned on bare pasture for about two weeks to dry up the flow of milk. Now cull the flock, that is, see if any of them are beginning to lose their teeth, or are failing in other ways to make them unable to breed profitably. They should be separated and put in good pasture along with the ram.

The breeding flock will now need good pasture to enable them to build up for another year's work. Before turning them into stubble fields, go around all the fences and see that there are no burs or other weeds that will stick into their fleeces. About the first of November their pen should be ready, so that cold, wet nights they can have a dry place to lie, and what clover hay they will clean up, which is very little for some time yet. If they are not in good condition about the tenth of this month, they should get a pound of oats each per day, and on the twentieth let the ram with them, and continue feeding the grain for two weeks. When cared for in this way, they will be almost certain to all come in season within two weeks from the time that the ram was let with them. This will bring the last of the lambs in the first week of May. We think this time the best for several reasons: 1st—Very little expensive feed is needed as the grass soon fills the bill. Lambs are ready for first grass. They are not so apt to be stunted. Also, at this season, the weather is so warm that the pen in which the ewes have been housed all winter will do for lambing pen.

The ewes may still run in the fields through the day for some time after December 1st. All the hand-feeding necessary, is a feed of clover hay at night. As soon as the weather gets too cold for going to the fields, give them about two pounds of turnips each and what pea straw they will clean the pods and leaves off. If it is good, bright pea straw they will do very well with an occasional feed of clover hay say once a week. They should be fed soon after daylight in morning and about 4 p.m. in afternoon. If pea straw is rather poor, they should have turnips and pea straw in morning, and clover hay at night.



SPECIMENS OF SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

The Property of John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ontario.

In parts where turnips are not grown, a little corn ensilage would take their place very well. This feed can be continued until lambing time, with the addition of a quart each of light grain tailings, which have accumulated during the winter; start this about fifteenth of March. You may expect lambs by twentieth of April, and *now* is the time that close attention *pays*. Put a moveable partition across the pen, and the ewes that look like lambing, keep by themselves, and as that part of flock increases make their part of pen larger. After ewes have lambed and their bag has become soft and natural, start to feed them quite liberally with roots, clover hay, and what is better, unthrashed peas cut a little green. If this is not at hand, a mixture of oats and peas will do, two pounds each per day is a fair feed. This will need to be continued until they are let out to pasture, and the grain should still be continued for a short time. This avoids almost entirely the scouring of the ewes when just turned on grass. There will also be a marked difference in strength and fleshiness of lambs compared with those whose dams did not get grain.

About the twenty-fourth of May, the flock should be washed, if water is warm enough; then put them into a clean pasture, if possible, until shorn, which should not be done for a week at least, to allow the yolk to get into the wool, which not only adds to the weight, but also improves the quality of the fleece. A few days after the shearing is finished, the lambs should be dipped, as the ticks will be almost all on them at this time. All the attention that will be necessary from this time until first of September or (middle of August will do for weaning time equally as well), is *salt* and *pure water*, to run to at will, along with fair pasture, high land preferred. In proof that this treatment is profitable, since we adopted it some years ago, I do not remember of an instance in which they did not average one and a half lambs per ewe and sometimes considerable over that, and our lambs have always brought highest prices in the market.

Treatment of Ram.

When the lamb is weaned, he should be separated from the rest of flock and put in a pasture by himself. It will need good feed to keep him in good order for the serving season, and when he is let with ewes, if the flock is large, he should be separated from them every night and fed about a quart of oats morning and evening to keep up his strength and energy. This is quite important, for a weak, lean ram cannot be expected to get strong, thrifty lambs. During the winter he may run with the rest of the flock (provided there are no ewe lambs that are not wanted to be served) until about the 1st of April, when it is better to keep him away till all are turned on to pasture.

Treatment of Lambs after Weaning.

Let them on as good succulent pasture as possible, and also try and keep them at a good distance from the ewes so they may not hear each other bleat, and give them a little grain once a day, oats, two part; peas, one part, is a good mixture. They will keep growing straight along in this way, and about 1st of October should be turned into rape, with a good run on grass also, and grain still continued. They will only take very little, perhaps one half pound per day until cold weather comes on, when they will take more. We are strongly of the opinion that grain fed to lambs that are pasturing on rape and grass pays. In proof of this, last year one hundred and thirty-five lambs fed in this way, from 20th of October until December 2nd, gained twenty-two hundred and seventy-five pounds, they ate about $35 worth of grain, and this year the best three ewes and best three wethers under one year at Provincial Fat Stock Show were taken out of a flock receiving this treatment on the twenty-fifth of November, and show was held on fourteenth and fifteenth of December. This year a flock of one hundred and sixty-two, from October fourteenth to January 10th, gained four thousand and twelve pounds. From about tenth of December they were fed mostly in pens, getting about three-fourths of a pound of grain per day, what turnips they would eat up clean, and hay; also pea straw to pick through. If prices are good when rape and outside feed is done, we would advise to sell them. But if prices is low and there is a good prospect of getting one-

half cent per pound advance in price by holding them a month, if properly attended to in the way referred to above, they will pay. The pens need te be kept dry and plenty of fresh air allowed into them. Also salt to get to at will, both in fields and in pens.

Ewe lambs intended for breeding may run along with other lambs in rape, and when the breeding flock are all in lamb and ram can be taken from them, let ewe lambs run with breeding ewes. Some will say they will get down in condition on the ration given for breeding ewes. We think it is better not to keep them too fat the first winter for if they come out fat in spring and keep on fattening through the summer they are not always so sure breeders. It is best to strike the happy medium as nearly as possible with regard to fatness and leanness of breeding ewes. Either extreme fatness or leanness is hurtful. Unless ewe lambs are very early ones and well developed they are better not to be bred when lambs.

Cull Ewes.

When separated from the breeding flock, they were put with ram. As soon as they are in lamb, turn them into the rape with lambs. They will teach the lambs to eat grain, and will put on flesh very quickly on rape. If you can get a fair price for them when they are fat enough, sell them ; if not, their being in lamb will give you another chance. Take fairly good care of them through the winter, and they will probably lamb about February. Then feed them liberally with pulped turnips, chopped grain, oats and peas, with a little flax meal and clover hay. They will, if well cared for in this way, raise a few fat lambs for early spring market, for which there is always a good demand at paying prices, and will be ready for the first grass to fatten themselves on again. A warm pen is necessary for this work.

Castrating.

All ram lambs intended for the butcher should be castrated. The best time for the operation is when lamb is about three weeks old. Holder should take both legs on one side of lamb and lap them from knee to hock. Hold them firmly with one hand and same with other side. Hold back of lamb against his breast, head upwards. Operator will now cut end off bag with sharp knife, then slip out the testicles so that they can be caught with a pair of pinchers, draw them out, sprinkle a little salt into each pouch, and put a little tar over the end of bag to keep off flies. We have never had any loss when done in this way. We have seen operators' teeth used instead of pinchers, but think pinchers answer fully as well.

Docking.

All lambs should be docked that are intended to be fed off on rape, or are intended for breeding. This should be done as soon as the lambs have all come, and we do not believe in a man taking a lamb between his legs, tail in one hand, knife in the other, but two persons are necessary, one to hold lamb with butt against a block with tail on top of block, gather skin well up to the body and cut off with a slightly dull axe or chisel. This prevents profuse bleeding which often happens when a sharp instrument is used. We have tried this for a considerable time and find it most satisfactory.

Housing.

The building should be in a dry situation, with good roof to run off wet, and walls that will keep out rain or snow from drifting in, but plenty of light and pure air must be allowed in. Salt troughs should be fixed in all pens, as breeding ewes will eat two ounces per week all through winter. They should also have a chance to get water at will.

Feeding racks should be of the close kind with grain trough below. Troughs should always be kept clean, as sheep are very particular. When feeding from troughs outside, in wet weather they should be turned up-side down as soon as lambs are done feeding.

Marketing.

When lambs are ready for market, keep posted on prices that are quoted in the market where lambs are expected to be shipped to. Then sell to local buyer, allowing him a living margin to work on. Shipping is a business by itself, and a buyer who is at it constantly can do it more economically than one who is inexperienced.

At the same time farmers want to keep thoroughly posted on markets, and not sell for a certain price because our neighbor got so much. Always sell by weight, for this is the way the buyer must sell again, and then both parties get justice. A few days ago a farmer sold twenty-five lambs to a dealer and guessed their weight, thinking, I suppose, he was getting the best of it, but it turned out ten pounds per lamb in favor of the buyer.

In conclusion, there are three things sheep in all stages want access to, at will : *pure air*, *salt* and *water*. They may get along in a kind of a way without, but are better with. There are also three little mottoes or maxims that are very good mixed with the work, viz. :

1. Keep up with improvements.
2. Think *small things* important.
3. Take a pleasure in your work.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY CHAS. ELLIS, PARKDALE, MAN.

Sheep and their management is a subject full of interest, and a story easily told but when the words, " to realize the greatest profit " are added, it enlarges the task, and gives a scope to the most careful procedure. Like all other domestic animals, it can be so changed by good management as to have little resemblance to to the original type. Our business is to make such changes as earlier maturity, superior carcase, and better wool. But, fortunately for us, we have only to begin where others have left off, for we have it in our power to purchase highly improved animals of various breeds. Our first task is to determine which of the many improved breeds is the most suitable for our location and purpose. The different breeds are many of them of equal merit, and in some particulars are equal to each other, but there are special characteristics which some of them maintain. The oldest known breed of sheep is the Southdown. The Hampshire, Shropshire and Oxford Downs have all originated from this same source, and are so similar in most respects that the writer will refer to them as Down sheep. The native home of these sheep was a short and scanty pasture. Very many of these hill pastures were unenclosed, and the custom prevailed of herding the flocks by day and folding at night upon the fallow fields. Upon the introduction of the Swedish turnip the practice of folding upon turnips gave light to hidden diamonds ; there was a manure factory and a soil treader within the fold ; the following crop told the tale of more bushels than ever before, and this fact gave rise to sheep husbandry, and this same fact still stands to the front. The greatest profit can only be made from sheep when associated with cultivated farms, and of all other sheep the Downs have been longest accustomed to this method.

The Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters and other long-wooled breeds are the occupants of richer pastures and are more particularly adapted to such localities, but the advantages of the sheep fold have become so generally known that even these breeds are frequently folded and kept in a similar way as the Downs. These are so frequently crossed with the Down sheep that in some districts you will find all of them and their crosses occupying the same territory, and often on adjoining farms. It is beyond the limit of this essay to trace more closely the merits of each of these breeds. It is the profit attainable from either of them that more directly comes under our subject.

For home consumption, the palate has not become fickle, consequently mutton is mutton with us, but in other countries certain breeds have become famous for eating

Such is the case with the Southdown sheep. Their dark faces command the highest prices in the British markets. The flesh of the original Down sheep was fine-flavored, dark-colored, and firm in comparison with all others, save it be the Welsh sheep, which in these particulars excelled them. But the world is increasing in population, and mutton is wanted, be it black or be it white-faced.

The Leicester sheep occupies the same position amongst the flocks that the Shorthorn does among the herds—the highest type of an improved animal—and to those that are willing to give time and pains to maintain these good qualities, this breed still holds its own.

The Dorset breed of sheep have been for many years kept for the purpose of furnishing early lambs, and they still stand far in advance of all other breeds in this particular.

I have mentioned the marked characteristics of the various breeds ; my readers must be their own judges as to which breed will best suit their purpose. In many instances you will find the average sheep of each very much alike, but individual sheep will show more markedly the perfections of each breed. If you wish to become a breeder you may spend time and pains in developing and maintaining these valuable features, but to the ordinary farmer a dollar nearer at hand will be the first consideration. The value of wool is not of the same importance as it has been, and consequently it does not now affect the choice of breeds to a very great extent.

With so many similar breeds it is always difficult to make choice, but it is gratifying to know that, choose whichever you may, you have a fair prospect of success, so that in this particular if you cannot ensure being quite right, you can feel satisfied that you will never be wrong. The sheep farmer, like all other stockmen, has to strive for the earliest possible production of a lamb or wether fit for the butcher, and herein lies his greatest profit. The old practice of letting the flock run along, and when abundant feed made them fat seizing them for the shambles, has entirely passed out of date.

The sheep must be fed the level best from the day it is lambed until it is sold as ripe. The ewe must be assisted by nutritious food to provide more milk for her lambs. This food must be provided by the arable acres of the farm. As soon as the lambs commence to eat they must have grain or other feed placed within their reach, but so placed that the ewes cannot help themselves to it. It is this extra care coupled with extra feed that gives the profit desired. Many have tried the one without the other and have failed in good results. Some persons call this forcing and may be it is so, and well would it be with most farmers if they adopted this kind of force instead of the very gentle help they give their flocks and herds. If there is a secret hidden in the successful management of live stock, it is concealed here. Help to make it known. Better care and better feed —it means profit and success. This success enkindles in a farmer a desire to excel and be one of the leading men. It is the object of the writer to encourage the great mass of farmers to abandon the careless methods and become true farmers.

Hitherto the sheep has been little heeded as a land improver in Canada, but nothing has done more to help in the production of good crops. Artificial manures are being purchased at very high prices to restore the lost fertility of our soils, but were I asked what manure was best and likely to prove more profitable, I would answer, oil-cake or grain given to a sheep within a sheep fold. The sheep will convert part of it into mutton, and it will distribute the balance exactly where it is wanted free of all expense, and what is more, it will hoof it down. This expression, "hoof it down," may be new to some of my readers, but the trampling of sheep in this way has firmed loose, worthless sandy soils and made them productive lands. But, my readers, before I leave this important point let me once more reiterate, all this can only be brought about within the fold. What is a fold ? It is a small enclosure made with a portable fence, which can be moved from day to day. It can be made in part of any field wherever a crop of feed has been grown for the purpose of sheep feed. And on a good arable farm such crops should be found occupying a large acreage. Hurdles and nets are the prevailing fences for sheep folds. In places where lumber is reasonable in price hurdles can be made at moderate cost. It is well in making a fold to have sufficient portable fencing to erect two long rows across the field, always leaving the one row undisturbed until the second time of using. By this means much shifting of fencing is saved. By shifting the two ends of the fold

each day a fresh feeding place and a fresh manuring place are secured daily. The size of the fold will be partially governed by the bulk of the crop, but it should never be too large. A sheep to every five square yards may be mentioned as affording some idea, but practice will soon determine the best size, or as a good shepherd would say, "I have it in my eye" Now as to the crops most suitable for folding, there is scarcely a crop grown upon the farm but what may be utilized. The first requirement is the earliest possible green bite for the ewes and lambs. We have this in winter rye sown thickly. Commence feeding when about six or eight inches high. You can generally get this crop folded off soon enough to plant with potatoes or corn, and if you have been liberal with the grain or cake fed in troughs within the fold, you will soon realize the advantages of this method over all artificial manure in the immediate crop. Costlier artificial manures often fail in their effects for the want of sufficient moisture, but the sheep manure is in a more valuable form, largely mixed within the soil, and ready to be utilized even in a dry season. Clover vetches, crimson clover, and other grasses are all fitted for folding in their season, and when these have done the turnip takes up the remaining fall months until the frost stops the removing of the fold. A portion of the turnip crop should be stored for winter use. They are a necessary food for sheep during the period of dry feed and especially for lambing time. Rape is a valuable plant for sheep. It is the most stimulating of all green feed. It is customary to reserve it for the ewes, when they are coming into season. An increased number of lambs is the result.

The climate of Canada is admirably adapted to sheep, and for the most part they will thrive exposed to the weather, but it is profitable to erect some sheds to shelter them through the cold nights of winter and during the lambing season. Their peaceful habits allow of their being turned in together, a few lambing pens being all that is required, and when this important period arrives let nothing prevent you from practising to the fullest extent the shepherd's care—a warm pen, a little enticing food for a sick mother, a little support to a feeble suckling and the recovery of a lost lamb are amongst the common events of this busy time. Occasionally you may be required to assist a feeble mother to lamb. Let gentleness be your prevailing spirit, never grow angry with your task, nor yet give way to weariness, until your lambs are strong and able to care for themselves. As soon as the lambs are stalwart it is better to proceed with the castration and docking, both of which practices are necessary and best proceeded with when the lambs are young. Practice seems to say that there is less loss of blood and less disturbance to the nervous system when the lambs are young.

The shearing of the older sheep will be best performed when the fleece commences to separate, and if a sudden change in the weather takes place, be careful to protect the unclad sheep.

Never neglect the marking of your flock. It has all the advantages that you can call to mind, and many that you may not know of, for an unmarked sheep has no lawful owner.

We have travailed through the season and it will soon be time to consider what will be best to do with your increase. Select the very best of your ewe lambs, as many as you require for stock purposes, and if you cannot hide them from the butcher's eye, have the moral courage to say no when he offers you a dollar each more for the cream of your flock. Whether it be better to sell all your lambs or retain them to make wethers of will entirely depend upon the state of the market and the plans you have been making, but in this matter there is one certainty, it will not pay you to let some butcher select your best and leave you the culls to raise to wethers. Select first for yourself the best and most promising if you wish to keep them over, and then sell the rest. Stock ewes are comparatively little expense to winter. Chaff or wild hay will serve them well, with a little grain and some roots just before lambing. Often the refuse hay from the horse stable will be all eaten. Sheep seem to relish the strong weeds and other coarse portions of the hay that other animals refuse, but notwithstanding this it is well not to make scavengers of the ewes, and if some aged favorites have been kept for breeding longer than they should have been, keep them up in condition. Never allow the ewes to get low in flesh when the lambing season comes.

We have so far given consideration to this subject as a branch of husbandry to be carried on with moderate extent upon a mixed farm.

It has long been the custom of most settlers to keep a few sheep to supply the family with wool and occasionally provide a few dollars from the sale of a fat lamb to supply the daily wants of the household. This can scarcely be called sheep raising, so we leave it to the hands of others to direct.

Our story is told but the subject is not exhausted. Upon a light land farm the sheep is all, and upon every kind of dry soil it is capable of being made profitable when properly managed. It is only on wet, stiff lands that they are not successful. As a manure distributor and land improver the sheep stands far ahead of all other animals. They can be kept in health in large numbers more readily than any other kind of stock. They seek the protection of man and yield more kindly to his plans than most other animals.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY JOHN DICKIN, MILTON WEST, ONT.

Being an old shepherd, and having for twenty-five years been very successful in breeding sheep in this country, I will give my experience, and in conclusion show that my management has been a success. Allow me to commence by saying there are three great requisites to success in sheep husbandry, viz., love, attention and selection.

1st. A shepherd's love is proverbial, and unless he has that passion for his care he will not succeed.

2nd. Attention is as requisite, as on that depends the healthfulness, robustness, and consequently the per cent. of deaths, acknowledging that every death calls upon those that survive to give greater profits to make them a success.

3rd. Selection is twin sister to attention, and requires that a farmer should select sheep with good constitutions, and then give that attention that will maintain them that standard of excellence.

I will commence my paper proper at the time the lambs should be weaned and follow the ewes and lambs throughout the year, claiming that the same care and attention is necessary to breed and feed sheep for the market as any particular pure breed. I must imagine that a farmer has a flock of ewes and lambs. The lambs should be weaned by the first of August, and the ewes placed on bare pasture, the lambs upon the nicest you have, with access to pure water. Constant attention should be given to the ewes' udders, and in about three weeks any matter that remains in the same should be withdrawn and the ewes put on good pasture.

Now is the time to prepare the flock for the coming season. Weed out any that have a fault—one that has disowned a lamb, or has a bad udder, or bare of wool underneath, etc., etc. Replace these with the best of your shearlings to keep up your number, and see that their tails are nicely trimmed. Take the draught ewes and the rest of your shearlings and sell as opportunity offers.

Select a ram, the best you can purchase of the breed you fancy (I cannot enter into the characteristic points of each particular breed, as it would make my article too long), but let me advise the use of a pure-bred male with a masculine countenance, but not too coarse in the head, with plenty of wool on legs and belly. If the flock should number over fifteen use a shearling ram, if under that number a good *strong* lamb will do, and when he has been used two seasons will sell in November of second season for more than he cost you, and when the time comes to mate these take a little Venetian red and mix with common grease and put on breast of ram, see your sheep every day and note in book results. A good shepherd will know each sheep individually; if not, a very convenient way is to obtain ear tags, and let every sheep be known by her number, then drive the sheep into a pen once a week and enter results as above. At the end of sixteen days change color on ram to lampblack and watch if any of the ewes return, and note. The above, if strictly carried out, will make your work easier in the lambing season, as you

can have the early lambs by themselves in a warm place. By this time winter is upon us. Give the ewes a comfortable house with a door that can be closed in severe weather. Do not let your sheeps' backs get very wet, as one soaking rain will do them more harm than all the winter's cold. Take care to have the door at least five feet wide, as many lambs are lost through sheep crowding through a small door. Have an outside yard or grass plot half an acre or so, whereby the ewes may have the chance to take lots of exercise. I have had the best results from feeding good clean pea straw with half a pint of unground oats per head per day. Give the lambs a little warmer quarters than the ewes, with outside yard for a run ; feed sweet clover hay with the same ration of grain as the ewes. See they have access to salt at all times, and water is indispensable. I could dwell upon the diseases incidental to sheep, but that is not my purpose in this paper ; only say that if the attention is good and feed suitable there will be no feed or sickness. Should a ewe abort, give one tablespoonful of sweet nitre, two of castor oil and a teaspoonful of ginger in a little warm water or gruel. Do not give roots to ewes in lamb. At the expiration of twenty weeks, select the early ewes and put them in a warm pen, and in one week look for lambs. Changing the ewes' feed to hay and bran added to their oats in equal quantity. Have small pens to place the ewes in as they lamb, and keep those that have couples apart for two or three days. Give these ewes good feed, consisting of hay, oats and bran and a little roots ; increase the roots as the lambs get age ; do not let feed remain in the troughs, only feed what they eat up clean. Make partition across the corner of pen which the lambs can get under, and give them a little chopped oats and bran ; they will soon learn to take it.

This is the time a shepherd should be very attentive, as each loss detracts from the aggregate profit. When the lambs are about three weeks old take off their tails, and castrate the males if the weather is warm. Get them out on a little pasture as early as possible, and continue to feed oats and bran and a little oil-cake if you want to make good lambs.

Now, as washing time has come, I prefer to wash the ewes and lambs, as it cleans their skin from the dirt and dandruff accumulated through the long winter, although some farmers think it cruel. Take care not to clip them until the yolk or grease is well up in the wool again, which will depend upon the temperature. Three days after you clip the ewes the ticks will be all upon the lambs, which, if dipped, will completely destroy them if well done. There are many good preparations for dipping. I have found Mr. McDougal's very effective. Sometimes you will find a sheep very lame ; examine the feet, and you will invariably find a wedge of dirt between the sections of the foot, or the hoof so overgrown as to cause the trouble.

I must still touch upon the question of marketing. As my remarks have been to the general farmer I must apply this paper to our clay lands, as we cannot grow turnips or rape successfully. I will therefore take up our surplus stock of lambs, pasturing all together until November 15th, draw out the wether lambs and the ewe lambs you do not want to go into the flock, and give these all they will eat up clean of clover hay, and a few pulped roots, meal and oilcake mixed together. Continue this and watch the market when usually about the middle of February they will attain the best remunerative price. Much may be written on the point as to the purchase of a few more lambs, and thereby have sufficient to attract the attention of a shipper, always remembering that remunerative prices depend upon the quality of our offering, and upon that depends the question, do sheep pay.

Thus my experience demonstrates the fact that success depends on the robustness of the flock, as I have not lost a sheep during the past three years, and only an odd lamb at lambing time. The question arises, are roots good for ewes in lamb? I say not. I had a heavy loss one year from a heavy crop of mangels which I injudiciously fed to my ewes. *Give sheep dry feed.*

I may add that the lambs that I have found most profitable for marketing are a direct cross, using a black-faced ram and a white-faced ewe, the lambs from that source being easily fattened. I do not like the second cross. I find it an advantage to seed with clover the previous spring the field I intend to summer-fallow. Also, not to plow up my sod for peas until spring, giving me pasture for my sheep, instead of eating up my other pastures early in the spring.

A GROUP OF LINCOLN SHEEP.

The Property of Messrs. Gibson & Walker, Denfield and Ilderton P. O., Ontario.

CANADIAN SHEEP RECORD ASSOCIATION.

Recognizing the unreliability of the majority of the sheep records now established in America, and the desirability of Canadian breeders exercising a controlling influence over the pedigrees published in the records wherein their sheep are recorded, Canadian sheep breeders have united in founding what hereafter will be known as the Canadian Sheep Record Association. We realize the great injury inflicted upon the breeding interests, and also upon parties not experienced in judging of the value of pedigrees, both Canadian and American, by designing and knavish dealers and breeders who import and breed animals of inferior quality and breeding, and sell the same at fancy prices to the inexperienced and unsuspecting, thus robbing the buyer, also the breeders that do a legitimate trade, as well as injuring the country at large. To prevent such practices hereafter, the members of this Association hereby band themselves together, to insist that all records in which their sheep are recorded are properly and honorably conducted, and that no spurious pedigrees or pedigrees of inferior animals be entered therein, and that any or all parties who violate the rules of such records be punished to the full extent of the law.

Up to the present time pure-bred sheep and grades of the same breed have had to compete in the same class at all Canadian exhibitions, animals possessing one or more crosses often winning the honors. Grades having two or more crosses frequently appear to possess all the good qualities of thoroughbred animals, and are frequently quicker fleshed and larger, thus proving the value of pure-bred sires when used on scrub or grade flocks. Grades thus produced will not prove impressive sires, nor will the ewes prove as satisfactory in the breeding flocks as their appearances indicate. Nevertheless, such grade animals frequently win prizes in pure-bred classes, on the strength of which they are sold. The results obtained are often disastrous, and always disappointing.

Cattle and horses of all classes must be recorded in their respective herd or stud books before they are allowed to compete at any large Canadian or American show. For the benefit of the country and the protection of the breeders sheep should be put on the same footing.

The large fair associations of Canada will not do this until Canadian records are established, as a large number of the smaller breeders will not record in the American records.

The above facts impress the members of this society with the urgency and desirability of supporting Canadian records. This must also be done to protect and increase the trade now developing between Manitoba and the Western Territories of Canada and Ontario, which promises to grow to large dimensions if fostered. If Canadian sheep breeders continue to register in American records, buyers from Manitoba and the Territories will be attracted by breeders in the States where these records are edited, and will there buy the breeding stock they require, to the detriment of Ontario breeders and the western Canadian buyers.

The co-operation and support of all Canadian sheep breeders is invited.

Rules Governing the Canadian Sheep Record.

Animals of the following breeds shall be registered in the Canadian Sheep Record: Lincolns, Cotswolds, Leicesters, Southdowns, Hampshires, Oxfords, and any other sorts when the breeders of such shall demand entrance in sufficient numbers to warrant the opening of a division for such breed.

All the pedigrees received each year shall be published in one volume, but there shall be a distinct and separate division for each breed, which shall contain all the pedigrees for that breed, complete with appendix, indexes, etc., etc. The divisions shall be known as:

Division A Lincolns.
" B Cotswolds.
" C Leicesters.
" D Southdowns.
" E Oxfords.
" F Hampshires, etc., etc.

A volume shall be issued each year.

RULES GOVERNING ENTRY TO EACH DIVISION.

1. An animal to be eligible for entry must have been bred by a reputable breeder in Great Britain, or satisfactory evidence given that it is a pure-bred descendant of such animals, with every cross recorded, either in the record or appendix. Animals entered in the appendix shall be known by their names and their appendix numbers, but no label or certificate will be issued for such. An appendix number will always be known by a star appearing before it. A number prefixed by a star preceding or following the name of an animal, will indicate that its full pedigree or other notes will be found in the appendix.

2. An animal imported from Great Britain after January 1st, 1892, must be recorded in a reliable English Flock Book for the breed to which it belongs, or the dam and sire must be recorded; satisfactory proof of which must be given to the recording secretary of the Canadian Sheep Record. Such flock books, to be recognized, must have a standard equal to the Canadian Sheep Record, must be conducted and controlled by parties recognized as practical and reliable.

3. In case there is no British Flock Book for any one of the breeds recorded in the Canadian Sheep Record, sheep of that breed or breeds imported after January 1st, 1892, must be bred as follows: Rams must have at least five top crosses, and ewes four top crosses; each of such sires must be bred by a reputable British breeder of the breed to which such animal belongs, and satisfactory evidence given to prove that each of the above-mentioned sires was purely bred, and a good specimen of its respective breed, and had been used in the flock of a reputable breeder of its respective breed.

4. When by reason of the death of the breeder, or from other legitimate cause, the British owner of a sheep, or his agent, cannot give all the crosses required by Rule 3, then such British owner, or his agent, shall give a written statement declaring that such a sheep has a sufficient number of pure-bred crosses and that it is a pure-bred representative of the flock in which it was bred. A short history of such a flock shall also be given. If the statements given are satisfactory the editing board will pass animals which come under this rule, but Rule 3 shall be conformed with whenever possible. All the particulars given under this rule shall be published in the appendix.

5. All sheep for which application is made for registry must be labeled with a metallic label in the ear, numbered and bearing the applicant's name and initials theron. This shall be known as the private "ear tag" No. ——. Ewes shall be called by the surname of the party who owns them at the time they are recorded, together with the private ear tag number thus,—Geary's 1, Geary's 2, Geary's 3. It will save much trouble if rams are treated in the same manner, but in the case of noted stock rams they may be named, thus,—Geary's Triumph 26, Geary's Eclipse 40.

6. An amimal recorded in an American Record having a standard equal to that of the Canadian Sheep Record, shall be eligible to record. One whose dam and sire are recorded in such record shall also be eligible. The full pedigree of such sheep must in all cases be given, which must meet the requirements of Rule 3 or 4 if imported after January, 1892.

7. Rams and ewes may be entered at any age.

8. The date of birth of each animal must be given, and the name and address of the breeder and owner. If imported, the name and address of the importer, the port of landing, and the name of the vessel, must be given.

9. When forwarding the pedigree of an animal to be recorded, state whether a single, or one of a twin, triplet or more.

10. The owner of a ewe at the time she was served will be considered the breeder of the lambs.

11. No pedigree will be received unless written on the printed forms furnished free by the recording secretary, and must be certified to by the breeder and owner or the agent or representative of each.

12. All applications for the registry of sheep or lambs sired by rams not the property of the breeder must be accompanied by a certificate giving month of service, name and number of ram, signed by the owner of the ram, whose full address must be given.

13. All registered animals when sold must be transferred on the books of the secretary before their progeny is eligible to register. If a female is pregnant when sold, the seller must give the name and number of the ram by which she was served on the transfer certificate.

14. Transfers sent in during the year shall be published in the first succeeding volume of the record.

15. In each division an animal whose dam and sire is recorded therein is eligible for entry in that division.

16. No animal will be received for registration that is not a good specimen of the breed to which it belongs.

17. The recording secretary will furnish free an ear label for each sheep recorded, on which shall be stamped the record number and the division to which the animal belongs. This label must be put in the ear of each recorded sheep. When bearing a private ear mark, the name and number thereon must be given when forwarding the pedigree.

18. Each recorded animal will be known by its name and its division and record number. Appendix animals will be known by their name and appendix number.

19. When forwarding the pedigree of an imported animal whose dam and sire are not recorded in the Canadian Sheep Record, use Form 1. Use Form 2 when sending the pedigree of an animal bred in Canada or the U. S., whose dam and sire are not recorded in this record. Use Form 3 for the pedigrees of animals whose sires and dams are recorded in this record.

20. At the end of each division there will be an appendix, in which may be printed extended pedigrees of the dead ancestors of recorded animals which are not given a record number, histories of flocks or of animals, prizes won by animals recorded, or other suitable matter which a breeder may desire published to perfect a pedigree. Such space will be charged for at half a cent per word. Each figure or numeral will be counted as one word. Pedgree will show number and appendix reference. Illustrations will be inserted at reasonable rates.

21. When the name of a person acting as agent for another is signed to a pedigree, such a person will state for whom he acts and under what authority. The signature of a breeder will always be more acceptable than that of an agent, and when possible it should be obtained.

22. Entries must be accompanied by the necessary fees, as follows: Members of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association will be charged for registration and certificate 50c. per animal; transfers, 25c. each. Non-members double fees, 50c.

After December, 1893, animals not recorded in the year of their birth will be charged for at double rates.

23. Infringement of any of these rules, or dishonorable conduct on the part of a breeder, shall preclude such a one from entering sheep in the Canadian Sheep Record. Such parties, if discovered, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. Their signatures will not thereafter be recognized, nor animals bred by them accepted. A reward of $50 will be paid to any person who will furnish information that will lead to the conviction of any individual who has entered sheep in this record under false representations.

Entry and transfer blanks may be had by applying to the Secretary, F. W. Hodson, London, Ont. When applying state explicitly how many of each form you want and the breed and division to which the animals belong that you wish to record.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

1892.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

I have the honor to submit herewith the Second Annual Report of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HODSON,
Secretary.

OFFICERS FOR 1893.

President	J. C. Snell	Edmonton.
Vice-President	D. DeCourcey	Bornholm.
Secretary-Treasurer	F. W. Hodson	London.
Directors:		
Yorkshires	J. E. Brethour	Burford.
Berkshires	S. Coxworth	Claremont.
Suffolks	R. Dorsey	Burnhamthorpe.
Chester Whites	R. H. Harding	Thorndale.
Poland Chinas	J. J. Payne	Chatham.
Essex	James Main	Milton.
Jersey Reds and Tamworths	John Bell	Amber.
Auditors	R. Gibson	Delaware.
	F. R. Shore	London.

MEMBERS

OF THE

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

FOR 1892 OR 1893.

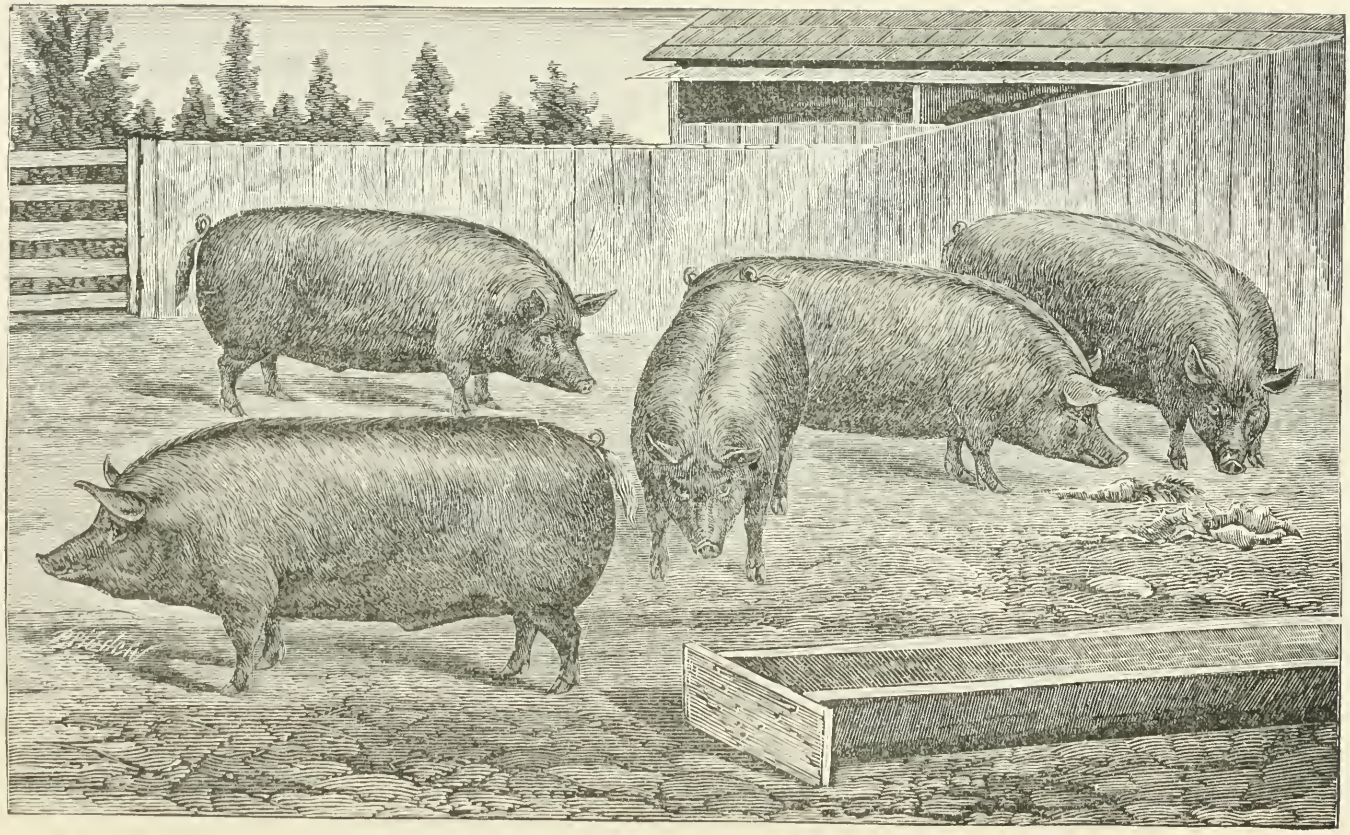
Name.	Post Office.	Breeder of
Awrey, N., M.P.P.	Binbrook, Ont	
Adams, V. R.	Drayton, Ont	Berkshires.
Ackland, John	Delaware, Ont	Berkshires.
Brethour, J. E.	Burford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bell, John	Amber, Ont	Tamworths.
Brown, A.	Bethel, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bonnycastle, F.	Campbellford, Ont	Berkshires.
Baker, Joseph	Littlewood, Ont	Yorkshires.
Benson, Hy. D	Ladner's Landing, B.C	Berkshires.
Ballachy, Geo., jr.	Brantford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bartlett, John	Oshawa, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Bray, James	Portage la Prairie, Man	Yorkshires.
Barbour, Jas. A.	Toronto, Ont	Yorkshires.
Brettels, Thos	Greystead, Ont	Berkshires.
Bailey, H. W	High Bluffs, Man	Yorkshires.
Boynton, P. W	Dollar, Ont	Berkshires.
Bennett, H. & G	Athol, Ont	Berkshires.
Biggins, J. J.	Clinton, Ont	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Burgess, R. L	Burgessville, Ont	Berkshires.
Chadwick, Robt.	Burnhamthorpe, Ont	Yorkshires and Suffolks.
Coxworth, S	Claremont, Ont.	Berkshires.
Cairn, Joseph	Camlachie, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Cowan, Wm., V.S	Galt, Ont	Berkshires.
Cressman, Israel	New Dundee, Ont.	Berkshires.
Chapman, J. C.	Springfield-on-the-Credit	Yorkshires.
Clark, H. C.	Brampton, Ont.	Berkshires.
Carlisle, Thos	Chesterville, Ont	Berkshires.
Corwelly, John	Lindsay, Ont	Berkshires.
Clark, W. J	Reid's Mills, Ont.	Berkshires.
Calvert, James	Thedford, Ont	Tamworths.
Clarke, Rich	Navan, Ont	Yorkshires.
Chute, H. J	Somerset, N.S	Chester Whites.
Campbell, Geo	Edgar, Ont	Berkshires.
Cox, T. A.	Paris, Ont	Berkshires.
Davis, H. J.	Woodstock, Ont.	Berkshires.
Davies, Wm.	Toronto, Ont	Yorkshires.
DeCourcey, D.	Bornholm, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Dorsey, R.	Burnhamthorpe, Ont.	Suffolks.
Decker, C. R.	Chesterfield, Ont	Berkshires.
Dodd, G. F	Melita, Man	Berkshires.
Delbridge, Rich	Winchelsea, Ont.	Berkshires.
Davidson, S. G	Precious Corners, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Dick, D. H.	Omemee, Ont	Berkshires.
Ewing, J. B.	Dartford, Ont.	Berkshires.
Edwards, W. C.	Rockland, Ont	Berkshires.
Edwards, Ernest A	Chatham, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Elkington, Alfred J.	Fort Qu'Appelle, N.W.T	
Eyre, H. E.	Harlem, Ont	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Featherstone, Jos.	Streetsville, Ont.	Suffolks, Essex, Yorkshires.
Field, W. H. & J. O	Vanessa, Ont	Berkshires.
Foreman, A. & H.	Collingwood, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Fletcher, Joseph	Oxford Mills, Ont	Yorkshires.
Franks, Jos	Crampton, Ont	Berkshires.

Members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for 1892 or 1893.—*Continued.*

Name.	Post Office.	Breeder of
Frank, A. & Sons	The Grange, Ont	Suffolks.
Fearman, H. H	Hamilton, Ont	Tamworths.
Gould, J. A	Woodstock, Ont	Poland Chinas.
George, E. D	Putnam, Ont	Chesters.
Gilmour & Co., A	Huntington, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Glennie, James	Portage la Prairie, Man	Yorkshires.
Garbutt, T. C	Claremont, Ont	Berkshires.
Goodger, Wm. & Son	Woodstock, Ont	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Graham, D. A	Oak Hill, Ont	Berkshires.
George, H. & Sons	Crampton, Ont	Chester Whites & Poland Chinas.
Green, Geo	Fairview, Ont	Berkshires.
Grummett, G. & E	Morden, Man	Berkshires.
Gibson, Rich	Delaware, Ont	Berkshires.
Gier, G. & W	Grand Valley, Ont	Yorkshires.
Greenshields, J. N	Danville, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Hurley, J. M	Pelleville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Harding, R. H	Thorndale, Ont	Chester Whites.
Henderson, James	Belton, Ont	Berkshires.
Heath, Robt	Mt. Brydges	Berkshires.
Hankinson, J. D	Grovesend, Ont	Yorkshires.
Hanna, John S	Streetsville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Holmes, Chas. A	Richmond Hill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Havens, Thos. H	Aldboro, Ont	Yorkshires.
Howkins, Dennis	Woodville, Ont	Berkshires.
Howell, R	Thornyhurst, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Hume, Alex	Burnbrae, Ont	Yorkshires.
Hyslop, Robt	Brantford, Ont	Berkshires.
Inglis, George	Maple Hill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Jeffs, E. & Son	Bondhead, Ont	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
King, J. C	Uxbridge, Ont	Berkshires.
Kitson, Wm	Burnside Station, Man	Berkshires.
Klock, R. H. & Co	Klock's Mills, Ont	Berkshires.
Kincaid, C. A	Plum Hollow, Ont	Yorkshires.
Ketchum, D. H	Menie, Ont	Berkshires.
Lyons, S	Norval, Ont	Berkshires.
Lang, R. L	Oak Lake, Man	Berkshires.
Lashbrook, Thos	Croton, Ont	Berkshires.
Lamb, Thos. W	Walkerton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Lennox, John	Churchill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Lemon, Simeon	Kettleby, Ont	Berkshires.
Loughead, Jacob	Wode House, Ont	Chester Whites.
Martin, E. E	Canning, Ont	Berkshires.
Medcraft, T. M	Sparta, Ont	Yorkshires.
Mackie, Thos. & Sons	North Arm, B.C	Berkshires.
Mair, J. G	Howick, P.Q	Berkshires.
Moody, R	Guelph, Ont	Berkshires.
Mason, J	Oliphant, Ont	Berkshires.
Martin, John M	Rapid City, Man	Yorkshires.
Meyer, John	Kossuth, Ont	Berkshires.
Mallory, B	Frankford, Ont	Berkshires.
Marwood, David	Treherne, Man	Yorkshires.
McNish, C. H	Lyn, Ont	Berkshires.
McKenzie, D. & I	Belton, Ont	Berkshires.
McGill, Arch. F	Hillsburg, Ont	Yorkshires.
McBlane, Alex	Ladner's Landing, B.C	
McGerrigle, W. J	Ormston, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Neville, C. W	Newburgh, Ont	Yorkshires.
Noble, Thos	Brampton, Ont	Yorkshires.
O. A. C	Guelph, Ont	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Payne, J. J	Chatham, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Pike, Levi	Locust Hill, Ont	Yorkshires, Berkshires, Suffolks.
Potticary, Geo. A	St. Thomas, Ont	Yorkshires.
Quinton, R. W	Waterfalls, Ont	Chesters.
Rudd, W. J	Eden Mills, Ont	Berkshires.
Racey, John	Lennoxville, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Rogers, Geo. F	Plumas, Man	Berkshires.
Russell, D. H	Pine Orchard, Ont	Berkshires.
Russell, F	Mount Forest, Ont	Berkshires.

Members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for 1892 or 1893.— *Concluded.*

Name.	Post Office.	Breeder of
Robinson, Jabel	Middlemarch, Ont	Chester Whites.
Ridout & Percival	Solsgirth, Man	Yorkshires.
Reid, Daniel	Glanford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Russell, Alex	Unionville, Ont	Berkshires.
Row, W. & F	Avon, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Raikes, Geo	Barrie, Ont	Berkshires.
Ramsay, Robt	Nottawa, Ont	Berkshires.
Snell, J. C	Edmonton, Ont	Berkshires.
Smith Bros	Churchville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, Wm. & J. C	Fairfield Plains, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Snell, J. G. & Bro	Edmonton, Ont	Berkshires.
Simmons, C. M.	Ivan, Ont	Berkshires.
Sharman & Sharman	Souris, Man	Berkshires.
Sieffert, J. H.	North Bruce, Ont	Berkshires.
Shepardoon, W. I	Waterfalls, Ont	Berkshires.
Steinacker, John	Mitchell, Ont	
Speers, Wm. R.	Hillview, Man	Berkshires.
Shrigley, John	Allandale, Ont	Berkshires.
St. George, H. Quetton	Oak Ridges, Ont	Yorkshires.
Speers, Thos.	Bradwardine, Man	Berkshires.
Smith, Thos. G	Rosemont, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, Edward	Riverside, Ont	Yorkshires.
Stewart, Wm., jr	Menie, Ont	Berkshires.
Southern, J. & R.	Manitou, Man	Berkshires.
Stewart, Alex	Hintonburg, Ont	Berkshires.
Sutherill, Wm	Guelph, Ont	Berkshires.
Shannon, Thos.	Clover Valley, B.C	Berkshires.
Scott, Jacob, jr	Stonewall, Man	Yorkshires.
Shearce, W. C.	Bright, Ont	Berkshires.
Sherwin, J. A.	Grafton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Shaw, James	Drummond, Ont	Berkshires.
Stewart, R. J.	Camille, Man	Berkshires.
Straus, Geo	Formosa, Ont	Chester Whites.
Scott, F. W.	Highgate, Ont	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Smith, Frank W.	Scotland, Ont	Yorkshires.
Sharp, H. E.	Ida, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, James	Maple Lodge, Ont	Berkshires.
Tait, D. J.	Headingly, Man	Berkshires.
Tolme, Est	Victoria, B.C	Berkshires.
Teasdale, Thos	Concord, Ont	Berkshires.
Trappist Fathers	Oka, P.Q	Poland Chinas.
Vance, R	Ida, Ont	Berkshires.
Whitesides, T. M.	Innerkip, Ont	Berkshires.
Wright, A.	Winnipeg, Man	Yorkshires.
Wilson, W. C.	East Oro	Yorkshires.
Waters, D.	Fernhill, Ont	Berkshires.
Woolhouse, B.	Loon Creek, Assa	Yorkshires.
Winkler, Enoch	Gretna, Man	L. W. Yorkshires.
Weir, D. S.	Bagot, Man	Berkshires.
Wright, Geo.	Charlottetown, P.E.I	Yorkshires.
Wilson, F. J.	Avonton, Ont	Berkshires.
Wrightman, Wm.	Lariviere, Man	Berkshires.
Watson, Thos.	Springvale, Ont	Berkshires.
Willis, Robt	Glen Meyer, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Yuill, Jos.	Carleton Place, Ont	Berkshires.
Young, W. J.	Emerson, Man	Berkshires and Yorkshires.



A GROUP OF GRADE TAMWORTH SWINE.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association was held in the Royal Hotel, Guelph, December 13th, 1892 Mr. J. C. Snell, President, occupied the chair, and the meeting was called to order at 7 p.m.

The minutes of the last meeting were accepted as read and adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I may say here, gentlemen, that I am pleased to see so large a meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association and notice such an active interest taken in the Association. It is not surprising that there is so great an interest taken in it just now, when we consider the importance of the swine breeding industry of this country and of this continent, but especially the favorable position of the industry at the present time. I think we may congratulate ourselves upon a revival of interest in the business and a very fine prospect for breeders of swine in the future. It has been a long time since live hogs have brought $6.40 in Chicago market; and when you think of that very high price and the shortness of the corn crop, I think that the future is full of promise for the men who are interested in this industry. I think that we may safely say that there is no danger in putting on full sail for at least one year, and I hope that the farmers of this country will reap the benefit not only of increased prices, but of increased demand. I hope that our breeders will improve the opportunity not only to make money, but to improve the breed of hogs in the country. That is one of the things our attention has been called to during the past year or two, and I am willing to believe that a good many of our farmers have profited by the attention which has been called to that subject, and that more farmers are giving attention to the breeding of hogs, and I hope that this revival in the prices will stimulate us still further in that direction.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary, Mr. F. W. Hodson, read his annual report as follows: I am glad to be able to report that our Association is in a most healthy and flourishing condition. Our membership has largely increased during the year although the annual fees were doubled. The first volume of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record has been issued, which contains the pedigrees of a large number of hogs. Each of our members will receive a free copy of the volume within a few weeks.

Instead of including a number of recommendations in my report, at heretofore, I have prepared a programme on which a number of questions are suggested, each one of which, I think, should be discussed.

In nominating persons to act as expert judges, our members must exercise the greatest care and not name too many as experts in any one class, but be sure that each is an honorable and capable man. Last fall I was greatly humiliated by being compelled to ask Mr. Hill to make a change in the judges. From the first we worked hard to have our nominees chosen. After one of the persons we named was appointed by the Toronto Association, I received letters and telegrams, each of which insisted that I should ask Mr. Hill to make another appointment, and much against my will I was forced to do as requested. Such conduct injures our Association and makes it ridiculous. Therefore, I say, we must be careful in selecting judges. After you have done this, you should be prepared to stand by your nominees. A member who makes a false or careless charge against a judge should be dealt with by the Association.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS.

The following is the Report of the Committee *re* rules governing Delegates to Fair Boards:

The committee appointed at the last meeting of the executive to draft rules to govern delegates to the various fair boards beg leave to recommend the following:

1. That every delegate appointed by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association to attend fair boards shall make it his special duty to attend the important meetings of such fair boards.

2. That it shall be his duty to use every legitimate means within his power to advance the interests of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

3. That it shall be his special duty to advocate and urge upon such fair boards the advisability of introducing and adopting such rules or principles as may be recommended by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, any personal opinion of his own to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. That they use every reasonable means to have the amount of prizes increased as the importance of the industry would warrant.

5. That they shall report at the next succeeding meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association the result as to what they have been able to accomplish or otherwise.

6. That the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association shall defray the actual expenses of such delegates in attending such fair board meetings.

J. C. Snell,
Chairman.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Coxworth, That the foregoing report be adopted. Carried.

CLASSIFICATION OF SWINE AT WORLD'S FAIR.

Mr. GIBSON: May I ask have you a list of the World's Fair swine classification?

Mr. SNELL: I have.

Mr. GIBSON: Are Yorkshires included in that list? If not, would not a word from this meeting, asking that they should have a classification, be in order?

Mr. WADE: I understood that they would come under the unnamed breeds. It would be well to have them acknowledge it however.

Mr. GIBSON: I think we should have a classification for Yorkshires; they are worthy of a separate class

Mr. BRETHOUR: I have written to Mr. Buchanan, and I received a communication from him before this list was printed, and he said he would give us a class, but when this list came out there was none. So I suppose nothing is to be done now as the list is out.

SHOULD SWINE BE RECORDED BEFORE BEING ALLOWED TO COMPETE FOR PRIZES IN PURE-BRED CLASSES?

Mr. SNELL: There has been a great deal of correspondence about this as to whether we should not take action upon this point.

Mr. WADE: I tried to press the question at the Industrial but they voted against it. You can easily see how this would help you in finding out the ages of swine.

Mr. MARTIN: At a great many of the fairs there are two-thirds of the pigs exhibited not recorded at all. If we breed pigs that are worth recording we should record them. In one way, we do not allow breeders any inducement to have their animals registered until they are sold. I have exhibited at times when I knew that pigs were showing against me that were not recorded at all. Every person should be able to show that his pigs are recorded.

Mr. SIMMONS: I am in favor of having our breeders protected. A great many of the breeders of swine sell from 20 to 30 young pigs in the fall; and the parties who buy them, if they are bought before being registered, when the registries are made out should be allowed to have them made, not to the breeder and the man purchasing, but to the owner, and it would save a lot of bother. It is a matter of expense if we look at it in that way.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I think that the transferring would not amount to much. Suppose a man had 50 hogs on exhibition, it would only cost him $12.50 to transfer them all. I think it would, as some of these gentlemen have hinted, prevent others from showing animals that are not of the age that they should be.

J. C. SNELL: This motion has no power but is simply a recommendation.

Moved by Mr. HARDING, seconded by Mr. BRETHOUR, That all swine of pure-bred classes be recorded before competing at fairs. Carried.

A. JOHNSON: I think every association should pronounce on the fact of who is to record. Suppose a man bought a pig from me which I bred, who is to pay for the recording—the man who bred it or the man who purchased it? I think the man who produced the pig should record it.

J. C. SNELL: As long as there is no rule as to who shall record them, of course, it is to the interest of the breeder to do so, because he cannot show without recording them.

Mr. HODSON: If a person refuses to record a pig that I have bought from him and the rules are of such a nature that I cannot record it, how would you overcome that difficulty?

Mr. JOHNSON: If I refuse to record the animal I will be expelled from the Association.

Mr. Brethour: Supposing in selling animals we do not get fancy prices for them, and we sell to one person and he sells the same pig to another person; then it goes into the hands of a third party, and he says that the breeder has to record the animal. I think whoever buys an animal should record it.

SHOULD RECORDED SWINE BEAR EAR TAGS AS RECORDED SHEEP DO?

The Secretary: The drift of the correspondence to me on this subject has been: "How are we to know that a certain pig brought into the show ring is the proper animal?" A man presents a registered certificate of, say, a white pig; it is not tagged; how is any person to know whether it is recorded or not?

Mr. Coxworth: If any person wishes to act dishonestly in that way, why could he not put the tag on another pig?

Mr. Pike: What should this tag contain?

The Secretary: Just the same as appears in Mr. Wade's book. The number on the ear and the number in the herd book should correspond, and the letters should indicate that it has been issued by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Mr. Pike: Supposing that we adopted this plan, and the pig lost its tag, what could be done?

Mr. Wade. It could be replaced.

Mr. Harding moved, seconded by Mr. Brethour, That the Dominion Swine Breeders' Record ear tags be used for recorded hogs. Lost.

SHOULD ONE JUDGE OR MORE BE A COMMITTEE AT SHOWS?

Mr. Featherstone: I think the one judge system has been adopted by the Boards generally. Until there is a grievance, I think it is not time to move in the matter.

J. C. Snell: Mr. Hodson says that the Secretary of the London Fair Board has asked that the Association pronounce on this matter.

Mr. Brethour moved, seconded by Mr. Harding, that we recommend the Fair Boards to adopt the one judge system. Carried.

WHO SHOULD BEAR THE EXPENSE OF ATTENDING TO LIVE STOCK WHILE AT CHICAGO?

Mr. Featherstone moved, seconded by Mr. Simmons, that the Government defray all expenses in connection with the live stock at Chicago.

Mr. Gibson: I do not think it is necessary to express an opinion on this matter, because the Dominion Government have agreed to do that, to pay transportation and maintenance; and the Ontario Government have agreed to pay the expense of attendance while there. They do not, however, propose to pay for one man going with one cow; they expect to arrange so that if a man has but one animal, he can get some competent person to take charge of that along with some other animals. It will be arranged so that a man will be expected to take care of four or five head.

Mr. Featherstone: The Dominion Government may have trouble as to what proportion they will pay of the expenses of Ontario, as compared with other provinces.

Mr. Wade: The Ottawa Government pays for the feed but not for the caretakers; that the Ontario Government has promised to do, and will do in the best way they know how. The Ontario Government are bound to have it satisfactory.

SHALL WE CONTINUE TO GIVE PRIZES AT THE FAT STOCK SHOW?

Mr. Featherstone moved, seconded by Mr. Martin, "that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive." They can answer it from a provincial standpoint of view, and if they deem it advisable to spend our funds in some other way, let them do so, or if they think that by using it here or in some other city in the shape of a fat stock show, let them do so. Carried.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY.

To the President and Directors of the Swine Breeders' Association:

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to report to you the amount of work done since I was appointed Recording Secretary of your Association in the month of March last, which was the end of your fiscal year, but I hope, now that you are holding the annual meeting in the month of December, that you will close your year with the last of December, as it makes it much more convenient for all practical purposes to close at that date.

Since then I have taken in one hundred and thirty-nine subscriptions, or yearly membership fees, and Mr. Hodson, your Secretary, has sent down thirty-one names that have paid him, making in all one hundred and seventy members up to this date. I have collected for you $276, the amount being sent to me along with registration fees, and membership tickets have been sent to all.

The first volume of the Swine Record has been printed and a copy has been sent to each member of the Association. It was rather a slow job getting them printed, but I hope that they will give satisfaction, as a great deal of care has been taken in arranging the pedigrees and indexing the different breeds. We have also commenced the second volume, and have the Berkshires for it almost printed. The first volume has cost more than I anticipated, as I was anxious to get in some pedigrees of all the different breeds. The total cost for printing four hundred volumes was $552.90, which, with adding seven cents postage for each volume, makes each book cost the Agriculture and Arts Association $1.46. I have charged up this amount against your Association. I have collected for them $276, which leaves $27.28 in my hands due your Treasurer. The arrangement was that the book was only to cost one dollar, and that the Association was to have the other dollar. Instead of that, as you have been told, it cost $1.46, but of course more pedigrees have been printed than would have been done had the book only cost one dollar. I can make, if necessary, the second volume smaller, if the money question is of any consequence; or if you think fit to let it cost a little more, I could make the second volume somewhat larger, as we will still have a great many pedigrees, after the second volume, on hand before we catch up to present dates. If this Association should close its books on the 31st December, I think it would be important to allow members who have paid within the last three months of the year, to have the benefit of the following year, of course only having one volume. I am pretty certain that this list will be very largely increased next season, when the members can get a volume when they pay their money, as several have paid the dollar instead of joining, but I think they will come in this next year.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

Henry Wade.

Guelph, December 11th, 1892.

On motion of Mr. Jos. Featherstone, M.P., the foregoing report was adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year :

PRESIDENT : J. C. Snell, Edmonton.

VICE-PRESIDENT : D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.

SECRETARY-TREASURER : F. W. Hodson, London.

DIRECTORS : *Yorkshires*. J. E. Brethour, Burford ; *Berkshires*, S. Coxsworth, Claremont ; *Suffolks*, R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe ; *Chester Whites*, R. H. Harding, Thorndale ; *Poland Chinas*, J. J. Payne, Chatham ; *Essex*, James Main, Milton ; *Jersey Reds* and *Tamworths*, John Bell, Amber, Ont.

Moved by Mr. SIMMONS, seconded by Mr. HENDERSON, that Mr. Gibson act as auditor in the place of Mr. Green, who has removed from the country. Carried.

AUDITORS : R. Gibson, Delaware, and F. R. Shore, London.

EXPERT JUDGES : The following gentlemen were recommended to the various fair boards to act as expert judges in the respective classes :

Chester Whites.—J. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville ; John Jackson, Glenallan ; Geo. Pearce, Mitchell ; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio ; John Taylor, Thorndale ; James Anderson, Guelph.

Poland Chinas.—Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich ; C. H. McNish, Lyn ; W. B. Baldwin, Colchester ; James Anderson, Guelph ; Joseph Yuill, Carleton Place ; Jas. Main, Milton.

Suffolks.—Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich ; Samuel Mason, Hornby ; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo ; Wm. Elliott, Milton ; John Fothergill, Burlington ; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe.

Berkshires.—W. H. McNish, Lyn. ; J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; Geo. Green, Fairview ; H. J. Davis, Woodstock ; S. Coxsworth, Claremont ; S. J. Lyons, Norval ; Alex. Cameron, Ashburn ; R. Vance, Ida ; J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; C. M. Simmons, Ivan ; R. P. Snell, Edmonton ; R. J. Garbutt, Belleville.

Essex.—Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich ; Jas. Anderson, Guelph ; Jas. Main, Milton ; David McCrae, Guelph ; Bilton Snarey, Croton.

Tamworths.—Jos McGavin, Chatham ; P. W. Boynton, Dollar ; D. G. Holmes, Willowdale ; B. Rolph, Orono ; W. Davies, Toronto ; H. H. Fearman, Hamilton.

Yorkshires.—Alfred Brown, Bethel ; L. Pike, Locust Hill ; W. H. McNish, Lyn ; J. E. Brethour, Burford ; Sharp Butterfield, Sandwich ; G. S. Chapman, Springfield-on-the-Credit ; James Anderson, Guelph ; R. Gibson, Delaware ; Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville ; C. W. Neville, Newburgh.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS : The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the respective fair boards for 1893 :

Toronto Industrial—J. C. Snell and Robt. Dorsey.

Ottawa Fair—Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place.

Kingston Fair—C. W. Neville.

Hamilton—Wm. Cowan, V.S., and J. E. Brethour.

Western Fair—R. Gibson and D. DeCourcey.

Montreal Fair—M. L. Beaubier, 30 St. James St., Montreal, and J. G. Mair, Howick.

Mr. HODSON : I received a letter asking about an Essex record in Ontario. As these pigs are bred in Canada, would it not be well to have a division for them ?

Mr. FEATHERSTONE : The members of this Association last year barred them from showing at any of the exhibitions.

Moved by Mr. DORSEY, seconded by Mr. GEORGE, that the Recording Secretary be instructed to open a registry for Essex Swine. Carried.

Moved by Mr. SIMMONS, seconded by Mr. R. DORSEY, that this Association recommend to the Fair Associations that there be a class established again for the Essex breed of hogs. Carried.

CANADIAN SWINE RECORDS AND THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Mr. BRETHOUR moved, seconded by Mr. GREEN, that our Secretary be instructed to correspond with Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition, and request him to acknowledge hogs recorded in our Canadian Swine Records as being eligible for competition at the Columbian Exposition; and that the Secretary be instructed to send a copy of this to Mr. Buchanan; and that our Commissioners be requested to use all their influence to have these records accepted. Carried.

THE SWINE INDUSTRY.

BY JAMES MILLS, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

I cannot expect to say anything new on this branch of farming. Most of those who are members of the Swine Breeders' Association, and attend meetings of this kind, know everything that I can tell them about the breeding, feeding and management of pigs. All that I shall attempt is simply to systematise, re-state, and emphasize certain well established facts, and ask a few questions, with a view to assisting the rising generation of swine breeders throughout this province.

Experience is, in some respects, the best of all teachers, and by the experience of thoughtful, practical men, in Ontario and elsewhere, certain things regarding the swine industry seem to have been finally settled and placed beyond doubt or question:

1. That it pays swine breeders and feeders to study the requirements of the markets in which they have to sell their animals—to ascertain what the packers want, and endeavor to furnish pigs of the kind and quality for which there is the greatest demand and the highest price. The packers ought to know the kind of pig which bests suits their purpose, and when they have told us that they prefer a pig which furnishes a long, deep, lean side of bacon, we should, I think, pay strict attention to their statements and do our utmost to breed and feed so as to get precisely the kind and quality required

2. That it is better for the pork trade and for the farmers that pigs should be sold alive, rather than killed and dressed at home. When packers get the pigs alive they can kill, cut and cure them uniformly, so as to meet the demands of their trade, and for that reason they can afford to pay proportionally a higher price for living than for dead animals. This is beyond all question, and, taking the prices paid for the last few years, we are forced to the conclusion that the farmer loses money on every pig which he kills at home; or rather, that he has the heart and liver for his labor and gets less money for his dressed pork than he could have obtained for his hogs on foot. Pigs dress from 72 to 78 and very rarely 80 per cent. of their live weight, so a comparison of prices and a very simple calculation will show which is better for the owner of the pigs. Suppose your pigs are rather thin and the live weight price is $5 per 100 lb. Then multiply this price by 100, divide the product by 72, and you will get $6.94 as the dressed weight price, which will bring you the same amount of money. If your pigs are in fair condition and of good quality, divide by 75 instead of 72, and you will get $6.67 as the dressed weight price; and if they are fat and of first-rate quality, divide by 78 or 80, and you will get $6.40 and $6.25 respectively as the corresponding dressed weight prices. In this way it is very easy to compare the prices and determine in each case which is the more profitable for the owner of the pigs.

3. That, as regards quality, dairy-fed pork is the best that we can produce in this country.

4. That hog raising, on either a large or small scale, pays better in connection with dairying, especially butter-making, than under any other conditions known to us in this province.

It is no doubt true that sour whey possesses little or no value as food for pigs, calves, or anything else, but sweet whey is worth from 6 to 10 cents per 100 pounds when fed with shorts, middlings or some kind of meal. Buttermilk is more valuable, and skim-milk is one of the very best and most profitable foods that we can give to pigs at any age after the first few weeks of their existenee.

These two facts—third and fourth—may, I think, be fairly urged as strong points in favor of dairying, or we might rather say, dairying all the year round—cheese in summer and butter in winter.

5. That pigs feed on grain, or even on slops, grow faster, produce a better quality of pork, and pay better, when they have access to some kind of pasture, especially white or red clover about four inches long—say six to ten pigs per acre.

This fact should be considered when we are locating our pens.

6. Breeding pigs—male and female—must have plenty of exercise summer and winter, and should have some sort of green feed—pasture in summer, and turnips, mangels, or sugar beets in winter.

This fact should receive due consideration in the laying out and fencing of yards connected with the pens in which it is proposed to keep our breeding stock.

7. That the most expensive pens are not always the best—that at least two things are essential in every pen, viz., warmth and provision for keeping pigs perfectly dry.

8. That those who cannot keep their pigs warm, dry and comfortable in fall, winter, and spring will save money by giving up the hog business and turning their attention to something else.

9. That it does not pay to feed pigs after they are seven or eight months old, that pigs should be sold when they weigh from 150 to 200 or 220 lb. live weight, which weights should be attained in from six to eight months.

10. That, generally speaking, shorts is the cheapest and most profitable feed for pigs at the present time in this province, and it is much improved by the addition of a little pea or cornmeal.

11. That a mixture of foods, with more or less variety, is better than any single food given continuously.

12. That roots—sugar beets, mangels, or turnips—are a very wholsome and economical food for brood sows in winter.

13. That, as a rule, there is very little if anything gained by steaming or boiling feed for pigs after they are weaned.

14. That pigs, like all other kinds of live stock, should have constant access to salt.

15. That pigs should be kept as clean as possible, be regularly fed, and not get any more than they will eat up clean at each meal.

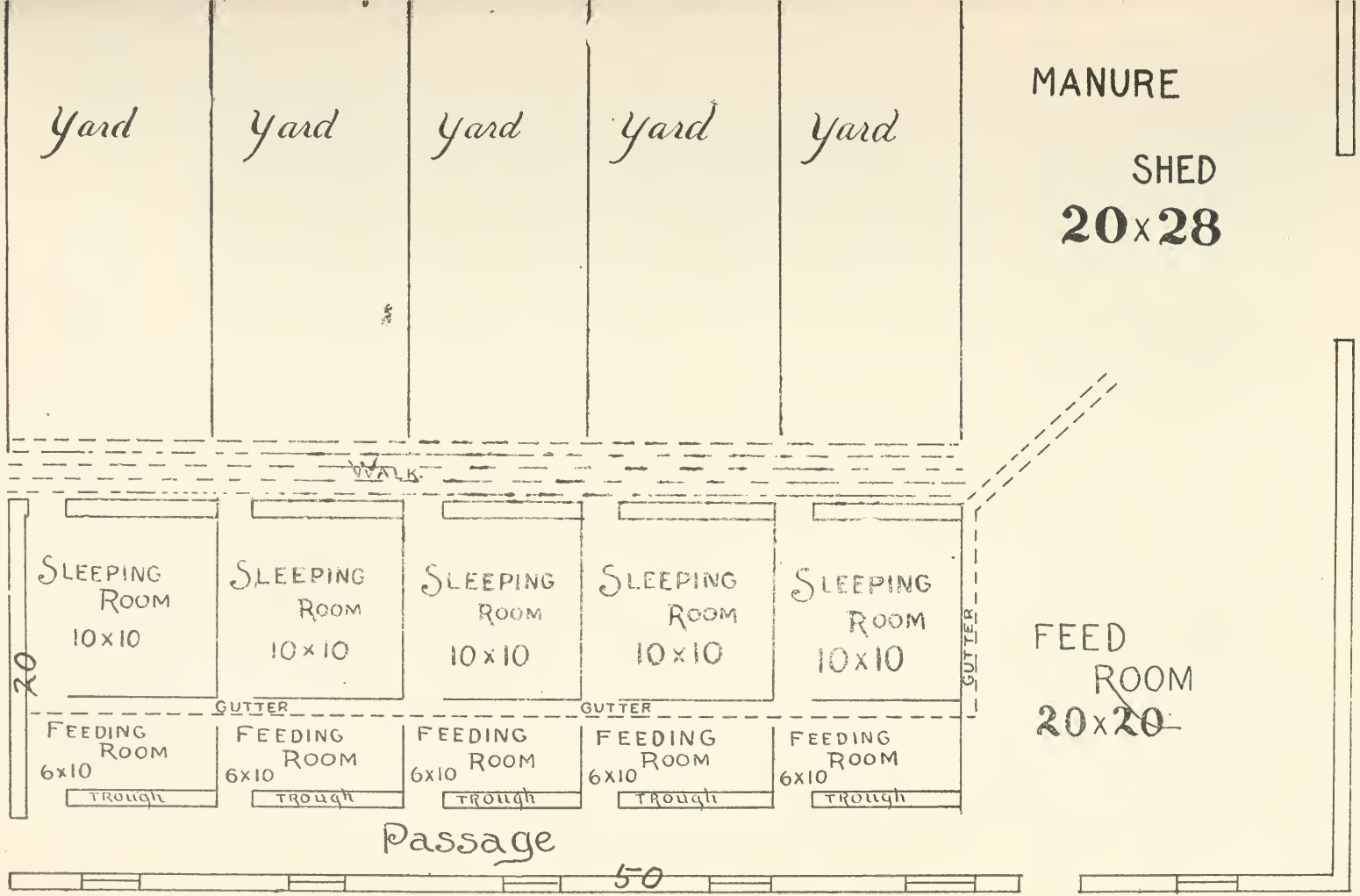
16. That pork generally brings the highest price in this province between the 1st of April and last of September.

17. That whether it will pay at any particular time to feed pigs on grain alone, without milk, whey or slops, will always depend on the relative prices of grain and pork.

Questions :

1. What breed, breeds or crosses will produce the kind of pigs which the market seems to demand at the present time—pigs which are good feeders, mature early, make a large return for the food consumed, and furnish long, deep, lean sides of bacon ?

2. Is it a fact, or only a supposition, that pigs are benefited by having access to wood ashes, charcoal or sulphur ?



PLAN OF PIGGERY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE DAIRY DEPARTMENT, AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

3. Is it known to be a fact, or is it only a theory, that pigs which are well fed from the time they are able to eat, produce pork containing a better mixture of fat and lean than pigs which are kept thin for a time and then fattened as quickly as possible for market?

4. Is there any way of judging pigs alive or dead, so as to determine whether the meat will prove to be tender and of fine quality, or tough and coarse grained? Can you tell by an examination of the living animal or the dead carcass, as in the case of cattle and sheep?

The accompanying is a sketch of the piggery lately built in connection with our dairy department—a very simple plan drawn by myself and built by our own carpenter.

A discussion on questions asked in foregoing paper then took place.

Question one was not of course discussed, as different breeders have different opinions on this point.

Regarding question two the following remarks were made:

Mr. MARTIN: I have been in the habit of feeding my pigs ashes with a little salt, and as far as I can judge it has been beneficial to them.

C. W. NEVILLE: I have observed that when pigs get paralysis, wood ashes is very beneficial to them, and I think they would never have had paralysis if they had been given the ashes from the first.

Mr. GIBSON: If you feed your pigs on corn almost exclusively it is quite natural for them to want charcoal to correct the acidity that will arise from strong food like corn. I think under certain circumstances charcoal is valuable.

C. A. ZAVITZ: Prof. Henry, of Madison, Wisconsin, in carrying on an experiment with three lots of pigs in 1890, gave to one lot corn alone, to another lot corn and charcoal, and to the third lot corn and wood ashes. He found that wood ashes and charcoal were about equal in their effects, and that they saved 28 per cent. of the corn, that is, that those which received charcoal and wood ashes consumed 28 per cent. less of the corn than the others to give equal results. He also found that the bones of the animals which had received charcoal and wood ashes were about 45 or 50 per cent. stronger than the bones of those which had received corn alone.

Mr. SIMMONS: If you feed heavily of any concentrated food, I care not what kind, even shorts, unless you have wood ashes or coal fed to your hogs or give them outdoor exercise they will become diseased in a very short time. If we find that they are becoming diseased and commence feeding the coal and wood ashes they recover. I would not leave sulphur where they could get access to it at all times.

Mr. GREEN: I use considerable charcoal, and my pigs eat it out of a trough. They will not eat so much, however, if they have constant access to clay, but it will not hurt them even then.

Question three drew out the following discussion:

Mr. SIMMONS: When a pig is very poor—not much but skin and bone—to start with, and you begin feeding that pig to get great returns from the food consumed, the result will be that nearly all the flesh will be fat.

Mr. BRETHOUR: My experience has been that where pigs have been fed evenly on a well balanced ration that they will put on pork, lean and fat, uniformly, but where they are kept thin up to six months and then fed concentrated food for a time they are mostly fat.

Mr. SNELL agreed with what Mr. Brethour said.

Question four drew out the following remarks:

Mr. BRETHOUR: Some indications of coarse-grained flesh are: (1) rough, wrinkled skin, (2) a roughness about the shoulder, and (3) a lightness over the loin.

Mr. J. C. SNELL said that fineness of hair, smoothness of skin and freedom from wrinkles were indications of good fattening qualities and fineness of flesh.

PRESIDENT MILLS: We have not had Tamworths at the College very long, but they are very promising. The only fault with them is their heads, the bodies are very uniform and even, and they feed well, fatten quickly, and weigh heavily. We have a very simple and complete piggery at our dairy department now, and when any of you can make it convenient to visit us, if I am not there somebody else will be that will show you around. The sleeping portion of this pen is separated from the feeding by a partition. I feel that the great difficulty is what your President mentioned last year. How are we to arrange our pens to give our pigs sufficient exercise or to let them have access to pasture at any time?

Mr. JACKSON: Would you advise feeding warm food in winter?

PRESIDENT MILLS: Mr. McNish, of Lyn, says that he has tried the feeding of warm food and has come to the conclusion that it does not pay to feed it either in summer or winter.

EXPERIMENTS IN THE FEEDING OF SWINE.

BY C. A. ZAVITZ, B.S.A., EXPERIMENTALIST AT ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH.

It is difficult to estimate the influence of the various agricultural associations upon the farming of Ontario at the present day, but it is still more difficult to estimate the great influence which these combined forces are able to exert upon the future progress of agriculture in this fair province of ours. The time has been as is not far past when education along special lines of farming was obtained almost entirely from individual experience. Such is not the case to-day. The most successful farmers of the present time, those who get the most out of their land, their crops, their swine, their sheep, their cattle and their labor, are those who think and plan and work most industriously, most skilfully and most intelligently, and who take the fullest advantage of the experience of others.

I wish to call your attention for a short time to a system of co-operation which, I venture to say, is to become one of the greatest powers of influence which the agricultural world has yet beheld. I have reference to that of the Agricultural Experiment Stations. After a brief account of their rise, development and general work, a few of the summary results obtained from experiments conducted in the special line of swine breeding will be considered.

It is only about forty years since the establishment of the first Agricultural Experiment Station. It was located in Germany, near the city of Leipsic, upon a farm of sixteen acres, which belonged to the Liepsic Agricultural Society. The station was assisted at once by all the Saxon Agricultural Societies, under the leadership of Councillor Renning, their secretary, and was soon taken under the charge of the State. There were barns, a house, and some improved stock at the inauguration. Two or three rooms were fitted up, a chemical laboratory, a small glass house was erected for experiments with vegetables, and in this way the first Agricultural Experiment Station in Europe was established. Their growth on that continent, however, has been a rapid one since that. In 1857 there were eleven stations, in 1862 there were nineteen, in 1867 there was thirty, five years later there were sixty two, and to-day there are upwards of one hundred stations to be found in the different countries of Europe. This system of co-operative work was not confined to Europe alone, but it has extended into various parts of Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

The first Agricultural Experiment Station on this side of the Atlantic was the one established in 1875 at Middleton, Conn., in the chemical laboratory of Wesleyan University. In the following year the Ontario Experiment Station was established at Guelph. The example was speedily followed elsewhere; in 1880 four were in operation, and there are at present sixty-five agricultural experiment stations in the United States, and six in the Dominion of Canada.

The sixty-five American stations now employ 481 trained men in the prosecution of experimental inquiry. The number of officers in the various lines of work is as follows: Directors, seventy-one; chemists, one hundred and fourteen; agriculturists, forty-six; horticulturists, fifty; botanists, forty-nine; entomologists, forty-five; veterinarians, twenty-four; meteorologists, fourteen; biologists, four; and in other lines of work, one hundred and fifty-seven. The total appropriations to the experimental stations of the United States during 1891 was $889,408. The number of annual reports published was fifty-one, and that of the bulletins two hundred and fifty-five. The mailing lists of the various stations aggregated about 350,000 names.

The great importance of the swine growing interests of the United States, and the pressing need of more accurate information as to how to feed swine most economically and profitably, led to a large amount of experimenting in swine feeding at the stations No less than twenty-two of the stations have conducted experiments in swine feeding, and eleven of this number have made a specialty of this line of work. The number of tests made in feeding swine now number upwards of two hundred, and about two thousand animals of various ages and breeds have been used. No careful summary of the whole work has yet been made, but there is one at present being compiled at the central office of experiment stations at Washington. Is it not a wise policy on the part of the members of the Swine Breeders' Association of Ontario to keep a close eye to the investigations going on among our American neighbors, who are spending annually about $1,000,000 in agricultural investigations of various kinds? We are perfectly willing that the people of the United States watch the doings of our stations with a close scrutiny, but at the same time we desire the same opportunity and privilege of gaining information from their experiments.

The following results relating to a few of the experiments in swine feeding, and which are of special interest and practical value, have been gleaned from bulletins of the stations, and from reports of the central office at Washington.

Feeding for Fat and for Lean. A considerable amount of experimenting has been done for the purpose of ascertaining the influence of different kinds of feed upon the carcass of the animal. Foods rich in nitrogenous substances, such as shorts, bran, peas, clover, etc., have been used against foods containing but little of the nitrogenous materials, such as corn. There are some variations in the results obtained, but the whole trend of the work seems to show that the carcass of a pig can be considerably influenced in many important parts by the character of the feed given. Prof. W. O. Atwater, of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, in a report of 1889, says: "By the feeding trials already conducted, especially with young animals, it has been demonstrated that different feeds modify the relative proportion of the different organs of the body, that the blood can be increased or diminished, the liver made larger or smaller, the muscular system increased or decreased in proportion to the rest of the body, even the bones can be made weaker or stronger. These marked differences in results are not produced either by overfeeding or underfeeding, but by difference in the chemical constituents of the ration. Here is a side of live stock management that is practically new to us, and its development must be of the highest interest." A nitrogenous ration shows a much greater difference when fed to young animals than when used with older ones. The reports of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station for the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891 contain much valuable information regarding a series of carefully conducted experiments in feeding nitrogenous and non-nitrogenous feeds to swine. The conclusions from these tests are given in the report of 1890 as follows, regarding the point in favor of feeding a nitrogenous ration, such as shorts, bran and corn:

1. A far more rapid growth.
2. A much more economical gain for food consumed.
3. Much more blood in the body.
4. Larger livers.
5. A larger proportion of lean meat (muscle) to fat.
6. A larger proportion of ash to a given volume of bone.
7. Somewhat stronger bones in proportion to weight of body.

In the last report of the Wisconsin Station the results of an experiment is given, in which it is shown that pigs which have received peas possessed about forty-seven per cent. more lean meat than those which had received corn.

Influence of Age and Weight of Animals upon the Economical Use of Feeds. The experiments upon this subject go to show beyond question that the amount of feed eaten to produce one pound of live weight increases with the age and weight of the animal, and as the animal approaches maturity greater is the amount of feed required. The experiments point out most emphatically the fact that for producing cheap pork it is essential to use young and growing animals, and stop the fattening process at the proper time. Our own experiments, along with those of others, tend to show that pigs should be turned off when they reach the weight of from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and eighty pounds.

The Value of Cooking Feed for Swine. Upwards of twenty experiments have been conducted in the United States regarding the relative value of cooked and raw feed. In almost every instance the absolute gain in live weight, and the gain in weight per pound of feed consumed, was greater from the raw than from the cooked feed. In nearly all cases, however, the animals consumed a greater quantity of the raw than the cooked food, and this may partially explain the cause of the greater gain in the former case. Even where as much of the cooked as the raw feed was consumed the latter not unfrequently gave the best results. On the whole these results go to show that no advantage was gained by the cooking of the feed, and in fact there seems to be a disadvantage in feeding cooked food as against the raw material. Our own tests agree exactly with the results of these experiments. It should be noted that in most of the experiments the cooked feed was fed cold, thus making it a test of cooked feed and not warm feed.

Grinding Feed. A dozen or more experiments have been conducted to ascertain more fully the influence of feeding ground grain as against the unground. The results vary considerably among themselves, owing, no doubt, to the kinds of grain fed, the amount of feed consumed by the animal, and other causes. The results of the experiments carried on at the Ontario station, which lasted for two winters, gave results in favor of grinding when peas and barley were used. Several of the American stations have obtained results against grinding. When corn is grown to a large extent and used as the principal factor of the feed, the results may be different from those which we have obtained from peas and oats.

Pasturage. A few experiments have given very favorable results as to the rapidity and cheapness of growth from the pasture field. Alfalfa has proven to be a very cheap food. Clover has been found to be of much value. Rape has been but little tested as yet, but from our experiments with it this plant promises to be of much value as a food for swine. There is room for much valuable work of an experimental nature with different kinds of pasture crops.

CANADA SHOULD INCREASE HER EXPORTS OF SWINE AND BACON.

BY MR. JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE, M.P., STREETSVILLE, ONT.

It is necessary that Canada should breed more pigs, and there is a necessity for better pigs. The question is, how are we going to increase the numbers required, and what is the best method of educating our farmers to the requirements of the trade?

This, the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association of Canada, although yet in its infancy, is beginning to reap the harvest of its labors. I find as a breeder that the public with whom I have been corresponding are copying the suggestions thrown out from time to time by this Association, and are asking information as to the merits of the different breeds. They are breeding more pigs, and supplying the market with more and better fat hogs every year, and still there is a demand for more at remunerative prices. In Toronto markets alone, I have seen from 500 to 1,500 hogs each market day,

that is, Tuesday and Friday of each week, for the last four months, and if twice as many came they would find ready sale at as good prices as are now paid, notwithstanding the fact that all the packing houses of the Dominion are slaughtering all the hogs they can get.

Last summer has opened up a new feature in this trade, viz., the shipping of live hogs to England, and paying prices have been obtained for them, leaving a balance in favor of the exporter. The great secret in this new branch of trade is in the selection of the hogs. I presume the same rule applies to the hogs selected for our own packing houses, but not to such an extent, as the live export trade requires. Hogs selected for the English market must be of good length of body, good back and loins, deep straight sides, weighing about 200 lb. or a little over. It is just as necessary to ship a pig of that description, as it is to ship to the London market a good straight well formed Shorthorn steer, in comparison with one of the Jersey, Guernsey or a native scrub.

As to the choice of breeds, the best place to determine which is in most demand is the market. The present demand favors pure breds or cross breds as the pig which comes nearest the description heretofore given. We find all breeds in Canada, and represented by goodly numbers, except the Essex, which are a small percentage on the whole.

There are good reasons for feeding more pigs; the demand for Canadian pork is unlimited in the English markets at a much higher price than that of the States to the south of us. I am fully convinced that Canada does not ship the amount of pork that she is capable of sending to Great Britain. I notice, in comparing the exports of Canada with the imports into Great Britain from foreign countries, that Canada sends a very small percentage of those imports. I quote from the statistical year book of Canada for 1891, which has been published this year, 1892, and find there, in comparing the average imports for 1888, 1889 and 1890, that we shipped to Great Britain 7,667 lb. of pork, while the total importations were 43,909,936 lb., or less than .02 of one per cent. Bacon and hams, we shipped 6,170,490 lb., while the importations were 488,257,677 lb., or in other words, Canada only sent 1.26 per cent. of the total average imports. The United States exported 79.24 per cent. per cent. during the same period. This seems almost incredible, nevertheless, it is a correct return; while the United States has a population of thirteen times as many as Canada, it is not reasonable that they should export sixty-three times as much hog products as Canada.

The question is, how are we to secure an increased export. I would advise the keeping of a goodly number of breeding sows there is nothing that pays the farmer better than a good brood sow. She will raise two litters annually if properly attended to. She should litter early in the spring, say, in April, and also in September.

Now, the best medium for distributing information from this Association, is, in my humble opinion, through our agricultural papers; and we should also give the Farmers' Institute the benefit of our experience, and encourage more people to take an interest in the circulation of those papers which ultimately benefit the country at large.

CHESTER WHITES AS BACON HOGS.

BY R. H. HARDING, THORNDALE, ONTARIO.

Many readers of the agricultural journals of Canada are perhaps not very well posted on the different breeds of swine, and having read the able articles written by parties interested in Yorkshires, Tamworths, etc., would naturally suppose that the above-mentioned breeds were the only suitable sorts to fill the present demand as bacon hogs. Let me say, in my opinion there are breeds just as suitable for this purpose that will return fully as large if not larger profits to the producer. One of these breeds is the Improved Chester Whites. I admit there are poor specimens of this breed, as among other kinds, but I do say the worst specimen of a hog I ever saw was at the last Industrial, and he was not a Chester White. The pig that will produce the largest amount of meat and lard of the best quality at the least cost, at from six to eight months old, is the most profitable pig, regardless of breed. Although I did not hear the following direct, I have it from a party not interested in any breed, that the foreman in a well-known packing house said a few months ago that the best bacon hog they could get was the Chester-Berkshire grade. He

said they had plenty of side and better hams than grades of other breeds. The ideal hog must of necessity have a strong constitution and a vigorous appetite. If he will not feed he is of no use. The more a pig will eat and digest in proportion to its size, the more profitable it will be. He must also be of a quiet disposition; the more discontent and unnecessary motion the greater the demand on the stomach, consequently more food will be required merely to sustain the body. The best specimens may be described as long and deep in the carcass, straight on the back, short in the legs, full in the ham, light in the shoulder, head small in proportion to the body, nose not too long, face slightly dished, broad between the eyes, and especially a heavy coat of fine silky hair to protect him from cold in winter and the scorching sun in summer. The latter will blister a thin-haired pig, and in consequence it will not thrive so well. Add to the above quiet habits and an easy taking on of flesh, so as to admit of being slaughtered at almost any age, and we have what is considered a typical Chester White. I might also say that this sort seldom call their feeders before a reasonable time in the morning, as some other breeds were in the habit of doing at the time of the last Industrial Exhibition. While it is necessary for a pig to have a good appetite in order to thrive well, yet it is not necessary that they squeal themselves hungry.

Mr. Caswell, Manager of the Canadian Packing Company, when addressing the Western Dairymen's Convention at London, Ont., when asked by some gentlemen if the Chesters were not a suitable hog, said they were too fat when fully matured, and consequently were only fit for mess pork. I would like to have asked him (but time would not permit any discussion) if he considers the breeds he was recommending as suitable for singed bacon fully matured at from 180 to 220 pounds, the weights most in demand. If so, they should certainly be classed as small breeds instead of large, but it is well-known this is not the case. I believe it is a mistake to crack up any special breed as the only suitable breed for A 1 bacon. The race we are all competing in is, "Who can produce the ideal bacon hog at the greatest profit?" A little swine feeding goes a long way if there are no profits in connection therewith. A better way would be to pay extra prices for the hog most suitable, or reject the ones that are not suitable, and let the producer decide what breed or breeds crossed will make the desired hog at the greatest profit to himself. The extra price paid for the best class will be of sufficient interest to the farmer to arouse him in this matter. Now, if the Improved Chester or Chester grades will produce, as they undoubtedly will, a hog at from six to eight months old, weighing from 180 to 240 pounds, with long, deep sides and especially good hams, well mixed with lean of a fine quality, what more does the packer want? or, is it a fact that some of the packers are also importers and breeders of other breeds? If so, they certainly have a two-fold object in view—first, to keep their own breeds to the front, so as to sell their stock at good prices; and second, to manufacture the offspring into bacon, thereby making double profit instead of single, also giving all the credit to the Yorkshire, because the grades are mostly white, never considering that they are largely produced by Chesters. While it is necessary that he cater to the packers' wants, yet the first thing necessary is the profits on food consumed. At present prices of pork, any breed can be fed at a reasonable profit, but when prices are away down the profits are of necessity very small. Then the producer will naturally ask himself the question, Can I furnish the required quality of pork any cheaper from one breed than another? In answer to this, I might say the grazing hog of the most contented disposition, with light offals, all other points being equal, is, in my opinion, the most profitable pig to raise at the present time, and a good Chester White meets these requirements perhaps as nearly as any other breed. The sows are especially good mothers, being both careful and good sucklers; and as to their prolificacy the most I have had farrowed at one litter was seventeen healthy living pigs, but I read the other day of a Chester sow farrowing forty-two living pigs, one litter. Notwithstanding the fact that there are frequently able articles written in favor of other breeds, Chester Whites are still in good demand, although they are seldom mentioned, except in the advertising columns of agricultural journals. I felt it was both a duty and a privilege, as a breeder of Chesters, to say a word or two in their favor, as I know they are well deserving of a better place in public esteem than they hold in Canada. This is what prompted me to write this article.

THE VALUE OF FANCY POINTS IN BREEDING STOCK.

BY J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

A very serious obstacle in the way of the successful development of the best qualities in many of the principal breeds of live stock is the undue value too often placed upon what, for want of a better name, we call "fancy points." It is no doubt necessary that, in order to distinguish between the various breeds, some general marks or characteristics should prevail in each, and as a rule these are found in their color-markings. There are some breeds in which the peculiarity of color is so uniform and unvarying as to leave little room for doubt as to their purity of breeding, but there are scarcely any in which color alone, apart from other indications, can safely be accepted as an infallible guide.

It is a well-known fact that in many cases a grade or cross-bred animal, sometimes with not more than one or two crosses of pure-bred sires, shows all the orthodox color-markings of the breed to which the sires belong, and also partakes very largely of the general characteristics of the breed—so much so, indeed, that the inexperienced observer might easily be deceived, and without inquiring into the history of the case might accept them as the Simon pure. Even in the case of Galloway cattle, so generally true to color, and of such ancient lineage, there are exceptions to the rule,—a red one, or a brown, or one with a white spot in forehead or on the belly, a white switch, or even a white belt around the girth. Yet the purity of breeding of these cannot be successfully challenged, and on the other hand a half-bred Galloway may be black and hornless, and have all the appearance of a thoroughbred.

Perhaps in no class of stock is color so unsafe a guide to purity of breeding as in that of swine. Many of the breeds of swine are of solid color—that is, all white, or black, or red; yet a cross between two of the white breeds may produce offspring that would pass muster for either, and we have a strong suspicion that there have been cases where pigs from the same litter have figured in the prize lists of two different breeds without detection. And we have seen cases where, from a cross between the Berkshires and one of the white breeds, some of the pigs have shown all the color-markings of one parent, and others the whole color of the other parent.

Probably no breed of swine has suffered so much from the severe demands of fashion in regard to color markings as the Berkshires. There is no evidence that in the case of the original Berkshires the white markings were confined to the extremities and to the face, but what has been called the improved Berkshire has, as a rule, white feet, a white mark on the face, and a white switch on its tail. This uniformity of markings, we all admit, is very desirable, and its perpetuation commendable, if it can be done without the sacrifice of useful and more valuable qualities; but, as we have remarked in regard to other breeds, this uniformity is no infallible guide to purity, and if relied upon may lead to disaster in breeding, for it is well known a grade Berkshire may be as correctly marked as it could be done by an artist with paint and brush, while some of the purest and best bred, and some of the grandest individual specimens of the breed in point of form, symmetry, quality and constitution have been far from filling the bill of perfect markings. One of the finest Berkshire sows that has even figured in Canada, one which was imported, the daughter of a first-prize sow at the Royal Show, and which was sold for the highest price ever paid for a sow in Canada, had a white spot on her shoulder as large as a man's hand. Yet she was bought by one of the best judges on the continent of America, who has made a fortune from her descendants, and has one of the best herds in the world.

If by consent of the best breeders a strict adherence to definite markings was considered essential to the best interests of the breed and the breeders, there would be some reason for strictly conforming to the rule, but the standard of excellence adopted by the British and American Berkshire Associations embraces no cast-iron rule as to color-markings, but allows as much variation in that respect as could reasonably be desired. It is the ignorant and inexperienced breeders, those who have had no training in the art of judging animals of improved breeding and quality, who demand a strict adherence to a non-essential rule, to require just so many white hairs in just such places, and even to

split hairs if need be, while they are apt to overlook the more enduring and essential substance. No matter how perfect a pig may be in form and quality, in style and constitution, if he is not perfectly marked they will have none of him, but if he is neatly marked he will do, even if he is narrow, and leggy, and cat-hammed; and if you can't convince the man who knows it all there are many things in the makeup of a first-class animal that are of vastly greater value and importance than fancy markings.

It is the same conceited, more nice than wise amateur breeder or judge who would condemn a model pig because of the presence of what is called a "rose" or "swirl" on its back—a few hairs turned in the opposite direction, a trifling thing at best, and of no possible injury as far as usefulness is concerned. Yet we have known good individuals discarded from the breeding harem for this, while much inferior ones were retained; and we have recently read of a case where clearly the best hog in a class was left out of the prize-list by a so-called expert judge, and when questioned as to his reason for rejecting it his reply was that he "never had and never would give a prize to a pig with a swirl." Such instances as this and other equally abused exhibitions of over-fastidiousness in regard to minor points are calculated to produce contempt for the professional expert judge who strains at a gnat and sometimes swallows a camel.

This is the class of men who have been at the head of the crowd that has demanded fancy colors in some of the breeds of cattle, and have succeeded in some cases in creating a boom for color that has been carried to such absurd lengths as to prove a boomerang for the breed. The unreasonable demand for red colors in Shorthorn cattle has in the last twenty years done incalculable damage to that breed. The fashion which grew into a mania for red, and all red, and nothing but red, was an outrage on the breed, and the best breeders and judges knew it all the time; but the ignorant and the indifferent, and the designing, sordid men, who for present gain were ready to wreck the future usefulness of the breed, fanned the flame till it threatened to consume the substance, and leave nothing but a wreck behind. It was well known that the original prevailing color of the breed was not red, but white and roan, and most of the best representatives of the breed in all its generations were of these colors, and the champion bull of America at present is a roan, while a sweepstakes bull in Canada is white, although red was also a standard color, and many good ones were of that color. But when a fashion gets possession and leads to discarding from the breeding harem the best in all useful qualities and retaining all that have red hair, no matter how inferior in form, quality and constitution, to perpetuate their weakness, and intensify their meanness, it is a calamity, it is not a crime.

The same unreasonable prejudice has worked irreparable injury to the queen of butter breeds, the Jerseys. The demand for solid color as the first desideratum in a butter cow is simply absurd. It is well known that originally the breed was freely marked with white, and the first Jerseys we saw in this country were of good size, with deep bodies and large capacity for working food into milk and butter, and white markings were common. But the fashion for solid colors has got possession, and a bull with white marks on him, no matter how rich his breeding, or how high a record his dam may have as a worker, must be condemned and discarded, and this in spite of the fact that even in this day some of the very best performers of the breed are not of solid color, Mrs. Jones' famous cow, Massena, with a record of over 900 lbs. of butter in a year, having quite a large proportion of white, and Bisson's Belle, the queen of the Jerseys, with a record of over 1,000 lbs a year, is far from being of solid color; but a thoroughbred scrub Jersey that is utterly useless as a worker may fill the bill of fashion, and a half-bred Jersey may be solid fawn, and you can't convince the man who knows it all that a Jersey with white marks is pure-bred. Oh, no! You may tell that to the sailors, but he has cut his eye teeth and you can't deceive him!

There have been times when prejudice as to color has stood in the way of improvement in the breeding of horses, and no doubt has seriously interfered with improvement in all useful qualities, but fortunately common sense has again prevailed, and the good old saying that "a good horse is never a bad color," is acknowledged to be a true proverb yet. Too much value has also been placed upon fancy points in the breeding of sheep. The objections made by some people to a grey or

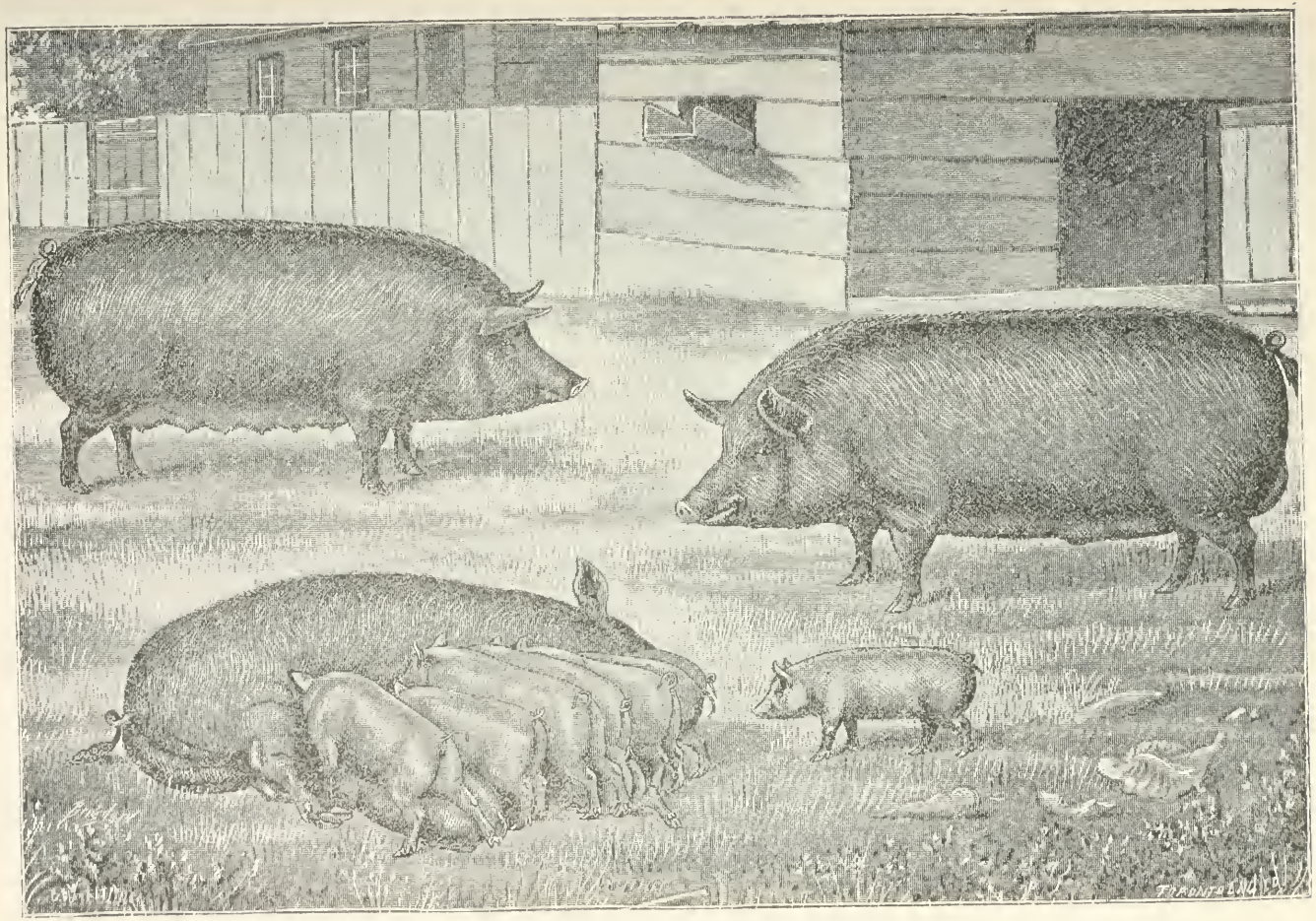
brown face and legs in the case of Cotswold sheep is unreasonable, and is injurious to the breed. The experienced breeder knows that it belongs to the breed, that it is found in many of the best specimens in the best flocks, both in England and in America, and that good judges and good breeders do not object to it, but rather like it, having learned from observation that, as a rule, those so marked are the strongest, healthiest sheep in the flock, having better constitutions and a greater ability to resist disease. But the uninformed and inexperienced are slow to believe that a Cotswold sheep so marked is pure-bred, though all the other indications of purity are present. The craze for extra covering on the forehead and crown of Cotswold, and some other breeds, is also injurious to the interests of the breed and the breeder. I think it is safe to say that, as a rule, the sheep with the strongest constitution and the best developed conformation is not the one with the heaviest headgear; and too often a sheep that is exceptionally strong in all the most useful points, but deficient in this, is rejected as a breeder, while one that is far inferior in form, in quality and robustness of character is used, with the inevitable result that his weaknesses are perpetuated in the flock. I am free to say that some of the very smallest and weakest, the narrow chested and most effeminate, are the most perfectly covered on head and legs, but what does it amount to if they have none of the enduring qualities that are calculated to improve the breed and add to its real usefulness? As in the case of color-markings, so in regard to this fad, it is no sure indication of pure breeding, for a half-breed may have it in perfection, while a thoroughbred may be deficient in that minor point.

One of the worst features about this whole business is that these fashions and fads, which are so manifestly and admittedly injurious to the best interests of our improved breeds of stock, are originated by the ignorant and inexperienced and unsuccessful breeders. Men, in many cases, who are mere speculators, and not deserving of the dignified title of breeders, have been allowed to lead and rule the course of men who know their business better, who see the folly of the course things are taking, and have a clear knowledge of what the inevitable result must be; yet they weakly yield to the demands of the fickle crowd, and in many cases turn from what they know to be the true course of breeding, in order to profit for the present by conforming to a course they know is not best for the breed or for the country. I have no patience with the flippant remark, too often heard on these points, that in business "life is too short" to fight against prejudice; that it is wiser to go with the stream and profit by the boom. It is a weak and unworthy sentiment; life is never too short to be true to one's conviction of what is right, and what is for the best interests of all concerned. All honor and praise is due to the brave and stalwart few who, as breeders in all the classes of live stock, have proved themselves worthy to be called breeders in the best and highest sense of the term by remaining true to conviction, who by keeping a steady course have preserved a remnant of the useful qualities of the breeds, and saved them from the fate which would surely have befallen them but for the sound sense and firm attitude of those who were loyal to the great cardinal principles of constitution, quality and endurance.

TAMWORTH SWINE.

BY JOHN BELL, AMBER, ONT.

Having been an owner of Tamworths for over three years, and having seen them in all the different stages of life, also having seen them under very indifferent treatment, I frankly say, more Tamworths. I was first induced to try them through perusing the columns of the *English Live Stock Journal*, with the intention of buying. I corresponded with John Norman, jr., Esq., Tamworth, England, and eventually purchased a pair, which landed in this country the last of August, 1889. Never having seen a Tamworth



A HAPPY FAMILY OF TAMWORTH SWINE.

The Property of John Bell, Amber, Ont

pig before, I was disgusted with my venture. I never have seen a man that liked them on first sight, and I have yet to see the man that does not like them after giving them a fair trial. Men who made the most sport of them were the first to come and buy. In a short time the unsightly appearance which they presented at first disappeared; day by day they gained favor in my sight. In a short time after arriving here the sow gave birth to a litter of pigs—strong, vigorous fellows—that grew at an amazing rate. I had a litter of improved Berkshires, two weeks older than the Tamworths; I let them all run together from time of weaning; by the 1st of April I was convinced that there were some good qualities in the red skins, and since then I have bred nothing but pure Tamworths. I find the demand for them for breeding purposes gaining rapidly. I do not hold that the pure bred is as good for general use as the half bred, owing to the Tamworth having the power of transmitting their superior qualities to their offspring. When matched with other breeds the pigs come remarkably strong and growthy—exactly what the pork packer wants at the present time—*deep, lengthy fellows*, with plenty of side and ham. In the county of York there is a great number of small, white sows, bred from almost all the different breeds available; they resemble somewhat the Middle Yorkshire. Those sows mated with the Tamworth boar never fail to produce the very best of pigs. I do not wish my readers to think that I value those white sows more highly than other breeds. I do not, but there is a great number of them in the county, and they seem to be just what is required to mate with the Tamworth boar. Wherever pigs bred in this way have been raised along with other breeds, they have never failed to show their superior qualities. In the fall of 1891 I had a young boar stray away; he was lost for six weeks; during the time he served a great many sows, a number of which were those small whites. During the last few months I have frequently been told that that boar straying through the neighborhood was the best advertisement the Tamworth pigs ever had. Farmers bring their sows several miles to my boars. When once tried in a neighborhood they are sure to be the means of inducing others to try them, as the man that has cross bred Tamworths is sure to have better pigs than his neighbors, which goes a long way towards advertising the breed, as there are sure to be three or four neighbors together at killing time. The flesh is superior to that of any other breed, the carcass containing a larger proportion of lean meat. Some writers say that pork packers are trying to lead the farmer by the nose. On this point I ask: What is the use of breeding and feeding sorts not wanted? You might just as well take peas to the malt house to try to sell, as take the little fat, chunky pigs we formerly bred to the packing house. The demand calls for leaner pork, and the packer must have it. These writers must give up their old ideas, and not be like the man that carried water uphill all his life because his forefathers did it. The packer wants a lengthy hog, with the rear end the heaviest—not one-third wider at the shoulder than at the ham. It is also said that we should breed a pig that can be driven to market. If there is any argument in that we certainly require a good, flinty, hard animal, and one with activity, combined with size and quality. In the Tamworth and their crosses we get all this. If the breeders of pure bred swine would endeavor to breed the pig the demand requires, and encourage the farmer to do so, by giving useful hints as to feeding, breeding, management, etc., the swine industry could be made a source of great profit. The Tamworth has a little uphill work to contend with in this locality, owing to being so near Toronto market. The pork butchers of Toronto require a great number of pigs to supply the trade, and as they want small, light hogs, with as little bone as possible and a good proportion of fat, the Tamworth and other large breeds do not altogether suit their demand; but as soon as the pork-eater gets a taste of the fashionable bacon, the pork butcher will have to change his views, or loose the trade. I have not tested the Tamworth to know how long they would live without food, nor on how little they would subsist; but this I do know, that they will thrive where others will not.

MORE HOGS WANTED.

BY WM. DAVIES, TORONTO.

On every hand we hear of the depression of agriculture, and the farmer, turn which way he will, is met by distressingly low prices. Has he two or three hundred bushels of wheat in his granary? He finds if he teams it to market he can get but a small price for it, less than 60 cents per bushel; this will not pay him for the seed sown and the labor expended. If he wishes to realize on barley, which ought to have brought a good price last fall, unless it is a very bright and plump sample he will have to take about 32 cents, which makes him wish he had let the land lie fallow. But surely, though wheat and barley are non-remunerative, oats will do well; but no, they also are very low. It is true potatoes are dear, but of this crop very few farmers have any.

We now turn to live stock, beginning with horses, but the honest yoeman who has these can hardly give them away. Cattle are disappointing, but hogs are higher than for many years, and are likely to keep up, as they are scarce all over the world. It is strange that with grain so low, that there are not twice as many hogs fed in Ontario and Manitoba.

We are now paying 6 cents live weight, and cannot get half enough for our requirements. This branch of farming is only in its infancy, and we believe that the farmer who goes into it with intelligence, courage and enterprise, will reap a rich reward. The foregoing applies with greater force to the farmers of Manitoba, as we read in the Trade Bulletin that barley only nets the farmers there 9 cents per bushel. Many farmers appear to have almost as great a dislike to hogs as the Hebrews. They feed a lot of useless horses, that no one wants at any price, which are eating their heads off; and in the fall many have a lot of steers, two year-old, for which they get about 2 cents per pound; but sorry a brood sow do you find, though she would bring two litters a year, which could be sold, at six months old, for from $8 to $10 an animal. The Dominion and Ontario governments have issued bulletins, giving results of experiments, proving clearly that by feeding coarse grain to pigs it will net the farmer a much higher price. They also show that to make the most of hogs they should be fatted and sold young. Every intelligent farmer will also see the advantage of keeping the manure on his farm.

There is a prospect of another large export bacon factory starting in London, and doubtless others will follow if the promoters can be assured of a steady and sufficient supply of the raw material. If the statements that have recently appeared in the press are true, regarding the requirements of the new establishment in London, 20,000 live hogs per week will be wanted in Ontario and Quebec next season. Now is the time for farmers to make preparations to meet this demand.

We think it will be conceded that the question of farmers raising hogs is of equal importance with the raising and feeding of cattle. Agriculturists know full well that unless they produce and feed cattle fit for export, they cannot obtain the higest prices. This rule has not been applied to hogs nearly as strictly as to cattle, but every year brings us nearer to a close discrimination We have pointed out forcibly and frequently in the press that the day is past for consumers eating fat pork; every day makes this more apparent. We do probably the largest business in the Dominion with consumers direct in our retail stores, where we find it simply impossible to sell fat bacon and hams. It is not so absolutely impossible to sell this description in England, but we have to take a reduced price, varying from ½c. to 1c. per pound on the live hogs. At the present time a large proportion of the hogs arriving, though of desirable weights, have been fed so liberally that they are entirely unsuitable for the English or retail trade, hence they are made into a second-class article which sells at a low figure. We are informed that this has arisen from two or three causes—the abundant supply of food, a scarcity of store hogs, and last, but not least, the fact that many drovers have contracted the hogs at high prices, and the market having declined they have induced the farmers to keep them on for a while.

We again press upon all concerned that to attain the highest price they must produce the animal wanted—a long, lean pig, fairly fatted, weighing from 160 to 220 pounds

alive. We are not asking the farmers to do anything against their own interest, so far from that, it has been shown at our experimental stations in Canada, and at similar institutions in the United States, that it takes less food to make a pound of pork before the animal reaches 200 pounds than after. We are quite aware that this is not the generally received opinion, but facts are stubborn things, and those farmers who have adopted the plan of selling off their hogs at about 180 pounds, and having others to replace them, have told us that they are well satisfied with the results.

POLAND-CHINA.

The Poland-China is a distinctively American hog, having originated in the rich valley of the Miami, in the counties of Butler and Warren, in the south-western part of Ohio. The question is often heard: What is the origin of this large breed of hogs which have of late years become so popular in the Western States? but nothing very definite or satisfactory can be given in answer. Little is known regarding their formation, and that little is involved in obscurity.

It is altogether certain that a number of breeds have been used in this work, as Butler and Warren counties were early noted for their different breeds of hogs. The great uncertainty as to their origin is shown by the following different names under which they have been known: Butler County, Warren County, Dick's Creek, Gregory Creek, Magie, Miami Valley, Great Western, Shaker, Union Village, More, Poland, Poland and China. The name finally adopted in 1872 by the Swine Breeders' Convention for this many-named breed was the Poland-China, and thus put an end to the discussion.

Hon. J. M. Millikin, of Butler county, Ohio, in a prize essay upon this breed, says:

"No counties of the United States have produced so many hogs of a superior quality as the counties of Butler and Warren. The first information of a reliable character gives us to understand that as early as 1820 improved breeds were obtained for use upon the common hog of the county, among others the Polands and Byefields, which were exceedingly large hogs of great length, coarse bone and deficient in fattening qualities. Afterwards more desirable qualities were sought, and this strain of hogs underwent valuable modification by being bred with a more esteemed breed, the Big China; they possessed many important qualities which were lacking in the other breeds. Afterwards the Irish Glazier was used, which gave them firmness of bone and good fattening qualities. The Berkshires were also used about the same time. The result of these crosses was highly advantageous in the formation of a hog which combined in itself all the most desirable qualities. They have been bred so long with good judgement that they may be confidently relied upon as possessing such an identity and fixity of character as a distinct breed, that, although of recent origin, they may be regarded as thoroughly and permanently established."

The foundation appears to have the Poland or, as some say, the Russian and the Byefield, both large, whitish pigs, which were used on the common stock about 1820. Little is known about the above two breeds. Some authorities say that the Poland or Podolian was imported from Poland by immigrants, others that they were so called from a man of that name, and therefore were no new breed.

The Byefields were a large, white pig with sandy spots, supposed to have come from Africa, but were first heard of at Newbury, Mass.

The Big China was a strain of the Chinese, and this cross was useful in reducing the size of the bone and for imparting a readiness to fatten and quietness of disposition. Later the Irish Glazier and also the Bedford cross was introduced. The Berkshires were used about 1835. They were useful in giving strength to the limbs, improved symmetry, and the dark color. It is known that for some years previous, breeders in Butler and Warren counties put upon their advertising cards that the Poland-China were a composition of Poland, Big China, Byefield and Irish Glazier, and this was generally accepted as an undisputed fact by the breeders of the Miami Valley.

The following is taken from the report of the committee of 1872, which has been already quoted:

"We have a breed, thoroughly established, of fixed characteristics, of fine style, and of unquestioned good qualities and character. The best specimens have good length, short legs, deep sides, flanking down well on the leg, very broad, full, square hams and shoulders; are hardy, vigorous and prolific, and, when fat, are perfect models all over, pre-eminently combining the excellence of both large and small breeds."

There are five associations guarding the interests of this breed: The Central Poland-China Association, organized in 1880, at Indianapolis; the Ohio Poland-China Record Co., organized at Dayton, Ohio, in 1878; also the National, North-western and the Standard.

They are perhaps the most popular breed in the United States, and this is especially true of the central and western corn states. They are a large breed, docile, easily fattened, as a corn-eater and fat-producer are unexcelled, their flesh is of good quality, and they give a good return for the food fed to them.

Detailed Description.

Head short, broad between the eyes; face slightly disked; ear small, thin, soft, pointing forward, the forward half drooping; wide, deep, short neck; jowl large and firm, carrying fullness well back; long, strong, well sprung ribs; back broad, even, slightly arched, medium length; sides full, firm and deep; ham broad, full, long and running well down to the back; coat fine, straight, smooth, lying close to body; color black, with a very few small, clean, white spots. Vigorous and graceful action, quiet and gentle in disposition.

THE HOG FOR THE MARKET.

BY D. BUCHANAN, TORONTO.

We notice considerable discussion of late in our agricultural journals as to the style of hog most suitable for our present market. Some writers continue to uphold our old stand-by, the Berkshire, while others endeavor to boom the "Improved Large Yorkshire." Each breed is endowed with desirable characteristics, yet each is characterized by peculiarities which it would be better without. In the Berkshire we have a compact, and, consequently, easily fitted hog, but the superabundance of fat and shortness of side depreciates its value in the market of to-day. It must also be admitted that the sows of that breed are not so prolific as the Berkshires of former years. To this there may be some exceptions; but experience and observation go to show that the first litter from young Berkshire sows generally consists of from three to five pigs, and afterwards they may reach as high as eight or ten at each farrowing. This has been our experience, and we believe many others have found it to be the same.

The Yorkshire, in contrast to the Berkshire, gives us a long deep side, with the fat and lean well intermixed; this is the kind of pork now desired. Mr. Davies, of Toronto, will pay more for Yorkshire pork than for any other coming on the market. In the case of the Yorkshire, again, it must be admitted that their length of body, and, in many instances, coarseness of frame structure render them somewhat less easily fatted than the Berkshire. In regard to the prolificacy of the Yorkshires, they are certainly one of the most prolific of the breeds of swine, giving birth to litters large in number and uniform in size. I know of an importation of Yorkshires, consisting in all of five young sows, the smallest litter of which at the first farrowing numbered eight, others going as high as ten and twelve. We have now a young sow from a litter of sixteen, and know of a sow, the property of Mr. J. E. Brethour, Oak Lodge, Burford, Ont., that, when two years and ten months old, had given birth to sixty pigs, and in February last farrowed a litter of nineteen. These are simply instances showing the fecundity of this breed, and, in looking at hog raising from a financial standpoint, the number of pigs in the litter is certainly a very important item.

While not a special advocate of either breed, though we breed both to some extent, we believe that in hog raising, as in other things, the virtue will be found to be "a mean

between extremes." Each breed possesses strong points and weaknesses that the other does not, so that the most profitable, as well as the most suitable hog for the market may be found to be a cross between the two. This cross has been found to be very satisfactory wherever tried. We are now using an Improved Large Yorkshire boar on our grade Berkshire sows, and believe it to be a practice that might be profitably followed by many who are raising hogs for the market. While the thriftiness and good feeding qualities of the Berkshire might be retained, the length, size, the intermixture of the fat and the lean meats and the remarkable fecundity of the Yorkshire are characteristics which would greatly improve our common hog.

DUROC-JERSEY SWINE.

BY TAPE BROS., HIGHGATE, ONT.

The origin of the Duroc-Jerseys cannot be positively traced, and was evidently unknown to the earliest historian of the hog; they have been traced back over half a century, but earlier than that little is known of them. Joseph B. Lyman has the credit of first calling them Jersey Reds. He was agricultural editor of the New York Tribune at the time, and resided in New Jersey. In discussing the merits of the red hog of New Jersey, he called them "Jersey Reds." Previous to this they had been simply called red hogs. Mr. Lippencott, of New Jersey, was the first man to advertise the hogs as Jersey Reds. Clark Petit's history of Jersey Reds states that in 1832 there was a pair of red hogs shipped to Salem, N.J., but does not state who was the exporter or importer.

Durocs was undoubtedly the name given them by Isaac Fink, a prominent farmer living near Saratoga, N.Y. He named them after a noted stallion owned by Mr. Kelsley, who had a red sow with a litter of pigs. He said he had imported the sire and dam. Mr. Fink bought a pair of the pigs, and called them Durocs.

Hon. James B. Clay is said to have imported a pair of red pigs from Spain during his residence as Minister of the United States at Lisbon in 1850. No doubt some of this stock reached Kentucky and other southern states. Hon. Henry Clay is said to have imported four red shoats in 1837, and to have been so well pleased with them that he bred them on his farm at Ashland for a number of years. They were probably the source from whence the family of southern-bred red hogs descended.

In all descriptions of hogs of the older countries of Europe—England, France or Spain—no others were known except those claimed to be brought from the east coast of Guinea during the slave trade era.

Coburn tells us that the Duroc Jerseys are of African breed and imported from the Guinea coast. He says: I have been unable to find any domestic red hog in any country where the slave trade did not extend, and in almost every country where the captured Guinea slaves were landed, there we find this valuable red hog, but only in the United States are we able to find positive proof that it was brought directly from Guinea. It is, therefore, a fair conclusion, from the circumstances and the evidence showing the introduction into our country, that the red hog of the several slave-trading countries had one common origin."

Duroc-Jersey sows have large litters; young sows from eight to eleven, and old sows from ten to eighteen. Twelve and fourteen strong pigs at one litter is not at all uncommon. No breed has stronger pigs at birth. No help is required when pigging, either for the sows or pigs. The pigs are always strong and active, because the parents are invigorated with strong blood and most excellent constitutions. The little pigs possess so much vigor and the sows are so quiet that the loss of pigs is very little. They are not so subject to thumps as the more inactive sorts with feeble heart action. They are docile and easily confined. As foragers they excel. A strong constitution is the foundation for a strong appetite, and a good appetite is naturally the outgrowth of a good digestion and power of assimilation. These favorable conditions are found in these pigs in a marked degree, which makes them less liable to disease. They can be made to utilize the cheaper and coarser forms of food on the farm. They do wonderfully well on pasture and make a good growth on it.

THE ASSOCIATION'S PRIZE ESSAYS.

The Executive of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association determined to offer a first prize of $10 and a second prize of $5 for the best essays on the subject :

"*How shall the General Farmer manage his Swine so as to realize the Greatest Profits?*"

A large number of excellent essays were sent to our Secretary.

The examining committee (Messrs. R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. ; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont, ; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont., and R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.) found it very difficult to decide who should receive the prizes. The Judges were compelled to pass over several very able productions. It was eventually decided to award the first prize to Mr. N. C. Huff, Mountain View, Ont. Second prizes were awarded to Messrs. Walter Cowie, Valens, Ont., James Sharp, Everton, Ont., and W. J. Haycraft, Agincourt, Ont.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

BY N. C. HUFF, MOUNTAIN VIEW, ONT.

The pig is one of the many leading agricultural questions of the day, being discussed by many who would give it little or no attention ; but I think it is one of the important parts of the farm which was formerly abused and neglected. This locality had a touch of "pig" fever two years ago, and should prices for pork and grain remain as they are at present we will undoubtedly see another in the space of nine months. Every farmer went into pigs headlong, or the majority did, and the result was, the supply exceeded the demand and the prices went *down* so low that it was directly opposite to the producer's wish. Then the pig became a thing of the past, many going out the same as they went in—hurriedly. But those who still continue to improve their already economical management will certainly gather the profit. It is by this means and no other that any industry can be made profitable. The secret to success is judicious management.

The low figure offered for grain last year made the farmer think about some other source in which to realize a higher price, so they bought cattle and pigs. So many having gone out of the business, the demand soon exceeded the supply, and a pig of any kind met a ready sale. Ask a farmer now what he wants for a store and he don't know how to ask enough. Pork is high and feed low (at cost), thus a profit will come under almost any condition. The time is at hand when the farmer should turn his attention to the consumption of a part of his different crops, thereby making the same profit and having, as a present, an abundant amount of rich manure to enrich the land impoverished by continued cropping.

BREEDING.—The breeder must have a definite object in view of the kind he wishes to produce, then take a standard of excellence, an ideal pig. Thus, by using boars of high individual excellence, he not only improves his pigs but also those who patronize him. Choose the sire and dam from stock as near the ideal or typical pig, then the offspring of this mating will resemble the parents in many respects. "Like begets like," meaning characteristics, etc., transmitted from parent to offspring. Yet not always, for this rule has its exceptions, as some parents and offspring differ widely.

This is called "spontaneous variation," the difference depends extensively upon the general character of the ancestry. In the case of the boar whose ancestry for generations has been of a uniform type, "like begets like," will be greater and the tendency towards "spontaneous variation" less ; but with the boar whose ancestry for generations back has not been of a uniform type, the less will be "like begets like" and the "spontaneous variation" be greater.

In-an-in breeding should never be practiced for it is generally detrimental and against the laws of nature, producing disease, deformity and weakness, of different kinds,

and also degrading or degenerating, sometimes both, but if care is taken in selecting the animals it may be accomplished if the breeder wishes to produce some fixed characteristic or point. I strongly object to this kind of breeding, for it is hazardous in different ways.

The sow for breeding should not be selected from the pigs before six months old. Select a large roomy animal, oblong in shape, with a broad loin and deep sides, rather heavier behind than in front, good coat of long glossy hair, short legs well to outside of body, which in fore legs means a good constitution, hams thick at hock, thick in flank, the head small and dished and bone strong. Do not breed before eight months old, the older the better for a future breeder. Coupled with an important Berkshire boar of rather stocky conformation, little waste and fine head, the offspring will be almost, without exception, a fine uniform litter.

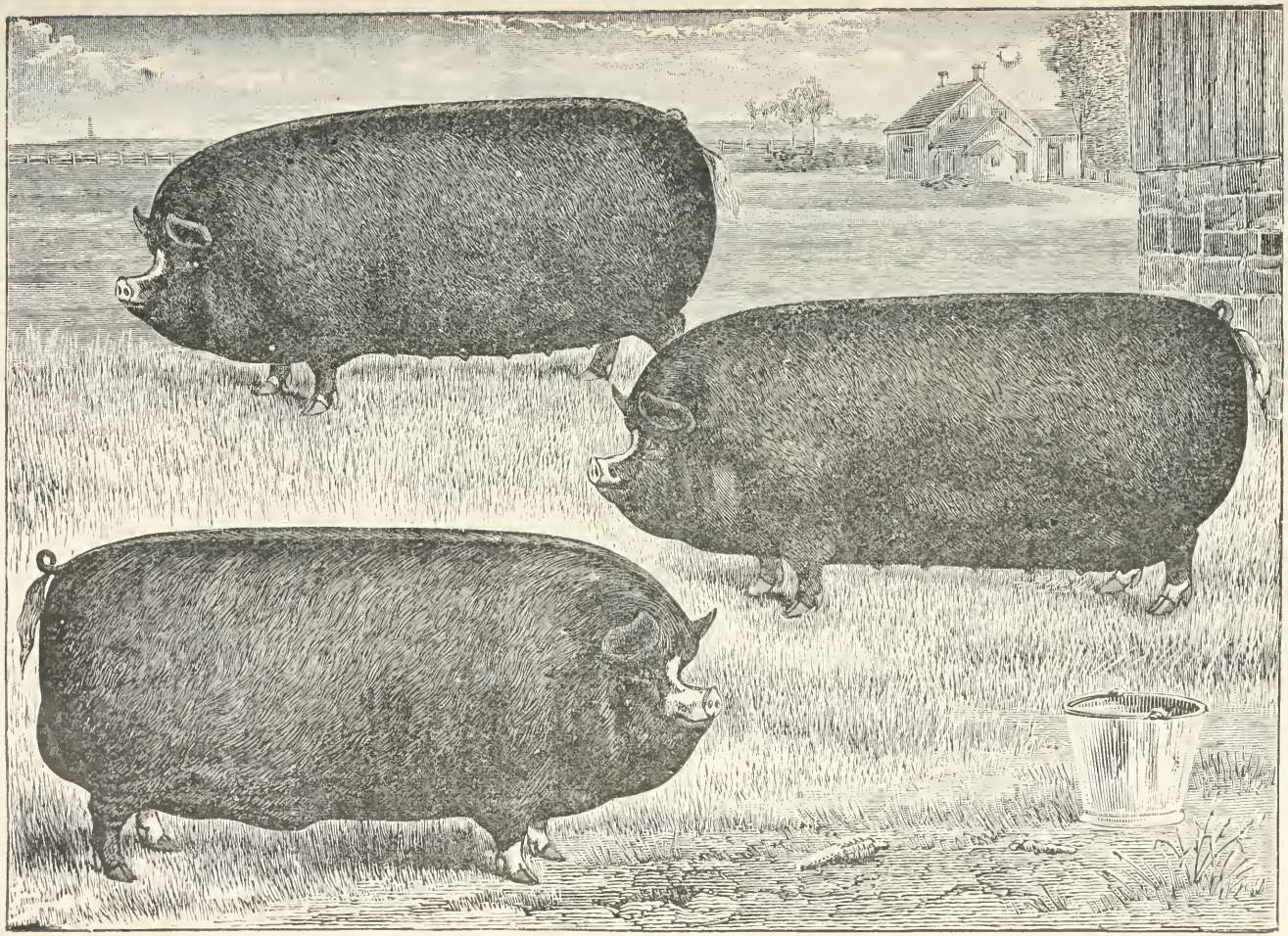
An aged boar is preferred, the single service is quite sufficient, the quality better and number greater. The imported Berks is the favorite here. Berks still hold their own in quality; they are long established, true in color and markings, transmitting their characteristics to all their progeny. The half-bred Berks pig feeds to better advantage than the imported York half-bred does (they have been given a trial); but the meat of the latter is superior to the former and I want to keep enough York pigs to supply the home demand. The most profitable porker is the one for the farmer to grow, and until the consumer learns to appreciate the quality of meat the Berks will go to market, whether Belleville or Montreal.

The sow should be bred 7th November for March pigs. The condition of pen has a good deal to do with success. If it is warm and comfortable they may come at this time, but should the pen be unsuitable for that season a month or six weeks later would be better, and give equally the same return in the end. The thrift of pigs depends largely on condition and care of sow in farrow; her condition has a great influence on the offspring,

It is the opinion of many breeders that to produce strong, healthy and thrifty litters, the sow should be kept thin. This is a serious mistake, for a sow in poor condition when pigs are farrowed cannot take enough food to properly nourish the hungry little ones, which are a great drain on the sow; these pigs will not thrive well because they have not had sufficient food from dam to reach the normal size for their age, so they will be stunted to a certain extent. The sow in good condition develops the nice pigs, for she has some extra flesh to draw from, thereby giving her two sources to make a growthy litter. Breed her as long as she is prolific, producing uniform litters, for there is no more profitable animal on the farm.

During gestation the sow should have a full ration and plenty of exercise, but do not feed too highly on concentrated food if in high condition. The ration for a sow in first condition should be shorts, barley, oats and roots—the grain ground together. The roots would be better if pulped. The sow in low condition during first half of period may be fed on food conducive of fat, peas or corn, barley and oats, ground and sprinkled on roots cut, mangels or carots; carrots have a larger amount of fat than mangels, .24 and .10 more than turnips; and the last half feed the former ration. Roots are less expensive than any other food, so give all they will take.

The sow should be placed in a quiet apartment by herself at least two weeks previous to farrowing, so as to get accustomed to her new place and become reconciled. A comfortable, clean pen can be conveniently fixed for the sow off the warm cow or horse stable. Treat her kindly and pet her, for this may mean *dollars* for your little trouble. Fix a rail to prevent crushing, take a ten inch board and place it seven inches above floor. She may be allowed to run out during day time if the weather is fine. When parturition is about to take place, some one should be there to care for young ones and give any assistance necessary. I recommend taking the pigs as they come, wiping them dry and placing in a basket or substitute; if cold probably it would be advisable to take them to the house and warm them. Before giving pigs to sow the soiled bedding had better be replaced by some fresh, then give pigs to the sow, helping the weak ones. A little brandy is good to stimulate the very weak. Any difficulty in parturition may be successfully overcome by the use of a "pig extractor;" if you have nothing of the kind make small hooks of hard wire which I have used to affect the purpose. A pig or more is not much to sacrifice to save the sow. Do not feed her until she looks for it, then feed lightly,



PRIZE-WINNING BERKSHIRES.

The Property of Mr. S. Coxworth Claremont, Ont.

giving warm slop of milk and shorts, about two pounds, and two tablespoonfuls of raw linseed oil. Increase feed gradually until the third day, then a full ration may be given of peas, barley and roots ground together in equal parts, and bran equal to whole of grain scalded and cooked mangels is what I feed. Boiled peas, mixed with same amount of shorts, make an excellent food. Bran and barley ground I find the best for milk.

When pigs are two weeks old they should be induced to eat and lessen the drain on the sow. Give sweet milk (skimmed) with shorts, in a shallow trough apart from sow and accessible to the pigs at any time; pigs so treated will scarcely miss their mother when weaned. They should be castrated when three weeks old, and may be weaned at four weeks, but they are better to be left with the mother until six weeks. Don't take pigs all away at once. I leave a pair of smallest with her two or three days to dry her up, then remove them. Don't give the sow much succulent food. Some peas or corn is good with a little water to drink. The fourth day she may be bred for an August litter.

The pigs had better be separated, say five pigs in each apartment, in order to thrive well, and if you are desirous of any experiment in feeding, this affords a splendid opportunity to do so. The housing can be easily done. You can arrange a suitable pen in a shed for your pigs during winter, and in summer they may have a pen made of boards with good roof and floor, as pigs thrive better on a floor. The cost will not exceed twenty dollars for ten pigs. If you have no shed you can build a good pen for fifty dollars adjoining barn to accommodate your pigs. The barn will shelter the pen. Shingles, felt paper and lumber will be the largest item. If you have the timber get it and other things on site, and then get a carpenter. You and your man can help, and thus lessen the carpenter's bills.

Feed them all they will take clear three times a day of milk, shorts and oatmeal. They may have a yard in connection with pen of dry, hard ground, ten by twenty. I would have it half covered to protect from sun. In the yard I would feed, once a day, green food, viz., orchard grass, early clover next, cut and fed immediately, and later, peas and sweet corn (stalks and corn). You may commence feeding as soon as ready for table purpose.

A rack in yard may be fixed to feed green stuff in by using one by two-inch strips placed along one side or end, about four inches apart, eight inches wide at bottom, and two feet high, to keep from wasting or soiling it. The pigs fed on bulky green food have a larger capacity, and digest a greater quantity of corn or peas when fattening in this way, increasing weight in a shorter time, and thus profit. Clover contains an acid, which needs neutralizing, and when fed it should be given with an alkali of some kind; ashes will do. Coal or wood ashes, clay and powdered charcoal, three to one of salt, giving one tablespoonful in feed twice weekly, will have a good effect in keeping your pigs in a healthy condition. Salt is valuable in promoting digestion, and an antidote against cholera and worms. Feed the above ration with the object of making them weigh, at six months, two hundred pounds. I would continue the preceding ration up to five months, then I would give peas or corn, whole, dry, all they can take, to put on the finish. A constant supply of nitrogenous food or albuminoids is absolutely necessary for the forming of flesh. The nitrogenous part of legumins, as clover, peas, beans, is the starch, sugar and gum. Non-nitrogenous constituents of food may be considered as being either carbo hydrates or fat. In fattening, the food conducive to fat is essential. The albuminoids and carbo-hydrates should be raised to as great a percentage as possible. Do not feed any kind of sour food (except sour milk), as it is injurious. Feed only wholesome, pure food.

The spring pig is the most profitable, as the warm weather is favorable for its growth, and the gain over one pound a day in the pig is clear. Do not feed the pig any after it attains two hundred pounds, for you all know that the return for food consumed diminishes rapidly after one hundred and fifty pounds. The pig, while young, lays on flesh more rapidly than when they get older, therefore giving a larger profit for food consumed, for it takes a certain amount to retain their condition, and they will stand still. This is a dead loss, giving no return. The pig, pastured, can be produced at a less expense than in pen, but the time will be longer and the market down by the time it will be ready.

Generally speaking, one loss on the farm is the grain in the stubble; now, the breeding stock and pigs should be turned into this, for with but drink they will do well, which

is true economy. But before putting pig in the field it should have rings placed in the nose to prevent rooting up the pasture. When ringing the pig don't ring in centre of cartilage, as it will not hold unless set very deep, which will be very sore. Here is my style: Rope the pig and place two rings about half inch from centre, or directly over the inner sides of nostrils, and they will stay for a long time.

The fall pig, fed during winter, cannot be made as profitable unless they have a warm pen with good ventilation, say 60° or 70° Fah. They must otherwise be kept warm by the heat created by the grain (corn) before they will increase much.

Lawson found that the pig stores up 4.5 per cent., the sheep stores up 3.8 per cent., and the ox stores up 2.3 per cent. of mineral or saline constituents, and of nitrogenous or flesh-forming constituents the pig stores up 4.7 per cent., the sheep stores up 4.3 per cent, and the ox 2.3 per cent. This, beyond doubt, proves that the pig is by far the most profitable consumer of farm products. Of food, four-fifths goes to supply the demand caused to produce heat. The solid excrement is the very best of fertilizers, and the feeder should take the trouble to see that the food is well digested, for any that is passed is clear loss to feeder. Use plenty of bedding of straw to collect the urine, the most valuable of the excrement.

Marketing. The way I prefer is to sell alive, unless the difference is too great, for when you dress them twice considerable time is involved. One dollar per hundredweight will not pay, for we will suppose the live weight *vs.* dressed weight is fifteen per cent. offals; thus you have only ten cents per hundredweight for your work and delivery as well. This will not be profitable, for the farmer cannot afford to dress pigs less than fifteen cents per hundredweight. But if there is no buyer for live pigs you will have to dress them. When doing so make the carcass as neat and tempting as possible This means a ready sale and an extra twenty-five cents for your trouble, besides forming a regular trade with good customers, who will readily patronize you if you furnish a good article fed on wholesome food. Or you can go to your market with one or two dressed, and cut them up to a slightly better profit. Remember to have your pigs ready for market when the price is highest. The preceding season will be a fair guide, but generally from May to September is the best time.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY WALTER COWIE, VALENS, ONT.

Swine raising, as a factor in the general farmers' management, does not receive the attention from the large majority that its importance warrants. So long as the few hogs possessed by the average farmer supply him with meat for the greater part of the year, with an occasional few to sell in the fall, they are only tolerated as a necessary evil, and it is unfortunately too true that upon many a farm where they are managed in a haphazard way, that they are anything but an unmixed blessing. Of course the pig is not singularly neat in his habits, nor wonderfully ceremonious at his meals, nor entirely free from a certain hoggishness inherent in his nature, but after all his vices and his failings, like so many of our own, proceed entirely from his stomach, and it is his capacious maw, coupled with his wonderful digestive apparatus, that renders him, when these are properly used, so valued an adjunct to the farmer's business Dilapidated fences, poor accommodations for housing, and feeding with no particular object in view, will certainly tend to make swine raising unpleasant as well as unprofitable, while under more favorable circumstances, especially as the dairy interests of this country occupy more and more prominently the farmer's practical attention. It has been and will be one of the husbandman's major sources of income.

While we would not urge upon every farmer to become a specialist in the line of swine raising, yet we would urge that a reasonable amount of care and thought be devoted to the breeding and feeding of as many hogs as can possibly be raised upon each holding under the conditions incident to the particular line of farming followed by the owner.

The market demands a certain quality of pork of a certain weight. We must cater to that demand by producing the size and quality desired.

In the selection of a breeding sow, to depend upon the names alone of the various breeds now so prominently brought before us would be egregious folly. Individuals of the same breed may be good or bad, certain strains of those breeds may be decidedly inferior to others, and after all it is not an essential thing that she should be thoroughbred; in fact it is entirely immaterial, but she should belong to a strain noted for fertility —an inherited trait. Select your sows from your own stock if you consider them the best you can afford to get, and let your selection be the most thrifty of the litter, of good length and depth of side with round, well developed hams, a broad chest and good width across loins, straight back, medium sized head inclining to smallness, jowl not too deep, limbs of medium size with small, clean joints, a good coat of fine glossy hair. While she should be active and sprightly, as indicating a good healthy disposition, it is not necessary that she should be able to do a mile in three minutes. She should have at least twelve teats of uniform size and evenly placed.

Feed the young sow as carefully as you would a thoroughbred dairy heifer; she will be of just as much value to you if so cared for. Use foods calculated to promote growth of bone and muscle, such as skim milk for a basis, bran, oats, shorts, barley, kitchen refuse, roots and clover, in their respective seasons. With the above list a varied menu may be presented that will be highly acceptable to the best born pig. Access to pure, cool water should be provided. Salting of food slightly will repay the trouble, and the addition of a little bone meal to the food occasionally is attended with good results. Exercise is of course absolutely essential to a natural development. With above list of foods fed properly we will not be troubled with excessive fatness of the growing animal, which is to be avoided.

She should be bred at from eight to ten months old; not sooner, as it would retard or arrest devolopment; not later, unless we intend her for a show animal. Sows bred at twelve months or over are apt to be too unwieldy, and worse, do not always prove good milkers.

The boar to be used should be as near perfection as the farmer can find, especially strong in the highly essential points, and in those points in which our stock sows may be lacking. It is needless to add that he *must* be thoroughbred from fertile, prolific, early maturing ancestors.

However, as the large majority of farmers do not keep a stock boar they must do the best they can, only observing the precaution of mating their sows to the boar that will nick best with them. Do not grudge the extra expense or extra time involved in making such selections. The increased value of the future progeny will far exceed such outlay. If our sows be somewhat short and compact, mating with a lengthy boar, such as an Improved Yorkshire, will produce the best results. If she be already lengthy and deepsided, mate with a Berkshire, Chester White, or one of the shorter breeds.

After impregnation, the sow should be liberally fed as before, but not so as to induce high condition. She should not be exposed incessantly to the chilling winds of winter nor to the fierce heat of summer. As farrowing time approaches she should be kept apart from other swine, especially in winter, as in crowding together for mutual warmth, she is overlain and perhaps trampled upon. By referring to record of date of service, a week or more before farrowing, the food should be slightly reduced in quantity, and that given should not be too concentrated, but on the other hand slightly laxative.

The bedding should be dry, short and not too abundant to prevent the young pigs being lain or trodden upon. The temperature of the pen, if in the cold season, should be kept warm and equable, as young pigs are extremely susceptible to cold.

After farrowing, the sow is as well without food for a day, only that water with the chill taken off should be supplied. Begin feeding again gradually, increasing amount until at the end of two weeks she is upon a full ration. Supply as before a varied bill of fare. Boiled feed should now be liberally supplied. Turnips, carrots, mangels, sugar beets and squashes may be thus used, by mixing the bran, shorts or oatmeal

with them. The various foods and flavors will probably induce an abundant secretion, of milk; if not, discard the sow as soon as possible. Induce the young pigs to eat as soon as possible, as it lessens the drain upon the mother and prepares them for weaning, which, in ordinary cases, should not be deferred after they have reached the age of eight weeks. If they have already learned to eat this will cause but an unappreciable halt in their progress. Castration should be performed when they are about 5 weeks old.

Sweet skim-milk should form the staple food with bran and oatmeal slightly boiled, added in increasing amounts. Feed frequently, four or five times a day if practicable. The troughs must be kept scrupulously clean As the animals grow older they may be allowed to forage for part of their food, which may be supplied through clover, but at least twice a day they should have an allowance from the feed room. Clean, cool water should be constantly supplied. We might summarize their care as follows:

1. Liberal feeding, judiciously directed.
2. Cleansing of troughs frequently.
3. A supply of pure water, salt and ashes.
4. Clean, warm, dry, sleeping place.
5. A darkened shed for them to lie in in summer.
6. Regular feeding upon a variety of foods.

When from five to seven months old we should be prepared to get them ready for market. It is useless in these days, when intensive farming must of a necessity be adopted, to allow hogs to run until nearly a year old. The grain, or its food equivalent that keeps the yearling hog in bare existence for one year, would place the six months old pig upon the market in prime condition, weighing 200 lbs at least, without mentioning the large amount of grain necessary to get the older hog into marketable shape.

While in the first stages of the pig's existence it is found more economical to depend upon food highly nitrogenous in character, to secure a vigorous growth of bone and muscle, now it is wiser to use foods containing a larger proportion of non-nitrogenous elements. For this purpose no better food can be found, perhaps, than a mixture of chopped peas, oats, barley and middlings in the proportion of 2, 1, 1, 1; if corn can be obtained cheaply, it may be substituted for 1 part of peas. Frozen wheat may also be added to ration in liberal quantities if it can be obtained at from 40 to 60 cents a bushel.

Of course swill and skim-milk will assist very materially in the fattening process if available. Cull apples, or occasionally some boiled or pulped roots with the meal mixed upon them, will constitute an acceptable variety.

Feed only what they will eat up clean.

Market when prime without delay, as after that time grain and labor is only thrown away. Sell when the markets rule highest, this of late years seems to be from May till end of September. When practicable, market on foot, as who would not avoid the hard work of pig killing, not to speak of its often unsatisfactory results. Accede this privilege to the packers who find it to their best interests in producing uniformity of product otherwise scarcely attainable. It is needless to repeat that hogs may be bred and fed at a fair, often a handsome profit. Detailed accounts of the weights attainable at varying ages upon varying foods teem in the agricultural journals from those whose position guarantee reliability and whose resources for ascertaining correct results are immeasurably superior to those of the ordinary farmer.

The pig pen should be placed so that access to pasture is readily available. For this purpose, no better site than in the orchard can be found, especially if part or all be laid down in lucerne. This with fallen apples will furnish the pigs with a considerable portion of their food, not to speak of the benefit to the fruit through the destruction of its numerous foes. The shade also of the trees will be gratefully received.

The pen may be constructed of stone or wood. If of wood it should be double-boarded with a dead air space of four to six inches, it should also be lined with tar paper.

It may be of varying heights but should have an upper story for storing bedding, and a granary with chute leading to feed room. The floor may be of asphalt, or of Macadam, covered with common mortar, and upon this a layer of Portland cement, about one-half to three-quarters of an inch in thickness.

Water should be supplied by a cistern, constructed so that contamination by leakage is impossible or it may be piped from a well.

A boiling place is an indispensable adjunct. The boiler may be of boiler plate, or with wooden sides and a sheet-iron bottom built and properly supported by masonry. It must be so large that too frequent boiling may be dispensed with. Turnips, mangels, carrots, sugar beets, parsnips and squashes may be advantageously fed by its means to growing pigs and sows carrying or suckling young.

The passage from end to end should be four feet wide. The pens should be 10x12 feet to accommodate six fattening pigs, and 8x12 feet for sows or boar, with access to yards in sides of house. They should also be provided with swinging doors over the trough so that the latter may be cleansed and the food mixed therein, without interference from the pigs. The boiler should be provided with a cover and the steam allowed to escape through a vent therein into a pipe communicating with the chimney. Pipes, six inches square, in sufficient numbers, should be provided for ventilation. Plenty of windows are also essential.

The manure must be carefully attended to. A few pigs will make an immense amount of the most valuable kind. If near a wood lot, a large quantity of leaves and dry mould should be provided for bedding, and this, if removed when soiled, either directly to the field or to the manure heap, will assist materially in renovating our soil. On no account should pig manure lie exposed in small quantities, as the sun and wind soon deprive it of its most valuable properties.

With due attention to keeping the pens clean we will not be troubled with disease. Filth, if it does not produce actual disease, will at least be unfavorable to procuring the best results. With cleanliness, warmth and careful feeding we should not lose one pig in a thousand.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY JAMES SHARPE, EVERTON, ONT.

The importance of the management of swine for profit is only beginning to dawn on the minds of the majority of Canadian farmers, but it should be studied and thought over by every one who is in the least interested in producing pork of the best quality and at the lowest cost of production. In writing on this subject, I will simply treat the "general farmer" as one who breeds and feeds his pigs for slaughter only, knowing that the raising of breeding stock would be better and safer in the hands of men who make a special business of it.

It is a fact, admitted by nearly all, that the breeding stock—I speak more particularly of the female—are not up to the standard required at present to produce the right kind of hog to satisfy the market requirements of the present day. They are too small and fine, and are easily fattened, no doubt; but the quality of meat is not what is wanted in the best markets, being almost a solid lump of lard, when it should be well mixed to suit the consuming public.

The kind of feed, no doubt, has a great deal to do (and the way pigs are fed), in producing this second-rate quality of meat. But, before we can do much in improving the meat, we must begin at the fountain-head and breed the right kind of pigs. The average farmer would, no doubt, demur at having to go to the expense of purchasing a new stock of breeding sows, nor do I think this is needed in order to raise the right sorts; all that is required can be got by selection and proper mating.

We can pick out and keep for breeding purposes the longest and deepest bodied of our young pigs and mate with one of the larger breeds, when we are almost certain to get an animal that it will pay the farmer to raise and feed, and that will also please the packer and the consumer. It would be presumption on my part to single out the breed to cross with. It will be found that the breed that gets first into a locality will be the one most used if they are up to the standard for crossing purposes, and I have no doubt the resulting cross will be a better paying pig—early maturity, the quantity of feed, etc., needed to finish it for market—than if we were feeding pure-bred animals of the now fashionable "large breeds."

I have always found that to have the sow under rather than over fat while in pig is most conducive to a large and healthy litter of pigs. She should have plenty of exercise out in the fields in summer and round the straw stack in the yard in winter, with a dry, cosy place to sleep in at nights. Her food should largely consist of roots at this time with a little grain added, but towards farrowing time should be gradually reduced and middlings given in their place. Care should be taken to move her to a proper place before her time is up to farrow, which should be warm in winter so as not to chill the youngsters when they come. She should not have too much bedding or she will gather it up, banking it around her to such an extent that the young pigs will have very little chance of keeping from getting crushed when she turns over. What bedding she may have should be cut straw which is far better than chaff, which some use, but is apt to stick to the youngsters when they come. There are more losses of pigs at the time of farrowing than afterwards, and the sow ought to be watched and the young pigs taken away from her until through. My own plan, which I have always followed, is to have a box ready and as the pigs come put them in the box and cover with a coarse bag. They will soon get dry and strong, and at the same time will be kept quiet and not bother the mother. After they have suckled a few times they will nearly all be able to take care of themselves, but if any are weakly helping to a teat and keeping the strong ones away until they get a little nourishment, will usually be all that is needed.

The sow should be fed very sparingly at first. I have often seen them made sick with too much feed at this time. But by the third day she can usually stand all she can eat, which should consist of bran or middlings fed in the form of a slop or any other food that would cause a generous flow of milk. It should be fed sweet that it may not have a bad effect on the young pigs. They should be taught to eat as soon as possible, part of the pen being fitted off for that purpose. An aperture should be made that the young things may run out and in at pleasure, and where a low trough should be placed that they may feed when they like and the "old lady" cannot reach it. Their food at this time should largely consist of skimmed milk with a little ground wheat, shorts or middlings, but no more than they will eat up clean. The usual time to wean is at the age of six weeks. Young pigs may come at any time of the year, but to make the most of them we should have them ready to ship when the highest prices are paid. As good a time as any would be in August and in February; the one litter could be sold in May, the other in September.

Farmers who are feeding pigs at the present time in the barn-yard or in poor uncomfortable, tumble-down pens may well say "There is no money in pigs." But is there money in feeding anything under like conditions? I say no; how can there be if the hog or any other animal has to keep up the natural heat of the body by a large part of the food it consumes? They will soon, as the saying goes, eat off their heads.

I consider the housing of pigs in the winter of the first importance We need not go into expensive buildings; what is needed in the first place is to have them dry and comfortable, and that is within the reach of all. The material may either be of stone, log or frame, well put up, and divided into handy pens with a space for feed bins and furnace.

Almost anyone can raise young pigs successfully until they are weaned if they only feed the sow enough; but to allow the young things to fail after weaning, as many do, is simply folly. The absurd notion that pigs to be profitable must be grown up first on half rations is not yet dispelled from the minds of many. They think it pure waste of feed to give them all they will eat when growing. "Grow them up first," they say,

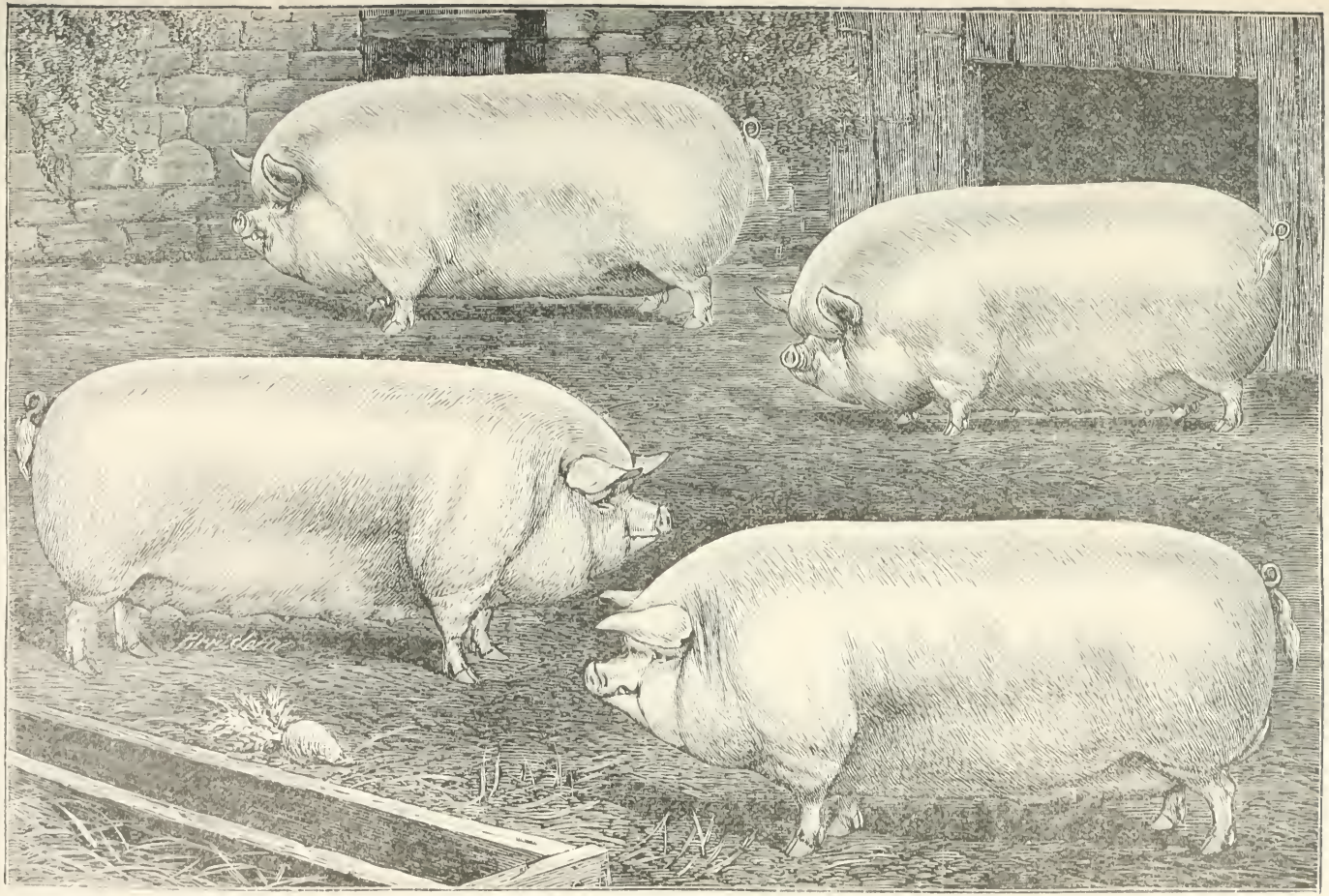
"then we can soon fatten them," forgetting that they are losing valuable time and feeding pigs only fit for the lard tub. What we want in this progressive age is a pig fit for market six or eight months old, to weigh 160 to 200 pounds when dressed, but to secure this, we must feed well from the time they are able to eat until they are matured.

The young pigs after being weaned should have a dry, warm pen—I speak now of winter feeding—and be given all the skimmed milk with ground wheat, middlings or shorts they can eat, care being taken that it does not sour in the trough, feeding no more at a time than they will clean up. After the young things have learned to eat well and are growing nicely I would start the furnace. In the fall and winter there are always a quantity of small potatoes on most farms which, steamed in the furnace, well mashed up and mixed with meal, makes a feed that cannot be surpassed for growing and fattening pigs. Turnips boiled and treated as above and covered up for a time after mixing will give splendid results.

This year of low prices we are feeding all our wheat to the pigs along with other grains, the proportion being about two parts of wheat to one each of oats and peas ground and mixed with an equal bulk of potatoes or turnips, increasing the meal part as they get older until within a month or so of marketing when they are put on grain altogether, consisting of wheat or barley and peas in equal quantity, ground and mixed with water twenty-four hours before feeding. Barley, I find, is not so good to mix with turnips as the other grains; it seems to make them too laxative and they do not appear to thrive as well as on the other grains. I have no hesitation in saying that the grain and turnips being fed are bringing in a paying figure in hard cash without counting the large and valuable pile of manure left on the farm. We have all the grain we feed ground, and at five cents per bag for chopping I consider it more than pays to do so. Some, I know, will object to the time and trouble of boiling and the waste of wood as they say. To such I would say, a man is needed to look after and feed the rest of the stock, and the furnace can be looked after between times of feeding. And the wood: any quantity can be picked up in most farmers' bush lots, and the lot will be all the better. The wood may be fit for nothing else but quite good enough for the furnace if only dry.

A large number of farmers feed off nearly all their pigs in the fall and early winter months which is a great mistake, as the prices then are usually lowest of the whole year, caused no doubt by so many being forced on the market at one time. The packers and others then have the chance to keep the prices down and pigs, consequently at that season, do not as a usual thing pay. But, if we could so arrange it as to have our pigs going to market in every month of the year, in a steady stream as it were, the markets would absorb a far greater number than Canada produces at the present time, the prices would keep steadier, and there would be more profit for the majority of feeders. The way to reach this most desirable end is for the farmers to do a large part of their feeding in the summer months. Young pigs coming in the winter months should be in fine trim for turning out when the grass is ready. They should be ringed before they go out to prevent rooting, and some sort of a shelter should be provided where they could rest when the sun shines very hot. The pen is best if it can be so arranged, as they can be fed out of the troughs at the proper time. The feed should consist of skimmed and butter milk and the slops from the kitchen with meal added in the desired quantity. The meal may be either wheat, peas or barley, or better still, a mixture of all three, or, if one should not have the grain mentioned, middlings, shorts or screenings from the mills are very good and in the summer can usually be had at a reasonable figure. All grain fed to pigs while on clover should be chopped. Feeding whole grain at this time is good feed almost wasted. One must use his own judgment in the number of times and the amount to feed per day. If they get a large quantity they may get lazy, and not care to go to the clover field very often, but feeding twice a day with access to pure water at all times will give splendid results, and after a fair trial will convince the most skeptical that the summer is the best time to feed hogs.

In marketing pigs the question is often asked, "Should they be sent alive or dressed?" In the spring and summer they should be sent alive by all means. It saves a great deal of trouble in a busy season and can be better handled by far in the packers' hands than on the farm. But for pigs fed in the winter months I am



A PAIR OF PRIZE WINNING SUFFOLKS AND A PAIR OF PRIZE WINNING IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES,
THE PROPERTY OF MR, JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE, M.P., STREETSVILLE, ONT.

inclined to think that selling them dressed will bring in the most money so long as the difference in price between dressed and live hogs remains as at present, though most farmers would prefer to ship alive if the margin between the two was somewhat closer.

With the right kind of pig, better housing, a large part of the feeding done on the clover in the summer months, and more intelligence brought to bear on the work by the farmers who think anything good enough for a pig, the swine industry will be placed where it should be—in the very front of Canadian agriculture.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY.

BY W. J. HAYCRAFT, AGINCOURT, ONT.

The breeding, housing, feeding and marketing of swine is a subject that should be uppermost in the farmers' minds at the present time, and should have a prominent place at all times, and one of the most profitable branches of farm operations.

Years ago the custom was to raise pigs from any kind of a sow, black or white, ill-formed or well-formed, long-nosed or short, anything as long as it would make pork. The housing was generally a few boards laid over a fence corner convenient to the house. In wet weather the pigs would be wallowing in mud and muck up to their bellies. Of course the trough was in one corner and could not be a very respectable place for good nourishing food to be put in and expect the best results..

The marketing was equally as slovenly. Hogs half cleaned were a common sight, but as prices were good the buyers rarely found fault. Years of careful breeding, however, have wrought a great change. Note the fine pens of pure-bred swine compared with fifty years ago. Great credit is due those who have toiled unceasingly to bring our swine to the high standard which they now occupy, as one of the leading industries of our fair Dominion.

Breeding. The first requisite in the breeding of swine is a good sow. In selecting a sow great care is necessary as to her ancestors. Select one from the largest and best developed dams, but avoid coarseness. The same is equally necessary on the sire's side. Always keep a young sow from a large litter and the best thriver, and be sure not to keep one with less than twelve teats, more if you can get them. The hog that will consume the most feed and make the largest gain in the shortest time is the stamp of pig which is the most profitable. By paying strict attention to our breeding sows we can tell which have the best digestive powers and which will respond to good feeding the quickest. Whatever breed you prefer we would advise you to keep that, as a man will never be satisfied with an animal which is not his favorite kind. Whether the dam be pure-bred or not, always use a pure sire, and if there is an extra fine sow in the litter you can keep her for a breeder and your pigs will not be degenerating, which will be the case if a mongrel sire is used—a practice which is followed by too many farmers simply because they can get the service of such for a trifle less than the pure bred.

Pigs that possess length and depth of side, together with development in ham, smoothness and quality have the essential points in breeding hogs for the packers at the present time. Breed hogs that will grow to weigh 200 lbs., live weight, at six or seven months old, that being the most profitable weight at which to slaughter.

Housing. The housing of swine is one of the principal points to consider in raising hogs profitably, for if they have not comfortable housing they cannot thrive, no matter how carefully the feeding has been attended to. Do we find those fine specimens at our fall show coming from a house in a fence corner? We answer, "No." If we follow them home we find them in comfortable quarters, well bedded and cleaned out regularly. But we hear some one say, "Oh! we cannot get prizes like he. or sell for such prices as he does." We ask why not, if you take the trouble and time? What one man has done others can do if they have a will. One thing I am sure of, they can get as good a price

in the market. We prefer a frame building boarded inside and out and stuffed between with sawdust or any other material that will make it frost-proof. Stone pens are not so dry as frame, and consequently are not as healthy. Every swine-raiser knows about how many hogs he intends to keep, so he must use his own judgment as to the size of the pen. We would divide it into pens that would hold about 8 or 10 hogs each without crowding, with a yard to run in when the weather is fine, as exercise is another important point to consider in producing the kind of pork suitable for the export trade as well as home consumption. The yard should face the south if possible, with a passage in front and a feed room and a place for killing at one end, which can be used for boiling feed if necessary. Good ventilation is also necessary and can be had with very little extra expense.

Feeding. Next to breeding, feeding is the most important part of swine raising, for if not fed economically all the care in breeding is lost. The feeding should start from the time the sow is served, as judicious feeding of the dam produces strong healthy young. The food of the brood sow should consist of roots, with a little grain in winter, and in summer she should have the run of a clover field till the time of farrowing comes. A few days after farrowing her food should be very nourishing. She should have all she could clean up at every meal. The rations should consist of oats and barley meal to which a little oil cake may be added occasionally. When the little pigs are about three weeks old partition off a part of the pen for them to run in, where a little sweet milk may be put and they will soon learn to eat. After they get accustomed to eat you can add a little meal—I prefer shorts—and if convenient a few boiled potatoes may be added, which will be greatly relished by the youngsters.

I usually wean at about six or seven weeks, when they should be fed carefully so as not to stunt with over or under feeding, as a stunted pig is dear at any price. They should be fed with bone and muscle-forming food so as to insure good growth until the fattening time comes. Oats and barley mixed is good food for young pigs, mixed with pure water, or what is better (if dairying is carried on in connection with hog-raising), good sweet milk. Give plenty of exercise in a plot of clover or a piece of green peas sown in the orchard. If the hog-raiser has forethought enough to build his pen adjoining the orchard it will not only help the pigs but will be a benefit to the orchard by eating up all the wormy fruit that falls. A little trough or box should be kept with some salt, ashes and a little sulphur, where the pigs may have free access at will in growing as well as fattening time. As the finishing time comes a more fattening food may be fed. We should consider two things in feeding swine, the wholesomeness of the food and that which will make the largest return in flesh and fat. By strict attention to food we ensure a greater freedom from disease. Wholesome food is more easily digested than unwholesome. Some prefer boiled food, but the extra price for fire and labor will not be balanced by the increased gain. Others again advocate keeping two barrels, feeding out of one while the other is fermenting, but this practice we would not advocate. We have fed hogs on shorts mixed with pure cold water and have been well paid for our time and labor, besides the manure, which is no small item when a number of pigs are kept and strict attention paid to the feeding and bedding. We would not advise the use of nitrogenous foods. For instance some, knowing the highly nutritious nature of cottonseed meal, are tempted to feed it to swine in the hope that its abundant nitrogen may add to the fleshy part of the animal and thus produce the much-sought-for pork composed of alternate streaks of fat and lean. In feeding animals we cannot produce certain effects as we can in mixing paints or metals, and must consider those natural and unchangeable laws of physiology which control the health and the vital functions of animals. This rule holds good in swine, whose internal organs are similar to those of humanity, and everyone knows with what care his food must be selected, consumed and digested to avoid serious trouble. Thus every feeder of farm animal must make a study of the science of feeding and then apply it to his practice experimenting with the different foods and the manner of preparing them. We tried nearly all kinds of food, but are in favor of a mixture of peas, oats and barley with a little flax seed, all ground together and mixed with pure cold water, for finishing hogs for market.

MARKETING. The successful marketing of swine depends largely upon the sort of article produced. If bred right we will have the right kind of hog; if housed properly the hog will not have a rough staring coat. Another thing is necessary, that is slaughtering. When the price is high buyers are not so particular, but when the price is low a neatly dressed hog catches the eye of the packer or retail butcher. Some prefer selling alive, and others dead. The packers want them alive; no doubt they think they can make more money by this plan, while some farmers cannot kill a pig, and if they could not have a convenient place for doing it, such would rather sell alive. But our firm belief is, that it would pay any feeder who can to butcher for himself, or if there are a few in the vicinity who would club together and kill all the hogs, they can make more out of them than by selling to a drover. He has to have his profit, and there are market fees and weighing charges which all come out of the feeder, where if he kills his own hogs and sells them direct to the packer or retail butcher he saves all this except freight. Some packers say that farmers cannot kill their hogs as well as they can at the factory. We have been in several packing houses, and we have never seen a better dressed hog than we and lots of other farmers are capable of exhibiting. We consider farmers' dressed pork ahead of any packer's dressing for the consumer. Although the feeder cannot sell direct to the foreign consumer, he can to the local consumer. Some packers say they pay the highest price, but we find that after selling to commission merchants, packers and local butchers, both in Montreal and Toronto, that the latter pay the highest price and will buy from farmers in preference to packers, if they could depend on a constant supply.

According to some packer's statements a hundred pound hog will dress from seventy-two to seventy-eight per cent. of dressed pork; take this at current prices and it will leave a balance in favor of home dressed hog, besides the fat of the entrails which amounts to quite a snug sum if you have twenty-five or thirty good fat hogs to kill. Everything should be taken into consideration in the time of small margins.

Another source of profit, if pure-bred hogs are raised, is that some may be sold for breeders at an advance on market price and also the breeder can patronize his local shows, which will help the show as well as himself. No cast iron rules can be laid down to suit every breeder, each one must consider his own circumstances so as to derive the most profit, but each should have an opinion of his own and not be led by anyone. By perusing our agricultural and other journals, the breeder can keep posted in prices as well as to what kind of pork is wanted, as changes are continually taking place.

THE PRIVILEGES AND ADVANTAGES OF MEMBERSHIP.

The second volume of the "Dominion Swine Breeders' Record" has been recently published. Free copies have been sent to each member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Any farmer may become a member of this Association by paying an annual fee of $2 per year. Each member receives a free copy of each publication issued by "The Association," and is allowed to register pure-bred swine of any breed in the record books of the Association for 50c. per annum. Non-members are charged $1 per head to register their stock. A complete list is kept of all members, the name of each, together with the sort of swine bred by him is published in the annual report. A great number of these reports are distributed to interested parties living throughout Canada and the United States. The advertising thus obtained is worth many times the annual subscription fee. Every swine breeder in Canada should avail himself of so cheap and efficient a means of advertising. The same amount, if bought in the regular way, would cost from $10 to $15, according to the channel adopted to obtain it.

The reports are carefully sent where they will do most good, not only the breeders, but also to the members of the Association. Thirty thousand copies of this issue have been distributed among Canadian and American farmers. Every member of a Live Stock Association in Canada and the United States has been sent a copy by mail. The following are

THE RULES GOVERNING THE CANADIAN SWINE RECORD.

The Directors of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association convened March 10th, in the office of the Agriculture and Art Association, Toronto. The following rules were accepted, and will govern the entries received for registry in the various divisions of the Canadian Swine Record :

Berkshires.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must have been bred by reputable breeders in Great Britain, or satisfactory evidence given that they are directly descended from such animals with every cross recorded.

2. All animals imported after April 1st, 1892, must be registered in the British Berkshire Record, or the dam and sire must be recorded therein.

3. An animal recorded in the American Berkshire Record shall be eligible to record in the Dominion Berkshire Record.,

4. Boars and sows may be entered at any age.

5. The date of birth of each animal must be given correctly, and the name and address of the breeder and owner.

6. When forwarding the pedigree of an animal to be recorded, give the number of pigs in the litter to which it belongs.

7. The owner of the sow at the time she was served will be considered the breeder of the pigs.

8. No pedigree will be received unless written on the printed forms furnished by the recording secretary, and must be certified to by the breeder and owner or agent and representative of each.

9. All applications for the registry of pigs sired by boars not the property of the breeder must be acompanied by certificate giving the date of service, name and number of boar, signed by the owner of the boar, whose full address must be given.

10. All registered animals when sold must be transferred on the books of the Association before their progeny is eligible to register. If a female is pregnant when sold, the seller must give the name and number of the boar by which she was served.

11. Transfers sent in during the year shall be published in the first succeeding volume of the record.

12. Entries must be accompanied by the necessary fees, as follows: Members of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association will be charged for the registration and certificate, fifty cents each, transfers twenty-five ; non-members, double fees.

Improved Large Yorkshires.

1. Animals must trace in all crosses to ancestors registered in the section for large white pigs in the English National Pig Register.

2 to 10, inclusive, the same as 4 to 12, inclusive, of the Berkshire record.

Suffolks.

1. All animals imported after April 1st, 1892, must be registered in the middle or small white sections of the National Pig Register of Great Britain, or the dam and sire must be recorded therein.

Rules 3 to 11, inclusive, are the same as from 4 to 12, inclusive, in the Berkshire division.

Poland Chinas.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must trace in all crosses to the United States record for Poland Chinas in good standing.

Rules from 2 to 10, inclusive, the same as 4 to 12, inclusive, in the Berkshire division.

Tamworths.

1. Animals to be eligible for entry must have been bred by reputable breeders in Great Britain, or satisfactory evidence given that they are directly descended from such animals, with every cross recorded.

2. All animals imported after April 1st, 1892, must be registered in a reputable British Register, or the dam and sire must be recorded therein.

3 to 12, inclusive, the same as 4 to 12, inclusive, of the Berkshire record.

The rules governing each of the Chester White, Jersey Red and Victoria divisions are similar to those governing the Poland China division.

In each division an animal whose dam and sire is recorded therein is eligible for entry in that division.

Mr. Henry, Wade, Toronto, Ont., is the recording secretary. He will furnish entry blanks, etc., free of charge on application.

F. W. Hodson,
Secretary of the Association,
London, Ont.

APPENDIX.

THE GUELPH FAT STOCK SHOW.

The Executives of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations held several meetings with committees appointed by the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario and by the Guelph Fat Stock Club; the result was that arrangements were made to jointly hold a Fat Stock Show in the City of Guelph, December 14th and 15th, 1892.

Much of the success that attended the late show must be credited to the efforts put forth by each of the four Associations that contributed to this meeting.

From a financial stanpoint it will be a long time before a fat stock show can be successfully held. Therefore it is hopeless to look forward to an advance in prizes and better arranged classes, unless money from some other source than that which can be obtained through gate receipts is forthcoming, yet all are of the opinion that a fat stock show is quite as necessary a medium for instruction as those for breeding stock which are held at other seasons of the year. As soon as it was decided that the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations would offer a sum of money at this show, a number of the members of each of these bodies deemed it imperative to assist the show by preparing animals expressly for it, and this fact, together with the handsome prizes offered by them, are the chief reasons for the wonderful display in these departments. Particularly was this the case among the sheep. The show has never yet been equalled on the continent, while the display of swine was also far beyond anything held in Ontario before, and quite nearly approached any show held in the pork-producing west. There is, however, room for much improvement. For instance, steers and heifers cannot be shown together with any degree of fairness, neither can ewes and wethers. Then we are strongly opposed to three breeds of sheep being brought into competition, as it is difficult for judges to do justice, and is apt to cause a jealousy that never occurs between exhibitors of one breed. Several mistakes also crept into the rules and regulations which also prevented a large show, many breeders in the building remarking that they intended showing if Rule 4, which read, "Butcher's stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums, and animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from this competition." The publication of this rule was an oversight; it does not apply in any particular to the sheep and swine department. But for its publication the display of animals would have been much better than it was.

Much praise should be accorded the members of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and the city of Guelph for the efforts they put forth in providing such a superior building, and the reception that was prepared for the event in all departments will go a long way toward making the show permanent at that city.

Mr. Herbert Wright, the well-known Oxford Down breeder, was superintendent, and a most faultless one he was. The arrangements were perfect and the order all that could be desired.

Cattle.

The cattle department, over which the Agriculture and Arts Board presided, was characterized by an exhibit in which quality was well marked, but the absence of the overdone three-year-olds, that were so prominent at shows in former years, gave at first rather the impression that the entry was not a strong one, as regards a Christmas fat stock exhibit. But this idea was quickly dispelled as the different rings were called forth.

Shorthorns.

The Shorthorn entry and that of Shorthorn grades were uniformly good, with hardly an ordinary specimen, while the majority of the cattle of both these classes may be considered show yard animals in every sense of the term. Just two Shorthorn steers in the section two years and under came forward. In this case the decided difference in the types of the animals alone made it an open question where the first ribbon would be tied. Redmond, a roan, owned by Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, was one of low, blocky form, just that type that has gained popularity for the Aberdeenshire butcher beast; while a white steer, fed by Mr. W. B. Cockburn, Aberfoyle, was built on a larger scale, which at first impressed the crowd, that is this instance the judge, Mr. J. Smith, Paris, had made a mistake, and for some time after the decision there was much difference of opinion regarding the comparative excellence of the two entries. The white steer had size in his favor, and had perfect top and bottom lines, while the grand, heavy coat of hair he carried apparently added to his scale. On the other hand, the roan steer had not nearly so good an appearance while standing, his top line being apparently faulty. This idea, however, was entirely dispelled as he moved away; he then displayed his handsome form to advantage while the wonderful wealth of natural flesh which covered every beef point was abundantly evidenced by a touch that is seldom approached.

Redmond is peculiarly in-bred, bred by W. Redmond, Millbrook; his sire and dam are both by Challenge, a son of J. & W. Watts' Barmpton Hero, while the grand-dam is by Ontario Champion, which was a full brother of Barmpton Hero.

On the other hand the white steer, which was bred by Arthur Johnson, Greenwood, is by his stock bull, Indian Chief, the dam being a cow, chiefly of Booth breeding.

The yearling section was a repetition of the last as regards the character and breeding of the two that won first and second place. The first prize here was carried by Vice Challenge, a roan steer, only five weeks younger than Redmond, and almost similarly bred; in this case both sire and dam were sired by Challenge, and both of Mr. Redmond's breeding. He is a capital meaty fellow, very handsome and straight in all his lines, but his top did not bear inspection as well as that of his near kinsman, displaying a few depressions, and had not the wonderful evenness of the two-year-old entry, yet he was fully as ripe, and in firmness, was, if anything, superior.

The second went to W. B. Cockburn's white yearling, also half brother to his last mentioned, and was also bred by Arthur Johnson. This was a particularly good steer, and of much the same pattern as the other Cockburn entry.

A good, useful red steer, owned by Thos. Waters, Rockwood, which was nicely finished, won third.

In calves, but one entry came forward. This was a very handsome white, shown by Adam Armstrong; he is not only remarkably good now, but gives abundant promise for future honors, many onlookers contending that he was better than any of those already mentioned.

Shortborn cows that had been breeders were a useful lot. In this ring the first went to John Kelly, Shakespeare, his cow being a red three-year-old that was exceedingly well brought out, and was remarkably smooth and straight, particularly fine in the bone, and carrying very little offal. She had plenty of flesh, was by no means overdone, and was a really good cow.

Thos. Russell, Exeter, won second place with a well-fed cow, thicker than the last named, but, having produced more calves, was not by any means so valuable from a beef point of view.

W. B. Elliott showed a much larger cow than either of the previous named, but she was not nearly as thick and had more offal.

Herefords.

Only two aged cows, shown by F. W. Stone, Guelph, came forward to represent this beefing breed, and those were only in ordinary store condition.

Polled-Angus

had but one specimen of this capital feeding sort, which was brought out by J. W. Burt, Coningsbury. This was a ten-year-old cow, of large frame and well fed, and, although rather patchy, would make a fairly good carcass of beef.

Galloways.

D. McCrae exhibited two cows just in breeding condition.

Devons.

In this breed, W. J. Rudd, Eden Mills, brought out a neat pair of steers, which displayed smoothness in finish and good breeding character.

Grades and Crosses.

The section for two years and under three was the largest ring yet forward, and as steers and maiden heifers were elected to show together in all classes, this was the first ring in which both came against each other. However, the heifers had the best of it, and were a most superior lot. The competitors for premiums were soon narrowed down to four, the first ribbon being sent to a highly fed roan owned by James Okes, Alvinston. This heifer was a wonderfully ripe, thick-fleshed beast, but a bit plain behind and bare in her quarters, while the white heifer shown by the same exhibitor was a model from a breeder's standpoint, but she handles less firmly and was not so thick, but still we are of the opinion she would dress the best carcass of beef.

The third ribbon went to a heifer of neat proportions, but lacking in the ripeness of either of the before-mentioned.

Yearling Grades and Crosses

were a mixed lot. The judge, Mr. Crawford, of Toronto, awarded the first prize to a well-developed steer, owned by F. Murdock, Ponsonby, the second to a particularly ripe, thick, heifer, owned by James Oke, and the third to a steer also owned by Mr. Oke.

Grade Calves

were exceedingly good, and should produce some winners for future shows.

Sweepstakes.

A ring of ten steers, heifers and cows came into competition for this coveted prize, offered in the form of a handsome cup, given by the Guelph Fat Stock Club. The three gentlemen who had acted previously in the classes were appointed to act together, so that they virtually had to endorse the judgment, as each had already awarded it, which ended in the roan steer Redmond winning the honor, one of the judges, however, holding stoutly for the roan two-year-old heifer from the Oke's contingent.

SHEEP.

The exhibition of sheep was the best ever held in Canada. Some of the oldest exhibitors, among whom was John Rutherford, so well known as a continental exhibitor in this class, stated it was the best exhibit of the kind ever held in America. Upwards of one hundred and thirty sheep were in the pens, ninety of these were pure-breeds. As several classes were shown at the same time, we will be under the necessity of reviewing the different exhibitors' flocks, instead of the rings, as was done in the cattle department.

The veteran breeder of Southdowns, Mr. John Jackson, of Abingdon, Ont., showed ten grand Southdowns. The flock was composed of two two-shear ewes, two shearling ewes, and six ewe lambs. None of these were at all over-fed ; in fact, would have shown better had they been in higher condition. In quality they were all that could be desired; they won in their class first and second in yearling ewes, first and third on ewe lambs, and sweepstakes for best five sheep, the get of one ram.

John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont., another of Canada's most noted sheep breeders, was out with a splendid flock of fifteen, composed of nine Leicesters and six Shropshires. In ages, the Leicesters were two aged ewes, one yearling ewe, three ewe lambs and three wether lambs. The Shropshires were all lambs—three ewes and three wethers. The following prizes were won by this flock : Leicesters, third on aged ewes, first on yearling ewe, first on three ewe lambs, first on three wether lambs, sweepstakes for best flock of long-wools, the get of one ram, sweepstakes for best pure-bred ewe, any breed. Shropshires, third on three ewe lambs first on three wether lambs.

W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont., exhibited twelve Shropshires, each of which was either imported or bred by himself. They were a very nice lot and reflected great credit on their breeding, winning first and second for pens of ewe lambs, third for wether lambs, and first on pen of grade ewe lambs, third on aged ewe, third on shearling ewe, first for grade shearling ewe, and sweepstakes for best five sheep, the get of one ram.

W. E. Wright, Glanworth, exhibited four pure-bred Shropshires and one Shropshire grade. The aged ewe in this lot was a particularly even fleshed animal of extra quality, but under size. Two of the ewe lambs (the pen consisted of three) were the best of the breed of that age on the ground. They were of unusual merit, but not fat enough to win. The third ewe lamb was good, but not as large as the other two, nor was she of a good quality.

David H. Dale, Glendale, Ont., that modest yet successful breeder and importer of Southdowns, sent a splendid selection, numbering seven, which, though not in show-yard trim, were a superb lot. They won second on three wether lambs, also second on three ewe lambs.

James Scott, Aberfoyle, exhibited two Southdown grade ewes, winning first and second honors with them.

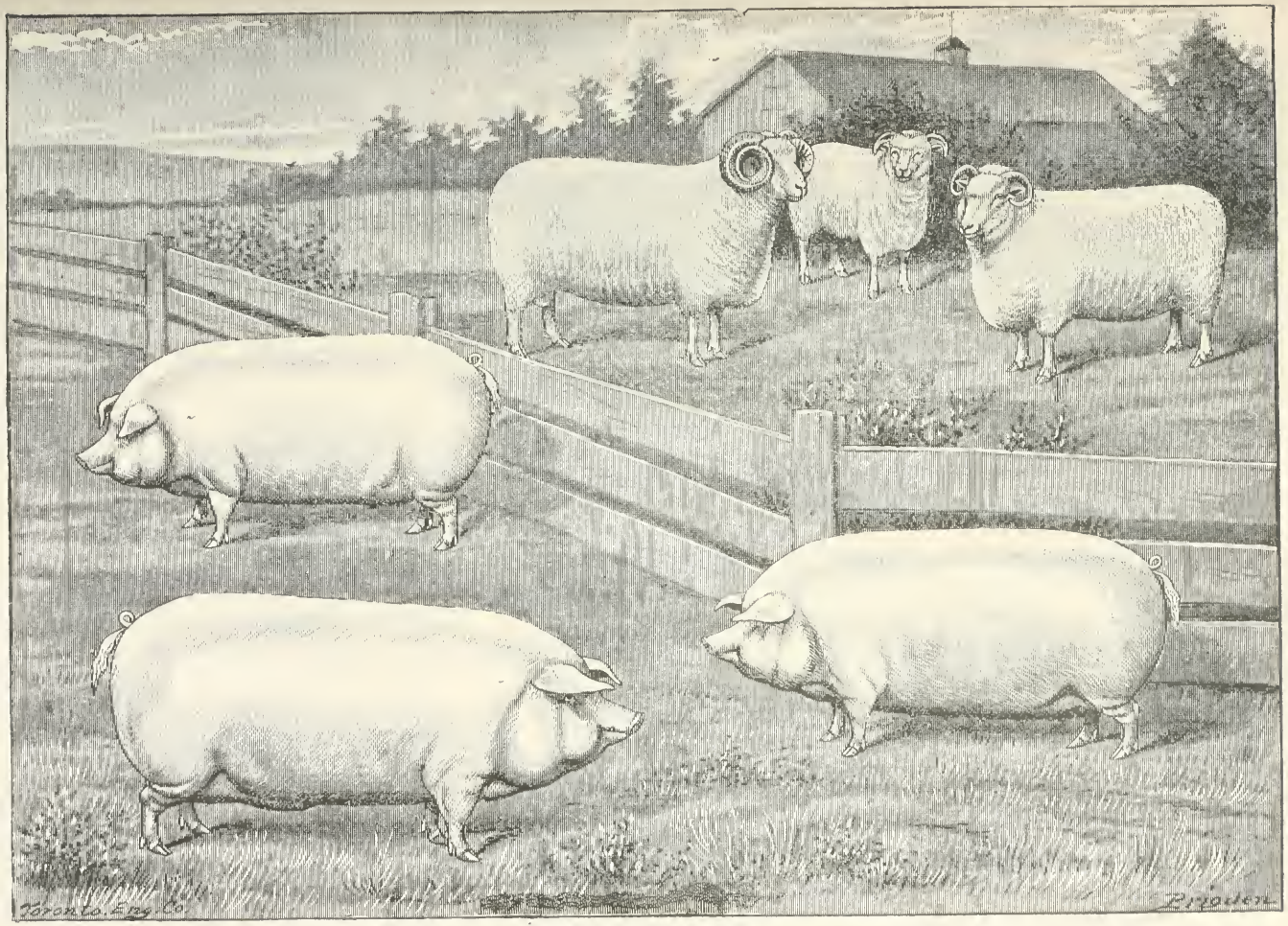
Mr. Herbert Wright, Guelph, exhibited five Oxford wether lambs and one Cotswold yearling ; the latter won second place.

Mr. Wm. Whitelaw, Guelph, Ont., was out with four very good Border Leicesters, winning second on three ewe lambs. Among his exhibit was an enormous aged ewe, certainly the fattest sheep in the pens. These were a typical lot of Border Leicesters.

A. Telfer & Sons, Paris, exhibited three strong, even Southdown ewe lambs, which took second place in their class.

Among the exhibitors of grades were G. & E. Thompson, Guelph, who showed twelve grade Leicester lambs, a draught from a flock of five hundred and fifty, which these gentlemen were feeding for the Christmas market. Those brought out were not specially fitted for the show, but merely selected from amongst the others. Their weights ranged from one hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy pounds per lamb. They were a good lot, winning first and third on wethers and third on ewe lambs.

In the above class John Rutherford & Sons, Rosedale, Ont., exhibited forty head of various ages and breeds. One pen, owned by these exhibitors, contained twelve wonderful wethers; among these was the best Oxford wether ever shown in Canada ; he was two years old, and weighed two hundred and ninety-five pounds, and was as even and firmly fleshed as a lamb. He was of true Oxford type. In this pen was also the noble Lincoln which won the sweepstakes for best wether, any age or breed. He, too, was two years old, and weighed three hundred and ten pounds. A characteristic Lincoln, possessing a phenomically good back and loin. His flesh was even and of good quality, without the slightest pastiness anywhere. In the grade class, Mr. Rutherford's grade Southdown two-year-old wether won first and silver cup for best grade sheep, any age or breed. This was a thick, heavy sheep of Southdown type. This exhibitor won the following prizes :



SPECIMENS OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE AND DORSET HORNED SHEEP.

The Property of R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ontario.

Grades.

First on two-year-old wether, second on yearling wether, first on three ewe lambs, sweepstakes, best ewe or wether, any age.

Pure-breds.

Class open to Southdowns, Horned Dorsets and Merinos. First and second on two-year-old ewes or wethers, third on yearling ewes or wethers; on wether lambs, first and third.

Oxfords, Shropshires and Hampshires.

First and second on two-year-old ewes or wethers, first and second on yearling ewes or wethers; second on three wether lambs.

Long-wools, including Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln.

First and second on two-year-old ewes or wethers, first and second on yearling ewes or wethers; second on three wether lambs.

Three sweepstakes prizes were offered, which brought all the breeds together. Two of these were in the pure-bred class, and in both cases were won by long-wools. These prizes were for best ewe and best wether, any age or breed. The former was taken by Mr. Kelly's grand aged Border Leicester ewe, the latter by Mr. Rutherford's two-year-old Lincoln wether. Among the wethers, the one awarded the first was far ahead of all competitors; that most nearly approaching him was Mr. Rutherford's Oxford before mentioned, but even this sheep was far eclipsed, as he possessed by no means the wealth of flesh carried by his successful competitor. In the grade class the sweepstakes was won by the Southdown grade before described. Single judges performed the work. Mr. John Gibson, Denfield, made the awards in the long-wool classes; Mr. S. Lemon, Kettleby, placed the ribbons on the short and medium wools, while Mr. R. Whetter, London, judged the grades. Honorable men and good judges, their work gave satisfaction.

SWINE.

Swine were not out in as large numbers as were the sheep, but the quality was quite as good. Between fifty and sixty animals were in the pens, and not a bad one among them.

John Bell, Amber, Ont., exhibited eight Tamworths. A fine, even lot they were—backs narrow, sides deep and long, shoulders smooth, hams deep and full. Mr. Bell informed the writer that the barrows were the culls of his litters, all the best pigs being kept for breeding purposes. This exhibition won all the prizes in this class.

Mr. John Wood, Agincourt, Ont., exhibited two grand pigs. In type and color they resembled the pure Tamworth, but were thicker fleshed. Their sire was a Tamworth boar, their dam a small white grade sow. They were about eight and one-half months old, and would dress about two hundred and fifty pounds each. Smooth, even, and of good quality, they were a very handsome pair.

Chas. Austin, Mosborough, Ont., exhibited two good Poland China grades under nine months old, with which he won first on barrow and second on sow.

Alfred Hales, Guelph, showed eight head—four Yorkshires, one Berkshire grade and three grade Chester Whites. The white pigs were wonderfully good, large and smooth.

R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., showed five pure-bred Chester Whites and two grades of the same breed. This was one of the best exhibits of the kind ever made in Canada. The animals were very large and smooth, and splendidly fitted. Among them was the sweepstakes sow, any age or breed, also aged sow, and barrow sixteen months old, these

exemplified to what wonderful perfection the Chester Whites can be brought. The grades were very good. Mr. Harding brought them out to let the public see what a Chester boar produces when used on a common sow. The prizes won by this exhibitor were: Brood sow and two of her offspring, first; sow under eighteen months, first; barrow under eighteen months, second; barrow under nine months, first; sow under nine months, third; grade sow under nine months, first; grade barrow under nine months, third; sow, any age or breed, first—making eight prizes taken with seven animals.

Levi Pike, Locust Hill, Ont., exhibited two registered Improved Yorkshires—a sow and a barrow. Each was of unusual merit. The barrow was one of the finest animals on the ground; eleven months old he weighed five hundred and seventy-five pounds. Mr. Harding's Chester barrow and this handsome fellow were outstanding competitors for the honor of being the best barrow of any age or breed. The competition was a close one, but the Yorkshire came off victorious. The sow was Markham Mabel, 584, about fourteen months old; weight, five hundred pounds.

H. Barber, Guelph, Ont., showed two Poland China grade barrows, winning first and second in grade class. They were good specimens, having all the characteristics of the pure-breds; were thirteen months old. Their combined weights were one thousand and fifty pounds.

W. M. and J. C. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., showed five pure Poland Chinas, and won all the prizes awarded in this class.

J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont., was out with a herd of nine registered Yorkshires, nearly all youngsters. They were very even, of splendid quality, though not in very high flesh. Mr. Brethour's herd is noted for the evenness of the animals. All were of one type, smooth, long and deep; shoulders smooth and not too heavy; hams full and well let down. This herd won second on barrow under nine months old, second and third on sow over nine months, third on sow under nine months, first on grade barrow under nine months.

Among the sheep, the Cotswolds and Horned Dorsets were conspicuous by their absence. In the swine pens, but one Berkshire and two Berkshire grades were to be seen. This was to be regretted. Larger prizes will doubtless be given at next year's show, when it is to be hoped a number of each of these breeds will be on exhibition.

SHEEP AND SWINE MEN CONVENE.

The Executive Committees of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association held a joint meeting in the Tecumseh House, London, Ont., April 10th, 1893.

Mr. John I. Hobson, Mosborough, Ont., was present as the representative of the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

This convention was one of the most influential and enthusiastic yet held by these progressive Associations. Among the prominent gentlemen present were the following: James Russell, Richmond Hill · John Jackson, Abingdon; F. R. Shore, London; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; John Kelly, Shakespeare; A. Simenton, Blackheath; R. Gibson, Delaware; Wm. Oliver, Avonbank; D. DeCourcey, Bornholm; J. E. Brethour, Burford; S. Coxworth, Claremont; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; J. J. Payne, Chatham; John R. Craig, Calgary, N.W.T.; F. W. Hodson, Secretary of the Committee.

Mr. John I. Hobson was chosen chairman.

The Secretary read the financial statement of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for the period ending April 7th, 1893.

Receipts.

Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report	$288 11
Members' fees	339 00
Legislative grant	300 00
Miscellaneous :	
E. Jarvis, $23.50—less 15 cents	23 35
	$950 46

Expenditures.

Cash paid for prizes at Guelph Fat Stock Show	$236 00
Expenses of regular meetings, papers, etc	45 00
Officers' salaries and directors' fees	124 85
Postage, stationery and printing	49 65
Volumes of Record supplied members	248 20
Cost of reporting two last annual meetings	20 00
Miscellaneous :	
Current expenses for 1888, 1889, 1890 and 1891, not previously paid, $100; legal advice, $1; affidavit, $1; mailing typewriting, $7.50	109 50
	$833 20
Balance in Treasurer's hands	117 26

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by J. J. Payne, that the report as read be adopted. The financial statement of the Sheep Breeders' Association was then read :

Receipts.

Cash on hand from previous year, as per last report	$324 32
Members' fees	61 00
Legislative grant	300 00
	$685 32

Expenditures.

Prizes awarded at Guelph Fat Stock Show	$435 00
Expenses of regular meetings, papers, etc	73 00
Officers' salaries and Directors' fees	59 50
Postage, stationary and printing	87 50
Cost of reporting last two annual meetings	20 00
Miscellaneous : Affidavit, $1; mailing and typewriting, $7.50 : current expenses for 1891, not previously paid, $50	58 50
	$733 50
Balance due Secretary	48 18

James Russel : I think that the grant to each of the Associations is too small. I do not think the Secretary-Treasurer's work can be done for $50, and I hope to see the grant increased. I move the adoption of the report. Mr. Jackson seconded it. Carried.

The Secretary outlined what he considered to be the business before the meeting, asking those present to decide whether the Associations shall give anything in prizes this year, and if they do, whether such awards take the shape of medals, or shall a larger grant be given to the Provincial Fat Stock Club. Last year, before our Associations agreed to contribute to the prize list, it was decided that the show should be run on certain lines.

J. C. SNELL said: Mr. Awrey asked that the terms this year be made satisfactory to the Board of the Agriculture and Arts Association. I think the Board was pretty well satisfied with the arrangements last year, and I think if the same were made this year it would be satisfactory.

JOHN JACKSON: I was well satisfied with last year's union with the Guelph Fat Stock Club, and I think the Agriculture and Arts Association will not ask us to run it on harder lines than last year. As our report shows a deficit, I think it would be well to have our grant increased, and think we should ask at least $800 for each Association.

JAMES RUSSELL: Mr. Awrey seems to think we have too much liberty and more privileges than we should have had. Its seems to me both societies are clear of the Agriculture and Arts Association, and have other cards which they can play to advantage. The Industrial Exhibition, I think, will duplicate the flock prizes. This body has also granted a Canadian flock prize each for Cotswolds, Shropshires and Southdowns; more we could not insist on, but I expect next year the other breeds will be given similar prizes. I think our funds could be well spent here. I think it is a mistake to scatter the money in medals, as they amount to little; I would rather support the Guelph Fat Stock Show.

J. E. BRETHOUR: I quite agree with Mr. Russell that it is to our interest to support the Guelph Fat Stock Club, yet I do not think we should be bound to submit to their rules. I think we treated them very fairly, and do not think we should be bound by any rules detrimental to our interests. I think the Agriculture and Arts Association were greatly benefited last year by union with our Associations. It is to their interest to unite with us. Last year the Fat Stock Show was superior to anything I have ever seen, especially in the sheep and swine department.

R. H. HARDING: I might say that I agree with the other speakers in favoring the holding of a joint Fat Stock Stock Show with the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Fat Stock Club, if we can make suitable arrangements, and I think we should name a committee to meet with them and find out their terms.

CHAIRMAN: I might say that the Guelph Fat Stock Show will be a good one; even if we do not get the Provincial Fat Stock Show, we are bound to get up a good exhibition. We are all in dead earnest about it.

The chairman then read an agreement entered into last year between the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and the Agriculture and Arts Association. Last year the local Fat Stock Club had three representatives, the Agriculture and Arts five, and the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations two each.

Moved by J. E. BRETHOUR, seconded by R. H. HARDING, that a committee be appointed to confer with the Fat Stock Club, the Agriculture and Arts Association, or other bodies with whom suitable terms can be made, to the end that a first-rate winter exhibition be again held sometime during the month of December, 1893. Carried.

JAMES RUSSELL: I desire that our Associations support the Guelph Fat Stock Club, even if they cannot go in with the Agriculture and Arts.

J. C. SNELL: As a member of the Agriculture and Arts Association I am anxious that the Fat Stock Show should go to Guelph this year, and made a motion to that effect at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Arts, but Mr. Awrey was anxious that the Hamilton people have the privilege of offering us a place in Hamilton. A committee was appointed to interview the Toronto and Hamilton people, but I was surprised to find that they had no suitable building in Hamilton, but offered us the use of the race-course. They were anxious that the city should undertake the erection of a building, but the officials would not consent to that. When we were at the meeting in Hamilton we met representatives of the corporation and the race-course association, and it was decided if the city council would undertake the management of the show the city would put up the building, but before doing that they would have to submit a by-law to the people, which could not be done before the first of May, so I do not think that Hamilton can give us a suitable building; the place mentioned is two miles from the city.

CHAIRMAN: I am much interested in the city of Guelph. We had a meeting, and think we were not very well used by the Agriculture and Arts Association, and after

seeing what had taken place in Hamilton, we held the view that if the Agriculture and Arts Association could not hold a show anywhere else, then they would have to come to Guelph. We, the Fat Stock Club of Guelph, decided we would have one of the best shows that could be gotten up, and if the Agriculture and Arts Association do not come to Guelph we will have a good show with all the advantages of last year. We think, after what we have done, we have a certain claim on those in charge. If we have the show another year we will consider ourselves fairly well used, but if the Agriculture and Arts does not come to Guelph another year we will think we are not well used.

A. SIMENTON: We seem to be as one man regarding this question. I think the best thing would be to appoint a committee to make the best arrangements possible. I think we will make a mistake if we separate from the Agriculture and Arts.

J. C. SNELL: The Guelph people have treated us well, given us the use of a building and trated us to a dinner, yet they have not given us any money toward the prizes, and the members of the Guelph Fat Stock Club have been admitted for 25 cents, while the membership is $1 per year, so all we get from them is the use of the building. We pay our own expenses and let them in for 25 cents.

R. GIBSON: I think it would be well to spend the money where it will be appreciated. I think Guelph has given us the best satisfaction of any place, and it is a central point; the butchers of Toronto have come to consider it a good point at which to buy fat stock. If we change this point and go to some other place, I think it behooves us as a distinct organization not to go to another place where the stock interest is not recognized. I do not think it would be wise for us to co-operate if the Agriculture and Arts Association see fit to change from Guelph to a place where there is a lake on one side and not much on the other. I do not think it would be wise to spend our money in such a place. If the show does not go to Guelph I would ask that it come to London, as we are situated in the best agricultural country. I am with you if the fees of these Associations are to be given a fat stock show in an agricultural district, but if you wish to send it to a town that does not recognize agriculture outside of a few grapes, then I am not with you.

J. E. BRETHOUR: I think the ground is all covered. I do not think there is a man on the board but holds views similar to Mr. Gibson, and it will rest with our committee to decide whether they think it desirable or not to unite with any association that would go to a fishing pond.

Moved by R. GIBSON, seconded by W. H. BEATTIE, and carried, that John Jackson and James Russell be the exhibition committee for the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, with power to co-operate with other associations in order to hold a union Fat Stock Show, and that they be given full power to act for this Association.

Moved by F. W. HODSON, seconded by R. H. HARDING, and carried, that J. E. Brethour and S. Coxworth be a committee to represent the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association.

J. E. BRETHOUR moved that F. W. Hodson's name be added as a member of each committee, seconded by R. GIBSON, and carried.

John R. Craig, Calgary, N.W.T., was then introduced by Mr. Gibson, and was asked to take a chair.

F. W. HODSON: There were several men who did not show last year because one clause stated that all animals should be sold to the butcher. I think this should be erased. By motion, the exhibition commitee were instructed to have this clause struck out.

A resolution was carried declaring that each exhibitor in the pure-bred class must be a member either of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association or the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, or both, according as he exhibits.

R. H. HARDING: I think about the only thing left for us to do is to name the amount of money we will allow our committes to spend in prizes. If we could get a grant of $800 for each of our societies, we should then give in prizes $500 from each Association. Unless we give good prizes good animals will not be sent to compete; we want a good show. I think it will be necessary to appoint a deputation to get an increased grant. We may try to get it by letter, but if we cannot get it in that way, we will have to go in a body to see the Minister. We may have some difficulty getting the grant.

increased ; we will have to appoint a strong committee of influential men, not to convince the Minister, but his colleagues.

Moved by R. H. HARDING, seconded by R. GIBSON, and carried, that our exhibition committee be empowered to spend in prizes as much money as last year, but not to exceed $500 from each Association.

Moved by J. E. BRETHOUR, seconded by J. C SNELL, and carried, that all animals shown in pure-bred classes be recorded in some recognized record, and that certificates be produced at the time of entry. That the rules referring to the slaughter of animals shown shall not apply to pure-bred sheep and swine.

Moved by J. JACKSON, and carried, that R. Gibson, F. W. Hodson, J. I. Hobson, James Russell, J. C. Snell, J. E. Brethour and the mover, be a committee to wait on the Government with a view of having the annual grant given to each Association increased to $800 per annum.

JOHN JACKSON: I have heard it reported that the Columbian Exhibition Directors wish to select one judge from Canada, one from the United States, and one from England, but so far no one knows positively.

Mr. GIBSON: All I know is this, they have what they call a Board of Jurors who select the judges. They applied to the Shorthorn Breeders' Association for a list of five names to be placed on the paper in rotation as preferred. They applied to the Shropshire Breeders' Association for seven names, two from England, two from Canada, and three from the United States. The different stock organizations of the United States have been applied to for a certain number of names. It was understood at the Shropshire Breeders' Association, where Mr. Garland attended, who has charge of the sheep department at the Columbian Exhibition, that they would take one from Canada, one from England, and one from the United States, but in case the three recommended could not act it would be advisable to recommend two other Canadians, two English, and three Americans, and the Board of Jurors would select three. Now the question arose before these Board of Jurors, in the first place, what would they pay judges, and after a good deal of consideration they decided upon paying the judges from abroad $1,000 each, the American and Canadian judges $600, each to pay his own expenses. After discovering the number of judges they would have to employ, that is, if they have three judges for each class, they said they would pay that amount if they could get a grant from Congress for that purpose. At the present time they do not know what they will do. The Shropshire Breeders' said, "you choose one judge ; you may select that judge, and give us the privilege of naming two others and we will pay their expenses." I now see they have decided on one judge in each class and pay him liberally, so as to secure a good man. I think it would be wise for us to submit a list of names.

The following gentlemen were named as competent judges, and the secretary was instructed to forward their names to Mr. Buchanan and the Canadian Commissioners :

Sheep.

Cotswolds—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and James Russell, Richmond Hill.
Lincolns—J. C Snell, Edmonton, and R. Gibson, Delaware.
Leicesters—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and James Peddie, Hensall.
Southdowns—A. Simenton, Blackheath, and Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton.
Shropshires—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and F. R. Shore, White Oak.
Oxfords—James Tolton, Walkerton, and Herbert Wright, Guelph.
Dorset-Horns—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, and John Jackson, Abingdon.

Swine.

Chester Whites—James Anderson, Guelph, and John Jackson, Glenallen.
Poland-Chinas—J. J. Payne, Chatham, and D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.
Suffolks—Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich, and R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe.
Berkshires—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, and S. Coxworth, Claremont.
Tamworths—John Bell, Amber.
Yorkshires—R. Gibson, Delaware, and Sharpe Butterfield, Sandwich.
Essex—Sharpe Butterfield, James Anderson.

Moved by R. Gibson, seconded by D. DeCourcey, and carried, that the judges who acted last year at the Fat Stock Show be re-appointed, James Main being named as first judge, and Sharpe Butterfield as reserve judge.

Messrs. J C. Snell, John Jackson and Richard Gibson, were appointed to draft a petition to Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Chief Department of Agriculture, World's Columbian Exhibition, requesting that Canadian records be recognized at Chicago. The following is a copy of said petition :

The undersigned committee, appointed by a joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, have been instructed to call your attention to the fact that Canadian records of sheep and swine are not recognized in the published list of premiums for the Columbian Exhibition ; that the standard of Canadian records is equally as high as those recognized, and that these Associations respectfully request that the directors, even at this late date, take into consideration the advisability of recognizing our Canadian records, as we find great difficulty in getting our breeders to make entries for the exhibition on account of the extra expense entailed in recording ancestors in the American records to compete the pedigrees.

The Secretary was instructed to forward a copy of the above to Mr. Buchanan and the Canadian Commissioners.

The committee appointed at the Executive meeting, shortly after their appointment, interviewed the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, who introduced them to the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat and Cabinet. The result of the interview was that the annual grant to each Association was increased from $300 to $700. Your show committee were therefore enabled to again treat with the Agriculture and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club with a view of again holding a winter show. The result was as hereafter described.

THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW FOR 1893.

A meeting of the Show Committees of the Agriculture and Arts Association, Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, convened in the Royal Hotel, Guelph, Thursday, June 15th, 1893. The Agriculture and Arts Association was represented by Messrs. Jas. Rowand, M.P., Dunblane ; J. Sissons, Barrie ; J. C. Snell, Edmonton ; A. Rawlings, Joshua Legge and H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary. The Swine Breeders' Association by S. Coxworth and J. E. Brethour. The Sheep Breeders' Association by Richard Gibson, J. Jackson and F. W. Hodson. The Guelph Fat Stock Club by John I. Hobson, Jas. Miller and John McCorkindale.

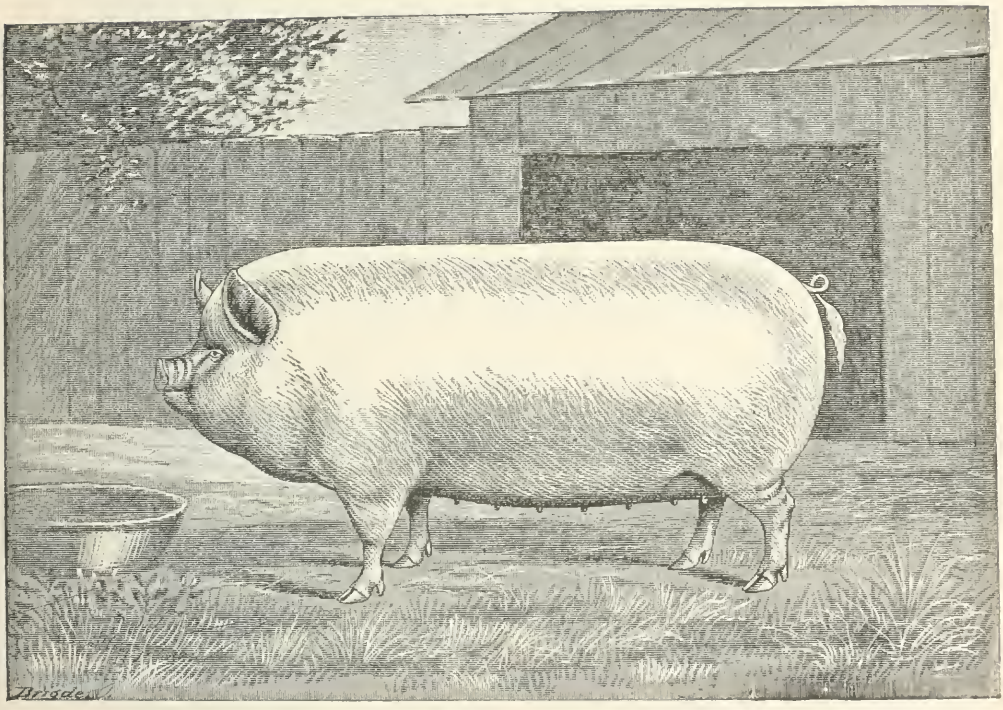
After the preliminaries were arranged, it was decided to again jointly hold a show in the city of Guelph, on December 6th and 7th, 1893. The following rules and prize list were adopted :

General Rules.

1. Entries must be made on or before November 20th, by application to the Secretary, at Toronto, who will furnish blank applications on which to specify exhibitor's name and address, with age and description of animal offered.

2. All animals shown in the pure-bred classes, also in the sweepstake classes for pure-breds, must be registered in Canadian records, or well-authenticated English and American records. All animals in the pure-bred classes under one year, when not otherwise specified, must have been bred by the exhibitor. In the grade classes statements naming number and kind of crosses must be given at the time of making the entries, when possible.

3. The following fees will be charged, and must accompany application for entry, for which accommodation will be provided : For each head of cattle, $2 ; for each sheep or hog, $1 ; for pen of sheep or swine, $1 per entry, where not entered in former classes ; for each pair of fowls or chickens, 25 cents.



IMPROVED LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRE SOW "MARION'S CHOICE."

THE PROPERTY OF J. E. ERETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

4. Every animal must be entered for competition, giving the name of the breeder and owner, and each animal must be shown in its class.

5. A card will be furnished the exhibitor at the time of making the entry specifying the class, the number of the section, and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to the animal during the exhibition; but, in the case of sheep, pigs and poultry, the card must be attached to the pen or coop.

6. Diligence will be used by the officers of the Board to prevent injury to or loss of property, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

Animals.

1 No animal can be removed until the close of the exhibition, except for adequate cause, and then only on the order of President.

2. Stock must be in the stalls or pens on Wednesday, 6th of December, at 10 o'clock a.m.

3. Cattle must be well halter-broken; no vicious animal will be admitted.

4 Butchers' stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums; animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from competition. This rule shall not apply to animals shown in the pure-bred sheep or swine classes.

Awarding Committees.

1. Awarding committees will consist of one judge for each class or classes.

2. Awarding committees will commence examination on Wednesday afternoon, the 6th December, at 3 o'clock, and continue until awards are completed.

3. No person shall act as a judge of any lot in which he may be interested as an exhibitor, the agent or employee of an exhibitor, or otherwise.

4. No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium, but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.

5. In case of protest notice must be given to the Secretary before or during the examination of the animal or article protested; or within four hours after the close of said examination, a written statement setting forth the reason for protesting must be filed with the Secretary on the day the notice is given, and a deposit of $5 left with the protest, and forfeited if the protest is not sustained.

6. In all cases where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the Board will exclude the party protesting from exhibition for two years hereafter.

7. Any exhibitor who shall tear off a premium ribbon, or authorize another to do so, in the presence of the judges, or shall otherwise insult the judges, shall forfeit the premium and be excluded from competition.

8. The judges are instructed to award premiums to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest superficies—taking into consideration age, the quality of flesh, and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcass. This rule to be applied to special prizes also, unless other conditions are given.

9. Judges are instructed that if they have good reason to believe that any exhibitor, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive the committee or the public, and obtain an award by misrepresentation, they shall report the fact at once to the Secretary of the department, who shall report the same to the Directors, who may expel such exhibitor for fraud for at least two years.

10. The entry books must be returned by the judges of each department to the Secretary as soon as the awards in each are completed.

11. Great care must be exercised to preserve the judges' books, and the awards must be entered as above in a plain, legible manner in the proper place, as the premiums will be paid on authority of these entries only.

12 Judges will be particular to observe the following: *Red Ribbons* are designed for first premiums; *Blue Ribbons* for second premiums; *White Ribbons* for third premiums; and reserve *Green* for fourth or commended.

13. Decisions of judges shall be final, and no appeal will be considered, except in cases of fraud and protests.

14. Objections to a person serving as judge must be submitted to the Secretary in writing before the judge enters upon his duties, and give good and sufficient reasons therefor.

15. Any exhibitor attempting to interfere with judges during their adjudications will be promptly excluded from competition.

Executive Committee.

1. The Stock Show Committee will have charge of the gates and tickets and permits.

2. *All bills against the Management must be made in detail*; and all bills contructed during the show, or in immediate preparation thereof, must be certified by the officer on whose order the service or material was furnished, and must be approved and signed by a majority of the Stock Show Committee before they can be paid by the Treasurer.

3. The Stock Show Committee will make, on the requisition of heads of departments, any necessary purchases of material (except forage), and employ any service required.

General Superintendent.

1. The Superintendent will have charge of the building and police. The Superintendent will designate the hours of delivery of feed, forage and bedding for animals on exhibition, which can be obtained on application to him at reasonable rates. Stalls and pens must be cleaned before 8 o'clock a.m., and again between the hours of 5 and 7 p.m. each day.

Admission Fees.

1. Tickets, admitting one person each day, 25 cents. Tickets admitting children under twelve years of age, 10 cents.

PRIZE LIST.

(Cattle to be on the ground on Wednesday, December 6th, at 10 a.m.)

Cattle.

Class 1.—Shorthorns. Pedigrees to be produced.

Sec. 1. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.
2. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.
3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.
4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class 2.—Herefords. Pedigrees to be produce.

Sec. 1. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.
2. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.
3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, $10; 2nd, $5.
4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, $15; 2nd, $10.

Class 3.—Polled Angus. Pedigrees to be produced.

Same as Herefords above.

Class 4.—Galloways. Pedigrees to be produced.

Same as Herefords above.

Class 5.—Devons. Pedigrees to be produced.

Same as Herefords above.

Class 6.—Grades or Crosses of any Breed.

Sec. 1. Steer, 2 and under 3 years—1st, $25; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $10; 4th, $5.
2. Steer, 1 and under 2 years—1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10; 4th, $5.
3. Steer, under 1 year—1st, $15; 2nd, $10; 3rd, $5.
4. Cow or heifer, 3 years and over—1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.
5. Heifer, under 3 years—1st, $20; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $10.

Class 7.—Championship Prize.

Sec. 1. For the best fat animal on the ground of any breed or sex. Silver medal by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

Sheep.

Class 8.—Long-wools. To include Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters.

Sec. 1. Ewe, 1 year and under 2—1st, $15 ; 2nd, $10 ; 3rd, $5.
2. Wether, 1 year and under 2—1st, $15 ; 2nd, $10 ; 3rd, $5.
3. Three ewes, under 1 year—1st, $25 ; 2nd, $20 ; 3rd, $15.
4. Three wethers, under 1 year—1st, $25 ; 2nd, $20 ; 3rd, $15.
5. Five sheep, under 2 years old, bred by the exhibitor—1st, $30.

Class 9.—Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires will compete in this class.

The sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

Class 10.—Southdowns, Horned Dorsets and Merinos will compete in this class.

Here also the sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

Special prize offered by American Southdown Association for ram and ewe recorded in the American Southdown Records.

Grand Sweepstakes.

Pure-bred wether, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor—$20.
Pure-bred ewe, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor—$20.
Special prize given by American Southdown Breeders' Association.

Class 11.—Grades and Crosses.

Sec. 1. Ewe, 2 years old or over—1st, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.
2. Wether, 2 years old or over—1st, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.
3. Ewe, 1 year old and under 2—1st, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.
4. Wether, 1 year old and under 2—1st, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.
5. Three ewes, under 1 year—1st, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.
6. Three wethers, under 1 year—1st, $20 ; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.
7. Wether, any age—$10.
8. Ewe, any age—$10.

Swine.

Class 12.—Berkshires.

Sec. 1. Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, $12 ; 2nd, $8 ; 3rd, $4.
2. Barrow, 9 months and under—1st, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.
3. Sow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.
4. Sow, 9 months and under—1st, $10 ; 2nd, $6 ; 3rd, $4.
5. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by the exhibitor—1st, $20; 2nd, $15 ; 3rd, $7.

Class 13.—Poland-Chinas.

Prizes and sections the same as Class 12.

Class 14.—Yorkshires.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 15.—Chester Whites.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 16.—Tamworths and Jersey Reds.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 17.—Suffolks, Essexs, Victorias and other small breeds.

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Sweepstakes.

Pure-bred barrow, any age or breed—$15.
Pure-bred sow, any age or breed—$15.

Class 18.—Grades and Crosses.

Sec. 1. Barrow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, 4.
2. Barrow, 9 months and under—1st, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.
3. Sow, over 9 and under 18 months—1st, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.
4. Sow, 9 months and under—1st, $12; 2nd, $8; 3rd, $4.

Class 19.—Sweepstakes for Hogs.

1 Grade hog of any age, breed or sex—Silver medal.

A List of Judges Appointed.

Pure-bred Cattle.

A. J. Thompson, Toronto, Ont.; alternate, Alderman Crawford, Toronto.

Grade Cattle.

Henry Thurlow, Fergusonvale, Ont.; alternate, J. Alison, Galt, Ont.

Championship Prize.

Jesse Dun, Toronto, Ont.

Long-wool Sheep—Classes 8 and 11.

John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; alternate, Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; second alternate, Jas. Petty, Hensall, Ont.

Middle-wool Sheep—Classes 9 and 10.

A. Simenton, Blackheath; alternate, S. Lemon, Kettleby; second, John Conworth, Paris, Ont.

Swine—Classes 13 and 16.

James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.; alternate, James Main, Milton.

Class 12.

James Main, Milton; alternate, James Anderson, Guelph.

Classes 14 and 15.

J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Poultry.

James Murton, Guelph.

Superintendent.

Herbert G. Wright, Guelph.

The Agriculture and Arts Association pay all prizes in the Cattle Department. In the Sheep and Swine Departments the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association and Dominion Swine Breeders' Association each subscribe $500 towards the Prize List in these divisions, and the Agriculture and Arts Association $375 to each division. The total cash prizes offered for sheep are $875; for swine, $875; for cattle, $695. The list for poultry is not yet arranged, but it is understood the prizes offered this year will be twice as large as those offered last year.

The Guelph Fat Stock Club furnish a building and all accommodation for the exhibits. Entry blanks and full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Henry Wade, Toronto, Ont.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

AND

SHEEP-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1893.

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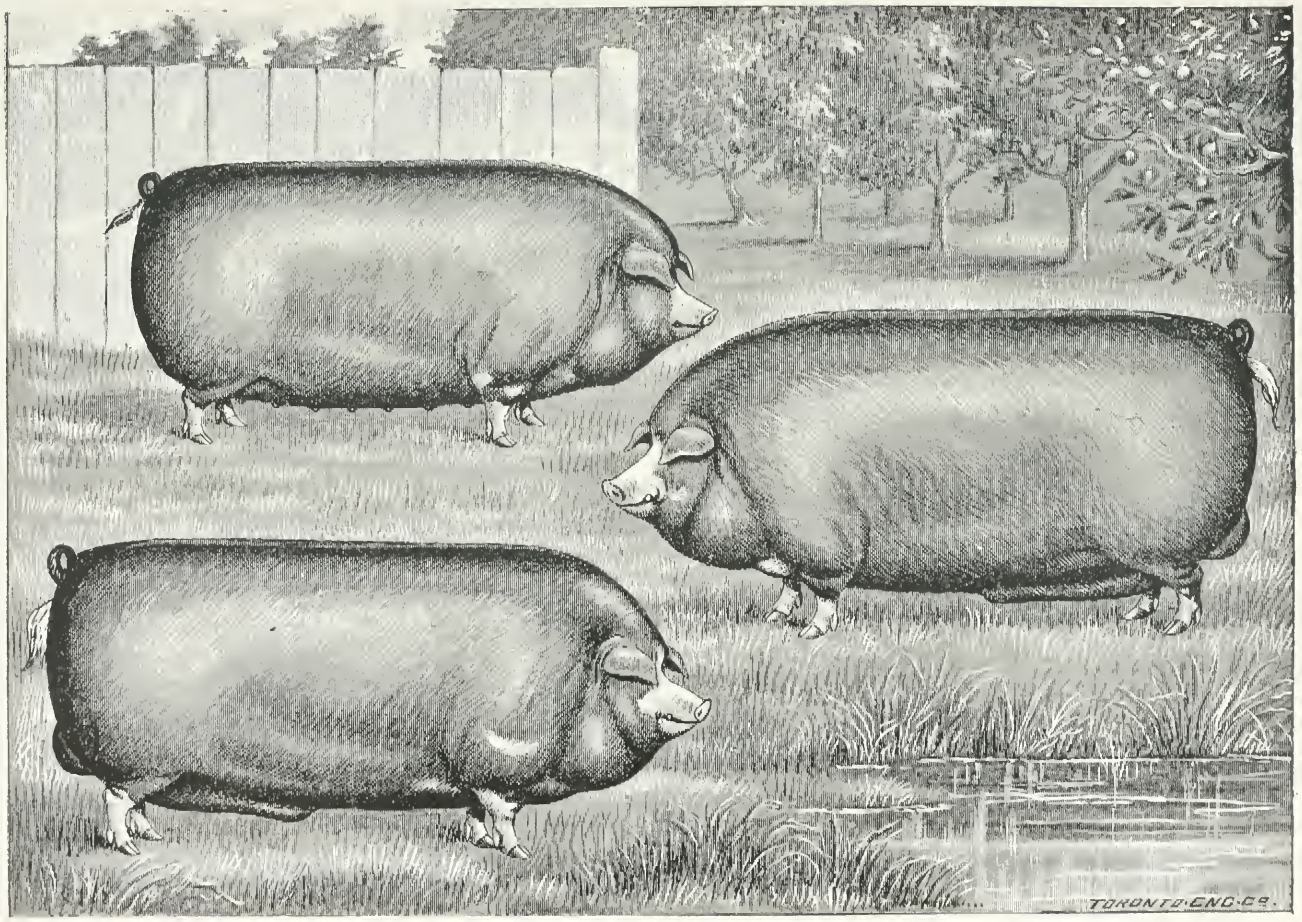
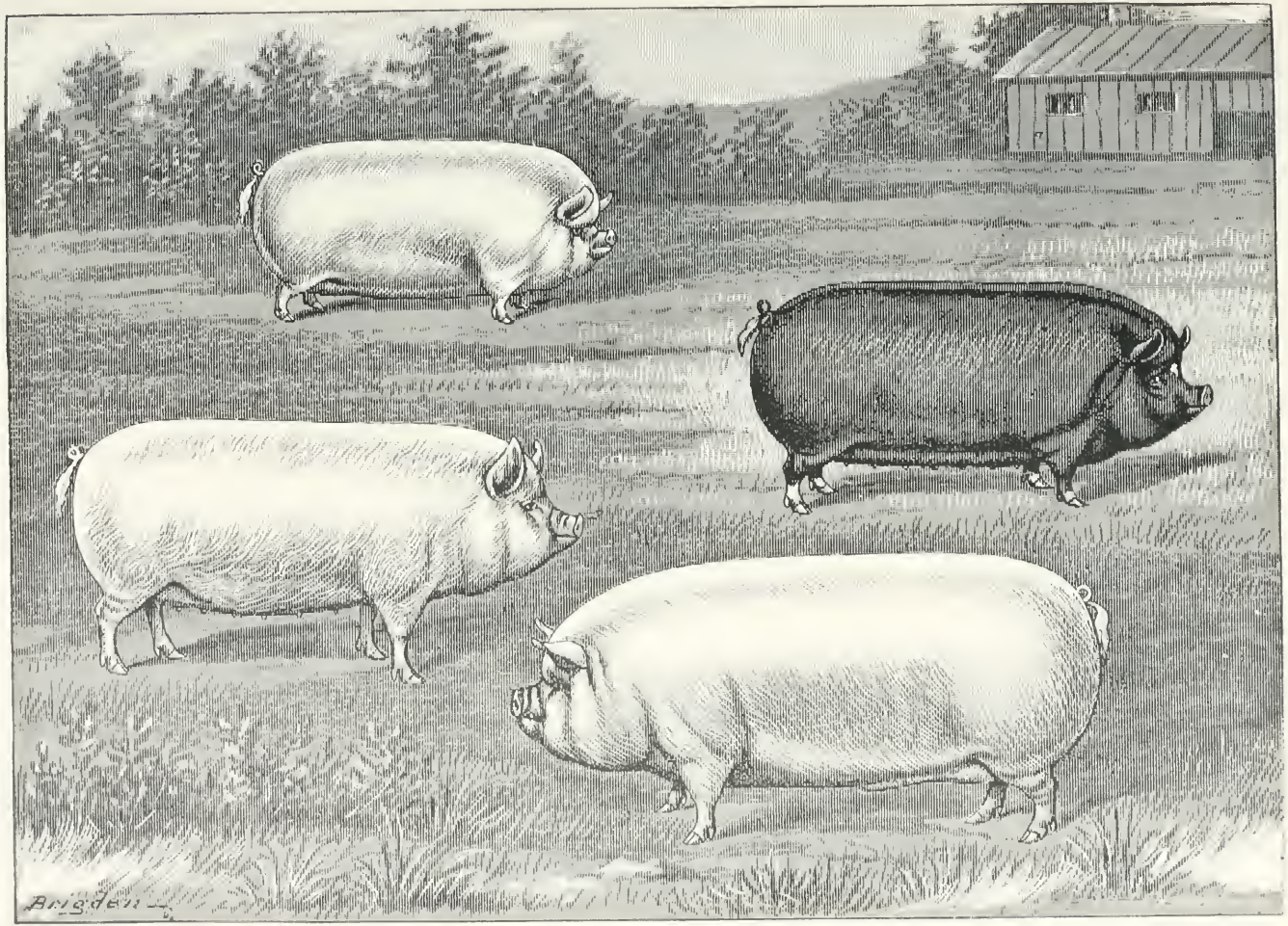
1894.

A VIEW OF BELVOIR FARM, THE PROPERTY OF RICHARD GIBSON, DELAWARE, ONT.



SPECIMENS OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE, THE PROPERTY OF MR. J. J. PAYNE, CHATHAM, ONTARIO.



SPECIMENS OF YORKSHIRE, BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLK SWINE, THE PROPERTY OF MESSRS. JOHN PIKE & SONS, LOCUST HILL, ONTARIO.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

I have the honor to submit herewith the fifth annual report of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

Your obedient servant,
F. W. HODSON,
Secretary.

LIST OF OFFICERS

FOR 1894.

President ..... Mr. D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.

Vice-President ..... Mr. J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Secretary-Treasurer ..... F. W. Hodson, London.

Directors:

Yorkshires ..... G. B. Hood, Guelph.

Berkshires ..... S. Coxworth, Claremont.

Suffolks ..... R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe.

Chester Whites ..... R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

Poland Chinas ..... A. W. Young, Tupperville.

Essex ..... Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville.

Tamworths ..... John Bell, Amber.

General Director ..... J. C. Snell, Edmonton.

Auditors ..... J. S. Pearce, London.
R. Gibson, Delaware.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1893 AND 1894.

Name.	Address.	Class.
Arkell, Henry	Arkell, Ont	Berkshires.
Anderson, Robert	Thornbury, Ont	Yorkshires.
Andrew, Joseph	Hamiota, Man	Berkshires.
Addison, R. D	Otterville, Ont	Berkshires.
Allan, W. J	Churchill, Ont	Berkshires.
Brethour, J. E	Burford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bell, John	Amber, Ont	Tamworths.
Butler, William	Dereham Centre, Ont	Chesters and Victorias.
Bonnycastle, F	Campbellford, Ont	Berkshires.
Baker, Joseph	Littlewood, Ont	Yorkshires.
Ballachy, Geo. jr	Brantford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bartlett, John	Oshawa, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Bray, James	Portage la Prairie, Man	Yorkshires.
Brettels, Thomas	Greystead, Ont	Berkshires.
Burgess. R. L	Burgessville, Ont	
Byers, John	Fenelon Falls, Ont	Berkshires.
Bennett, F.	Udney, Ont	Berkshires.
Bean, Abraham	Bright, Ont	Yorkshires.
Bennett, George	Charing Cross, Ont	Chester Whites.
Boyce, H. F	Qu'Appelle Station, Assa	Yorkshires.
Brown, E. B	Brownsville, Ont	Tamworths.
Baker, S. jr	Rosser, Man	Yorkshires.
Brown Bros	Springville, Ont	Berkshires.
Bryant, J. D	South Saanich, B.C	Berkshires.
Boynton, F. F	Victoria Square, Ont	
Barbour, J. H. S. & J. W	King, Ont	Yorkshires.
Chadwick, Robt	Burnhamthorpe, Ont	Yorkshires.
Coxworth, S	Claremont, Ont	Berkshires.
Chisholm, H	Paris, Ont	Berkshires.
Calvert. James	Thedford, Ont	Tamworths.
Cairn, Joseph	Camlachie, Ont	Chester Whites.
Cressman, Israel	New Dundee, Ont	Berkshires.
Clifford, Frank	Wellington, Ohio, U.S.A.	Yorkshires.
Central Experimental Farm	Ottawa, Ont	Berkshires.
Cousins, J. & Sons	Harriston, Ont	Yorkshires.
Cole, E. C	Moncton, N.B	Yorkshires.
Caldwell Bros	Orchardville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Campbell, D. & Son	St. Thomas. Ont	Berkshires.
Couse, J. E. & Son	Wyoming, Ont	Chester Whites.
Cuthbertson, John	Perth, Ont	Yorkshires.
Collbeck, J. W	Augustine Cove, P.E.I	Chester Whites.
Caverley, E	Sine, Ont	Berkshires.
DeCourcey, D	Bornholm, Ont	Chester Whites.
Deckar, C. R	Chesterfield, Ont	Berkshires.
Delbridge, Richard	Winchelsea, Ont	Berkshires.
Davidson, S. G	Precious Corners, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Dickenson, Wm	Mildmay, Ont	
Day, Nathan	Fenelon	Yorkshires.
Duthie, James	Melgund, Man	Berkshires.
Drury, Oliver	Fargo	Poland Chinas.
Dean, William	Wheatley	Berkshires.
Dool, E	Hartington	Berkshires.
Dawson, Wesley	Stonewall, Man	Yorkshires.
Drake, S. F	Pownall, P.E.I	Berkshires and Chesters.
Drake, Robt	Cornwall, P.E.I	Berkshires and Chesters.
Duff, John A	Myrtle, Ont	Berkshires.
Davidson, John	Ashburn	Berkshires.
Edwards, E. A	Chatham, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Elder, James	Virden, Man	Berkshires.
Eliott, W. G. & Bro	Ormstown, P.Q	Berkshires.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
Featherstone, Joseph	Streetsville, Ont	Suffolks, Essex, Yorks.
Field, W. H. & J. O	Vanessa, Ont	Berkshires.
Fletcher, Joseph	Oxford Mills, Ont	Yorkshires.
Frank, A. & Sons	The Grange, Ont	Suffolks.
Fraser, Byron	Morden, Man	Yorkshires.
Fairbairn, Chas	Bobcaygeon, Ont	Berkshires.
George, E. D	Putnam, Ont	Chester Whites.
Gilmore, A. & Co	Huntington, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Grant, Jas. & Co	Ingersoll, Ont	Tamworths and Yorkshires.
Garbutt, T. C	Claremont, Ont	Berkshires.
Goodger, Wm. & Son	Woodstock, Ont	Yorkshires.
Graham, D. A	Oak Hill, Ont	Berkshires.
George, H. & Sons	Crampton, Ont	Chester Whites.
Green, George	Fairview, Ont	Berkshires.
Greenshields, J. N	Danville, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Gerrow, Geo. M	Uxbridge, Ont	Chester Whites.
Gregg, H. & Sons	Salford, Ont	Berkshires.
Gehl, A	Preston, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Graham, Jas. E	Dutton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Green, J. G	Trowbridge, Ont	Berkshires.
Geiger, David	Ayr, Ont	Yorkshires.
Greenway, Hon. Thos	Winnipeg, Man	Yorkshires.
Gordon, Cornelius	Hazel Cliffe, Assa	Berkshires.
Goudey, S. P	Yarmouth, N.S.	Chester Whites.
Hurley, J. M.	Belleville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Harding, R. H	Thorndale, Ont	Chester Whites.
Henderson, James	Belton, Ont	Berkshires.
Havens, Thos. H	Aldborough, Ont	Yorkshires.
Howkins, Dennis	Woodville, Ont	Berkshires.
Hume, Alex	Burnbrae, Ont	Yorkshires.
Haycraft, W. J	Agincourt, Ont	Berkshires.
Hood, G. B	Guelph, Ont	Yorkshires.
Hanley, J. C	Read, Ont	Berkshires.
Harvey, E. C	Springfield, Man	Yorkshires.
Henderson, W. C	Keady	Berkshires.
Hoover Bros	Mongolia	Yorkshires.
Holland, Isaac	Avon, Ont	Tamworths.
Hulbert, J. R	Clymer	Yorkshires.
Howell, W. S	Thornyhurst, Ont	Yorkshires.
Inglis, Geo	Maple Hill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Jeffs, E. & Son	Bondhead, Ont	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Jones, Henry	Mount Elgin, Ont	Poland Chinas.
James, Walter	Rosser, Man	Yorkshires.
King, J. C	Uxbridge, Ont	Berkshires.
Kitson, Wm	Burnside Station, Man.	Berkshires.
Klock, R. H. & Co	Klock's Mills, Ont	Berkshires.
Kincaid, C. A	Plum Hollow, Ont	Yorkshires.
Ketchum, D. H	Menie, Ont	Berkshires.
Knight, J. A	Regina, Assa	Yorkshires.
Kneal, J. A	Holbrook, Ont	
Lyons, S. J	Norval, Ont	Berkshires.
Lang, R. L	Oak Lake, Man	Berkshires.
Lashbrook, Thos. W	Croton, Ont	Berkshires.
Laird, Alf. M	Norval, Ont	Berkshires.
Lawrence, Joseph	Clearwater, Man	Yorkshires.
Legare, P. T	Charlesburg, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Logan, Thos. A	Watford, Ont	Chester Whites.
Martin, E. E	Canning, Ont	Berkshires.
Mackie, Thos. & Sons	North Arm, B.C	Berkshires.
Mair, J. G	Howick, P.Q	Berkshires.
Moody, R	Guelph, Ont	Berkshires.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
Mason, W. J	Oliphant, Ont	
Meyer, John	Kossuth, Ont	Berkshires.
Mullin, Jas. A	Cypress River, Man	Berkshires,
Martin, R. G	Marysville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Milne, David	Ethel, Ont	Berkshires.
Mair, Robt	Treesbank, Man	Yorkshires.
Malyon, J. F	Saintfield	Berkshires.
Mark, Geo. H	Oakwood, Ont	Berkshires.
Menkman, Jas. & Sons	Castlederge	Berkshires.
McGill, A. F	Hillsburg, Ont	Yorkshires.
McBlane, Alex	Ladner's Landing, B.C	Berkshires.
McMullin, R. B	Goldsmith, Ont	Poland Chinas.
McLellan, W. D	Harriston, Ont	Yorkshires.
McDonald, D. E	Portage la Prairie, Man	Berkshires.
McEachern Bros	Argyle	Chester Whites.
McAllister, Wm	Varna	Berkshires.
McDonald, Peter	Virden, Man	Berkshires.
Neville, C. W	Newburgh, Ont	Yorkshires.
Noble, Thos	Brampton, Ont	
Nichol, J. C	Hubrey, Ont	
Oughton, J	Crystal City, Man	Chester Whites.
Pike, Levi	Locust Hill, Ont	Yorkshires.
Potticary, Geo. A	St. Thomas, Ont	Yorkshires.
Pepper, Geo	Markham, Ont	Yorkshires.
Purser, C	Chatham, Ont	Yorkshires.
Pollard, Peter	Canton	Yorkshires.
Pearen, J. H	Nelson, Man	Yorkshires.
Racey, John	Lennoxville, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Rogers, Geo. F	Plumas, Man	Berkshires.
Rusnell, D. H	Pine Orchard	Berkshires.
Robinson, Jabel	Middlemarch	Chester White.
Ridout & Percival	Solsgirth, Man	Yorkshires.
Reed, Daniel	Glanford, Ont	Yorkshires.
Row, W. & F	Avon, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Reed, E. J	Souris, Man	Yorkshires.
Rivers, R. & Son	Walkerton, Ont	Berkshires.
Ross, John A	Butterfield, Man	Berkshires.
Riford, Robt	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que	Yorkshires.
Russell, Thos	Exeter, Ont	Berkshires.
Reeder, John	Ridgetown, Ont	Tamworths.
Rhodes, J. H	Uxbridge, Ont	Yorkshires.
Richardson, John R	Walker's	Chester Whites.
Rodger, D. A	Genoa, P.Q	Yorkshires,
Ridley, J. W	Miami, Man	Berkshires.
Rightmyer, Joseph	Peterborough, Ont	Chester Whites.
Ross, Albert W	Douglas, Ont	Yorkshires and Berkshires.
Snell, J. C	Edmonton, Ont	Berkshires.
Smith Bros	Churchville, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, W. M. & J. C	Fairfield Plains, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Snell, J. G. & Bro	Edmonton, Ont	Berkshires.
Simmons & Quirie	Ivan, Ont	Berkshires.
Smith, H. P	White Rose, Ont	Yorkshires.
Stewart, Wm. jr	Menie, Ont	Berkshires.
Shannon, Thos	Clover Valley, B.C	Berkshires.
Scott, Jacob, jr	Stonewall, Man	Yorkshires.
Sherwin, J. A	Grafton, Ont	Yorkshires.
Stewart, R. J	Camille, Man	Berkshires.
Straus, George	Formosa, Ont	Chester Whites.
Sharp, H. E	Ida, Ont	Yorkshires.
Smith, Jas. S	Maple Lodge, Ont	Berkshires.
Sieffert, J. H	North Bruce, Ont	Berkshires
Stevenson, R. S	Ancaster, Ont	Yorkshires.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Address.	Class.
Stewart, Jas. A.	Menie, Ont.	Berkshires.
Shanks, Jas. W	Rapid City, Man	Yorkshires.
Swale, Cecil	Wiarton, Ont.	Yorkshires.
Smith, Henry	Saskatoon, N.W.T.	Berkshires.
Smith, O. H.	Bear's Hill, Assa	Yorkshires.
Snell, Samuel A	Jamestown	Chester Whites.
Shepardson, W. J	Walter's Falls	Berkshires.
Shaw, Jas. H.	Simcoe, Ont.	Chester Whites.
Shaw, Thos.	Woodburn, Ont.	Berkshires.
Siprill, E. W.	Carholme	Berkshires.
Seymour, R. F	Essex Centre, Ont	Berkshires and Yorkshires.
Shaw, W. M	Oak Lake, Man.	Berkshires.
Shaw, A. J. C.	Thamesville, Ont	Berkshires.
Stephen, Jas. & Son	Trout River, P.Q.	Yorkshires.
Sloan, W. A.	Wallacetown, Ont	Yorkshires.
Tait, D. J	Headingly, Man.	Berkshires.
Tolme, Est.	Victoria, B.C.	Berkshires.
Teasdale, Thos	Concord	Berkshires.
Talbot, O. E	St. Michael.	Chester Whites.
Trotter, A. J.	Shequinandah	Chester Whites.
Taylor, J. H	Richmond Station, P.Q	Yorkshires.
Thomson, George	Bright, Ont	Berkshires.
Tait, Wm	St. Laurent, Que	Yorkshires.
Tuckett, F. M.	Arkansas City, Kan	Yorkshires.
Vance, R.	Ida, Ont	Berkshires.
Whitesides, T. M.	Innerkip, Ont	Berkshires.
Woolhouse, B	Loon Creek, Assa.	Yorkshires.
Wightman, Wm	Lariviere, Man	Berkshires.
Willis, Robt. jr.	Glen Meyer, Ont	Poland Chinas.
Wright, W. E.	Glanworth, Ont	Chester Whites.
Wilcox, A. G.	Minneapolis, Minn	
Watt, J. & W. B.	Salem	Berkshires.
Wright, C. J	Dixville, P.Q.	Berkshires.
Wells, Jas.	Virden, Man	Berkshires.
Yuill, Joseph	Carleton Place, Ont.	Berkshires.
Young, A. W	Tupperville, Ont.	Poland Chinas.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SWINE-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

1893.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Swine-Breeders' Association was held in the City Hall, Guelph, December 5th, 1893, the President, Mr. J. C. Snell, occupying the chair. The meeting was called to order at one o'clock p.m.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and adopted.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Snell then delivered the following address: When we met here at our annual meeting a year ago it was my privilege, as President of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, to congratulate the breeders upon the revival of interest in this industry, and the bright prospect then in view for those who were interested in swine-breeding. It is gratifying to me, as I am sure it is to you all, that I can to-day repeat my congratulations as to the present aspect of the business and also as to the prospect for the future. I am reported as saying at our last meeting that it would be safe for breeders to put on full sail for at least one year, and I expressed the hope that they would avail themselves of the benefit of the improved condition of the market and find it profitable. I think it is safe to say at this time that my predictions have been fulfilled and my hopes realized. The situation is quite as satisfactory now as it was a year ago, and so far as I can see the prospect for another year is quite as encouraging.

The market for hogs and pork has, during the past year, maintained a steady character at prices that, when compared with the prices prevailing for other classes of stock, has been exceedingly satisfactory. So much so, indeed, that it is safe to say that hogs have been clearly the most profitable stock on the farm. Not for many years has the demand for breeding stock been so great, and breeders have been taxed to their utmost to supply the number of suitable breeding animals the demand has called for.

The work of this Association, we have reason to believe, has played a prominent part in bringing about an increased demand for swine of the improved breeds. The issue

and circulation of its valuable reports has done so much to awaken increased interest, and the publication through the agricultural papers of its proceedings, has called attention to the need of the farmers more generally suiting the products to the demand of the markets, with the result that breeders have reaped a benefit in the increasing demand for pure bred sires. A very much larger proportion of the farmers are found to be availing themselves of the use of pure-bred males, and the product placed upon the market is becoming more uniform in quality and more nearly approaching to what the times demand. While I am not an advocate of fancy prices, and do not believe that what is called a "boom" in breeding stock is in the long run the best thing, as it is almost sure to be followed by a reaction which often leads to stagnation, discouragement and disaster, yet I am firmly of the opinion that the prices prevailing at the present time for choice specimens of breeding swine are not in proportion to the market prices of hogs for the butcher and the packer, and I am certain that the general farmer is being better paid for the labor and his time in this line than is the breeder of pure-bred hogs.

"All is not gold that glitters" is a true proverb, and farmers are too apt to think that the breeders are making a fortune; but they do not know, and do not consider the many items of expense which have to be deducted from the prices obtained, and the outlay which must necessarily be made in order to keep up the character of a breeding harem. I am convinced, from a long experience in this line, that present prices of pedigreed swine are too low to induce a breeder to buy the best, and to maintain a high class herd. I am also convinced that mainly for this reason the character of pure-bred herds in this country has not improved in late years as it ought. The farmers are getting the benefit of the use of pure-bred stock at low prices, and the general stock of hogs in this country has improved, and is improving; but I am persuaded that we, as breeders, are not doing the work we ought to be doing in elevating the standard of excellence of our stock. That our breeders realize this deficiency in themselves is, I think, manifested in the very fact that the prices at which they are selling their young stock are much lower than they are either in England or the United States. This weakness has also been manifested in our failure to make in some of the well-known breeds an exhibit at the World's Fair, where it was known that competition would be keen. One of the causes of this state of things may, I think, be attributed to the fact that we have been too easily tempted to sell our best to go out of the country. It goes without saying that, in order to attain the best results in breeding, the principle of "the survival of the fittest" ought to prevail The most promising young things ought to be reserved from sale to go into the breeding herd. No matter how uniformly good a litter of pigs is, there is generally one in the lot the practiced eye of the breeder can discern as being the most likely to make an extraordinary animal, and this is, as a rule, the one that should be retained for the improvement of the breed. It is only by such a course, together with the occasional introduction of fresh blood from other well established herds that we can expect to make real progress in our efforts to improve.

The breeders of Canada in most classes of live stock have demonstrated their ability to hold their own in competition with the continent, and the records of the World's Fair, when fully analyzed, will show that a very large proportion of the prize-winning animals were either bred in Canada, or were descended from animals which were purchased in this country, and in this there is much cause for congratulation and satisfaction; but those of us who were careful observers of the swine exhibit at Chicago could not fail to see that both in breeding and treatment, as well as in judging, we could learn some important lessons from our neighbors. Prominent among these was the subjugation of fashions and fads, such as color-markings and other non-essentials to the practically useful and enduring virtues of quality, and firmness of flesh, evidence of strength of constitution and condition of feet and legs. The latter is there considered a matter of importance where hogs are fed in large numbers and are expected to walk at least part of the way to market, and in this respect American breeders show a higher average of merit than we do, partly, no doubt, owing to the fact that their hogs live more generally upon the land and less in confined quarters and upon plank floors, and consequently receive more exercise, which tends to develop both bone and muscle.

My own experience and observation leads me to say, and it cannot be too often reiterated, that in order to secure the best results in the care and treatment of our swine, both for success in saving and raising young pigs, and in developing hogs for healthy constitutions and the production of the best class of meat, the more our breeding-swine live outdoors, and out of close quarters, consistent of course with reasonable comfort, the better for both the animals and their owners. This I know is difficult to put in practice, in view of our comparatively long and severe winters ; but in summer is entirely practicable, and may in a large measure be made so in winter by judicious management.

I will only add the hope that as breeders we may each and all take a deeper interest in the improvement of our stock, and resolve that we will seek to advance the interest of the Swine Breeders' Association by every legitimate means, believing that it is proving a valuable help to individual breeders, and a public benefit inasmuch as it tends to encourage home industries, and to give the general farmer a profitable outlet for his grain which, at current prices in the market, is far from being satisfactory.

Mr. Brethour : I move that a hearty vote of thanks be extended to our President for the able manner in which he has served this Association.

Mr. Hodson : As Secretary of the Association, I have always found Mr. Snell both able and willing to assist in the work of the Association. I have very great pleasure in putting the motion.

Seconded by Mr. Harding and carried.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. F. W. Hodson then presented his Annual Report as Secretary, which is as follows : In presenting my annual address this year I will digress from what has been my custom on previous occasions. Heretofore I have written a report for each Association, but as the Annual Reports of the two Associations are issued in one volume, to me it seems wisest to write one report and in it deal with each question I wish to bring before the respective Associations. Especially do I think this desirable as the interests of the Associations are so closely allied.

A measure which promotes one body benefits another. Each corporation has similar difficulties to overcome and ambitions to realize.

The membership of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association for 1892 was 170, this year it is about 200. Members are being added continually ; the outlook is full of promise.

For the year ending November 1st, 1893, there were 2,646 pigs registered in the books of our Association, viz. : Yorkshires, 1,058 ; Berkshires, 1,040 ; Chester Whites, 225 ; Poland Chinas, 128 ; and Suffolks, 139. Upwards of 180 volumes of the Record were sent to members.

The Canadian swine and sheep sent to Chicago by our Government were very successful in winning their full share of honors. I would remind our members that the officers of our Association were the first among Canadians to urge the Government to obtain ample space, and make a good display of Canadian live stock at Chicago. To our officers belongs the credit of first asking the authorities, Dominion and Provincial, to make these displays a national undertaking, defraying all the expenses not only of the animals but also of the attendants.

We are pleased to be able to say that our suggestions were most cordially received by the Hon. John Dryden, who did everything in his power to forward the nation's interests at Chicago. His good judgment, practical experience and energy so influenced and inspired his able assistants and the exhibitors that Ontario's live stock and agricultural exhibits took a higher place than those of any other country or state.

Much credit is due in this respect to Mr. Awrey, Ontario's brilliant Commissioner, of whom we are all proud (by the way, his appointment was first suggested and urged at a meeting of our Executive) ; Mr. R. Gibson, Delaware ; Mr. John Snell, Edmonton, Ont. ; Mr. H. Wade, Toronto, Secretary of the Ontario Commission ; Mr. John Hope, of

Brantford ; and others, who selected the stock, each richly deserve the good will and hearty thanks of all loyal Canadians. The work assigned to each of these men was well done. No matter how loyal and capable their sentiments are, had each not had the sympathy and active co-operation of Ontario's worthy Minister of Agriculture, their good services would have been much less fruitful. As it was, Ontario came out victorious in every department.

At our last meeting the Executive were authorized to consider the advisability of holding a Fat Stock Show. If they deemed it wise they were instructed to join with other Associations and hold a winter exhibition. The Executive met and concluded to co-operate with the Agricultural and Arts Association and the Guelph Fat Stock Club in holding a show in Guelph, December 6th and 7th, 1893. Every effort has been made by your officers to insure the success of this venture, and we believe our efforts will be crowned with success.

For some time past the members of each of our Associations felt that neither body was receiving a sufficient Government grant. Last May a deputation from each Society met and interviewed the Ontario Government, setting forth the work done by our Societies, and the disadvantages under which we were working. The result was the annual grant given to each Association was increased from $300 to $700. Even yet our Associations are not receiving grants in proportion to other agricultural bodies.

The delegates whom we elected to represent us at the various fair boards were better received than ever before, and accomplished more work. Our Societies are slowly but surely being recognized, not only by the larger but by all fair boards.

Our Annual Reports are eagerly sought after by both American and Canadian farmers ; though a very large edition of the last Report was issued, all are now in the readers' hands. I am almost daily in receipt of enquiries for copies, which I cannot supply. Requests for copies come from the far west and south of the American Union, as well as from residents of Ontario, Manitoba, the North-West Territories, British Columbia and the provinces by the sea. Our last Report has received from the press and from leading Canadian and American gentlemen most flattering commendations.

The work of the Association has greatly increased since our last meeting. In fact it has doubled during the past year. From present indications I think our usefulness will continue to increase. No Live Stock Association on the continent is doing the same amount of general work for the sheep and swine interests. The correspondence during 1893 has been very heavy. Over 4,000 circular letters have been sent to members and other interested parties. Nearly 500 letters have been written in the interests of the Association.

Preparing the programme this year has entailed much more work than heretofore. For the next Report of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association fifteen papers are already prepared for publication, and for the Sheep Breeders' Report twenty-five papers are completed. For each Association other papers are promised, and doubtless will soon be received. Each paper has been carefully corrected and typed out in duplicate, so that copies can be supplied to newspapers for publication.

The Sheep Breeders' Association is in a prosperous condition. Last year the membership was 81, we hope this year that it may reach 100. The Canadian Sheep Record is slowly but surely gaining ground.

The first and most important duty for each Association to consider is the election of officers for the coming year. We would not elect a man because he is a good fellow or because he is our friend, but because he is a suitable man for the situation. Each director must be a worker, who, in season and out of season, will promote the interests of the Association in every legitimate way, leaving no stone unturned in order to crown our efforts with success. He must work for the good of each member of the Association, remembering always that it is the great aim of these Societies to benefit the country at large, by educating the general farmers, thereby increasing their wealth and rendering their lives and that of their families more comfortable. "Knowledge is power." It is also health and happiness.

The man who cannot, or rather will not, fill the above requirements should not accept office. All take it for granted that those who are elected and accept office this year will earnestly strive to fill these requirements.

Nothing ruins an Association so quickly as a self-seeking indolent directorate; even one such man on the board is a menace to the entire body, and will in a certain measure destroy the good work previously done and prevent future advances. Not only this, such men bring into evil repute all with which they are connected. Our present directorate is a good one. I believe every officer has worked in a disinterested manner for the general good.

Last year our delegates to fair boards were given the following instructions:

1. That every delegate appointed by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association to attend fair boards shall make it his special duty to attend the important meetings of such fair boards.

2. That it shall be his duty to use every legitimate means within his power to advance the interests of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

3. That it shall be his special duty to advocate and urge upon such fair boards the advisability of introducing and adopting such rules or principles as may be recommended by the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, any personal opinion of his own to the contrary notwithstanding.

4. That they use every reasonable means to have the amount of prizes increased as the importance of the industry would warrant.

5. That they shall report at the next succeeding meeting of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association the result as to what they have been able to accomplish or otherwise.

6. That the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association shall defray the actual expenses of such delegates in attending such fair board meetings.

I would advise that clause 6 be changed to read thus: "Our Association shall defray the actual expenses of all such delegates when attending fair boards in our interests. But each delegate must send a written report to the Secretary, setting forth the work accomplished or undertaken by him in the interests of our Association. On receipt of such report and a detailed statement of expenses, accompanied by vouchers, the Secretary-Treasurer is instructed to pay the expenses of such delegate." This change is necessary in the interests of our Association.

The Directors shall be given power hereafter to elect sub-committees from among themselves, and even to add to their number if necessary, that committees be made effective.

The expenses of the Association will be lessened if the Executive is thus divided into sub-committees. When certain work is required to be done it can be accomplished more quickly and better by a sub-committee than by the full board.

The sub-committee should always be under the control of the full board. The committees required are an Exhibition Committee, a Programme Committee, and an Executive Committee, who shall conduct the business of the Association under the direction and advice of the full board; such a committee could meet more frequently than the full board, and would be less expensive.

An Experimental Committee should also be appointed, whose duty it shall be to suggest experiments to be tried by members of Agricultural Stations, etc. It should be the duty of the committees to present their yearly reports at our Annual Meetings.

At our present meeting a committee should be appointed to draft a model prize list suitable for the larger fairs. Another prize list should be drafted suitable for county and district shows, and still another for township and smaller exhibitions. A suitable set of rules should be drawn up for each class of exhibitors. When complete, these rules and prize lists should be printed, and a copy sent to the Secretary of each Agricultural Society in Ontario. In many cases the prize lists and rules now used are extremely antiquated, and are not up to the times in any respect. I have received a great many letters on this subject from all parts of the province. Each writer urges that we take action in this respect. This is a question deserving our serious consideration.

Committees should be appointed to draft a standard of excellence for each breed. The reports of these committees should be printed and a copy sent to each member of our Association and to all papers which have an agricultural department. The object of this course is to encourage greater uniformity in the various breeds. Take for instance the case of Cotswold sheep or Yorkshire swine. One breeder produces and shows long, gangling animals, with long necks and long legs, generally hard keepers, but if you have enough feed to make them fat they certainly are large, and with some judges are always

winners. Another breeder delights in smooth, even, compact animals, close to the ground, manifestly easy keepers, yet the big rough brute and the compact, smooth animal belong to the same breed. We want more uniformity. The lack of it is every day an injury to the fine stock trade and the farmers generally. An able article written by Mr. R. Gibson, and which will be printed in our next Report, deals with this subject.

The appointment of judges is a most important matter. On this subject I have also received a great many letters. Nine-tenths of the parties who have written to me on the subject prefer single judges. It is urged that we should have two sets for each breed, viz., those suitable to act as judges at the largest shows, and those who may commence their career as recognized judges at county, district and township shows. I would suggest when nominating men they would be designated No. 1 and No. 2; No. 1 signifying a judge for larger shows, No. 2 for smaller shows. In order that uniformity in animals of the same breeds may be promoted, the English custom of appointing one man or the same men year after year to act as judge or judges at certain shows is worthy of consideration. Our present system is very faulty, not calculated to encourage the production of animals of the same type. It is a well-known fact that animals long and persistently bred to type are much more valuable to the country than those bred in a miscellaneous way. Our present system of judging is calculated to encourage miscellaneous breeding.

The time has come when all animals shown as pure bred should be recorded before shown. Most of the Agricultural Associations are very particular in regard to the breeding of cattle and horses. Why not in the breeding of sheep and swine? I believe the time is near at hand when the annual grant should be held from societies which do not require the animals shown in pure bred classes to be recorded. A prize given to a grade animal is an injury to the whole country. In a recent letter sent to me, V. R. Adams writes as follows:

"You all know that the American Government has refused to recognize Canadian Records. This seems most unfriendly, particularly so when we remember that the standard of Canadian Records are in all cases as high, and in many cases higher, than corresponding American Records."

The rules governing the Canadian Records are most rigorously enforced, which cannot be said of several American Records. Canadian Records should be better authority and more valuable than American, because from Canada Americans buy much of their breeding stock. This being so, how ridiculous their present contention and ruling. I suggest that a committee be appointed, or that the Executive be instructed to appoint a committee, to meet committees appointed by other Canadian Record Associations. The duty of the joint committee shall be the devising of means whereby influence may be brought to bear on the Government at Washington, looking towards the repeal of the present law. The active sympathy of the Ontario and Dominion authorities should be enlisted. This can only be done by the representative of a large committee. The present seems to be a very suitable time for action.

Another question I would like you to consider is, shall a consulting V. S. be appointed, whose duty it shall be to answer, free of charge, any letters addressed to him by members of our Association. His services shall be available to members at twenty per cent. less than the usual tariff charges. I think if sheep and swine breeders had the privilege of writing to a skilful V. S., and receiving advice and prescriptions free of charge, they would be more inclined to join our Societies.

In England the majority of pure bred stock is sold by auction. My experience is that this is by far the best way to sell. I have held three auction sales and have found this plan of selling much more satisfactory than private sales. The annual English sales of pure bred animals have long been an important feature in English agriculture.

Could we introduce and support an annual sale? In a recent issue of the *Farmer's Advocate* (December 1st, 1893,) Mr. David McCrae advocates an annual sale. His article is worthy of our serious consideration. Should our Societies determine to establish an annual sale the rules should be very strict. No by-bidding or other doubtful practices should be allowed. The rules should be framed so as to effectually prevent anything of this sort. I feel satisfied that if sales were established and conducted so as to inspire confidence they would be successful.

Last year you referred to the Directors the question, "Shall this Association continue to give prizes at a winter show"? Do you wish to do so again?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. Hodson,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The President: I think that the Secretary's report is an excellent one and that he deserves the thanks of the Association for the pains he has taken in preparing it, and for the interest he has always shown in the Association. I think we all feel that largely upon his efforts has depended the success of the Association in the past. I do not think that he is at all adequately remunerated for his work and for the time he is giving to it; and I hope that the time is coming, if it has not already come, when we shall be able o do better for him in this respect. I shall be glad to hear any remarks in regard to the report.

Mr. Harding: I think it is an excellent report, and I have much pleasure in moving its adoption, and that the thanks of the meeting be tendered the Secretary for his work in behalf of the Association.

Mr. Gibson: Would it not be better to discuss it clause by clause before adopting it. You could accept the report, but I think that certain clauses in it require discussion before they are adopted.

Mr. Brethour: We might accept it now and afterwards discuss it clause by clause.

Mr. Harding: I will change my motion to the effect that the report be received.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DeCourcey and carried.

Mr. Featherstone: I move that a committee, consisting of Messrs. Gibson and Coxworth be appointed to select such portions of the Secretary's report as should be discussed at the evening session. Seconded by Mr. Young and carried.

Dr. James Mills: Before the committee starts there is a portion of the report relating to myself that should be explained. I have endeavored to have all interests represented at our Institutes so far as practicable. Two years ago, I think, this Association nominated a number of persons for Institute work. On seeing the names I concluded that all the gentlemen would be willing to go, and I labored under this delusion until it was almost too late to arrange matters. I succeeded in getting just one delegate out of this number to consent to go. There are three gentlemen at this meeting who have been nominated, and whom I have earnestly endeavored to secure, but without success. I should be glad to have suggestions as to whether the gentlemen you nominate would be willing to act; and I would also suggest that they be placed on the list in the order you want them selected. I shall then be pleased to use these names so far as circumstances will permit. I have not entire control of this matter—the President of the Central Farmers' Institute also acts with me. I do not think the contention is altogether well founded. I have already sent out Messrs. McNish, McEwan, Jeffs and Jackson. It must be remembered that other interests have also to be represented—cattle, dairy, sheep, swine and poultry—all these—and we cannot take a very large number from any one of them. I have been trying hard to-day to get some one of your members to go this year, but I have not yet completed the list, because they won't go.

The Secretary: Would it not be well to name a number of men, instruct the Secretary to write to them to enquire whether they would go, and then forward the names to President Mills. This is the only way that I can see to overcome the difficulty. However, we make the nominations in good faith and they accept the office.

Mr. Featherstone: I do not know whether I was nominated before, but I had not time to go.

Dr. Mills: The Fruit Growers' Association appoints a committee of their best men to look over the province carefully and make their selection. It is sometimes difficult to make a selection at the meeting as you cannot there canvass the merits of the men. You want practical men and good speakers combined.

Mr. GIBSON: It is not a very hard matter for the fruit men to leave home, but it is pretty hard for a man who is feeding his sheep and cattle.

Dr. MILLS: If your Association would nominate a committee of your best men who would think over the men available and submit a list of suitable men who would agree to go, I think there would be no difficulty. I will then select the number required in the order they are placed on the list. The Fruit Growers do not select their delegates at open meetings at all.

The PRESIDENT: Your list is made up for this winter?

Dr. MILLS: Virtually; I am sending Messrs. Elliott, McNish, Jackson and Yuill this year. I am also sending a gentleman named Mason from Kent. I do not know him, but he has been represented to me as a good hog man and a good dairy man.

It was moved by Mr. FEATHERSTONE and seconded by Mr. GIBSON, that the matter be referred to the Executive. Carried.

The Secretary's report was then considered in detail, and the respective clauses adopted.

THE APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: With regard to clause 3, referring to the appointment of Judges, I do not like the system of grading proposed.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I think the object would be to introduce new judges from time to time, and give men a chance of winning their spurs.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I object to that method of training men.

Mr. YOUNG: How would it do to adopt a system of examining judges, as is sometimes done on the other side?

Mr. MARTIN: How would it be to appoint, say, county delegates from the Association so that they could pick out men and submit a list of names to county and township shows? Of course it would take a great many men to cover the whole ground.

The PRESIDENT: What is your opinion, Dr. Mills, regarding this clause?

Dr. MILLS: I am afraid it would involve you in difficulty by giving offence. If some modification could be suggested, the object in view is a good one.

Mr. GIBSON: You might style number one expert judges.

Mr. BRETHOUR: Under the present system we always have about the same men and there is no opportunity for a new man to prove himself a good judge.

The PRESIDENT: Who is to be the judge of judges?

Mr. FEATHESTONE: Does the Secretary intend to impose upon every township and county society the names of those who would be suggested, or just to give the names to those who ask for them?

The SECRETARY: My object was to send our report of the meeting to every Fair Secretary in the province.

RE REGISTRATION OF SHOW ANIMALS.

Mr. ADDISON: I know of a show where the exhibitor has to produce the pedigrees of his pigs, and it is the most satisfactory show I every attended.

Mr. YOUNG: A man may have a pig that is eligible for recording, but it does not seem fair that he should have to go to the expense of doing so before he can show, when the purchaser frequently does not want it recorded.

The clause was put to the meeting and adopted.

Mr. HARDING: The name and number of the animal to be shown should accompany the entry, so that it may appear in the catalogue and leave no chance for squirming. I move that this be added.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I think that all agricultural societies should insist on that rule being enforced. A great many have that rule but do not enforce it.

Mr. HODSON: It may not be generally known, but last year for the first time the London Fair Board adopted this rule but did not put it into force. A good many animals were shown and took away money, but they were not and could not be recorded. I think that this matter should be discussed pretty fully. These Fair Associations are just winking at the practice.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I think it would be well for us to impress the fact upon the different fair boards that we want this rule enforced.

The PRESIDENT: You cannot compel them to enforce it.

Mr. BRETHOUR: But we may urge them to enforce it.

The motion was seconded by Mr. ADDISON and carried.

With regard to the recognition of our Record by the United States Government, it was moved by Mr. FEATHERSTONE and seconded by Mr. BRETHOUR, that the Executive Committee give effect to that clause of the Secretary's report. Carried.

The SECRETARY: In regard to the expenses of delegates to fair boards, I do not think it is just to the Association that these delegates should simply receive their pay and not tell us what has been done. I think that the wishes of the Association should be fully looked into by our representatives, and that they should make a study of how these fair boards can be benefited. I do not see how we are to increase our usefulness as an Association unless this is done. I think the time may come when, if an Association will take no cognizance of them whatever, our members will agree not to patronize that fair till they give us at least a hearing. Unless we assert ourselves we shall never have the influence we should have.

Mr. GIBSON: As representatives to these fair boards we have a good many difficulties to contend with. For instance at Toronto, where I represented the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, before we commenced business we were distinctly told that there could be no additions to the prize list in any classes. Whoever is sent is absolutely tied as to this matter and can only make suggestions as to the classification of prizes. I mention this to show what little power we really have in these matters.

Mr. COXWORTH: Did not the Sheep Breeders accomplish something in that line last year?

The PRESIDENT: It seems to me that these recommendations should be made at the annual meeting and that the delegates be simply the representatives of the Society to bring them before the fair boards. It would have more influence if it came from the Association by resolution in that way.

It was moved by Mr. GIBSON, and seconded by Mr. BRETHOUR, that the Secretary's suggestion be adopted. Carried.

Mr. GIBSON: At London a curious case occurred. There a man did not represent the Swine Breeders' Association, but was elected by the Ayrshire Breeders' Association to represent them, and took no interest in us. His voice on that board was worth just as much—and he had a great deal more to say—than our representative as to the nomination of judges. He went there just to get judges appointed who were satisfactory to himself.

The PRESIDENT: Were the judges not selected from our list?

Mr. GIBSON: Yes; but we had a great big fight for it, and had we not fought hard we would not have got a man.

The PRESIDENT: How do you propose to obviate that difficulty?

Mr. GIBSON: I do not know; I simply make the statement that such is a fact.

The SECRETARY: Could not a personal appeal be made to the Presidents and Secretaries of the boards, asking that our delegates be specially consulted in the appointment of judges.

Mr. GIBSON: The point I wish to make is that you should be particularly careful to nominate men who will be satisfactory. You get a Board like the Western Fair Board, mostly citizens of London, and they do not take much interest in these things. One will say, "I am just as good as the swine man and have a perfect right to say who shall be nominated." They look at it in that light. They think we have some favorite we want appointed. They do not recognize our organization altogether. I would suggest that instead of sending such a large number of names, we send a few good men.

Mr. HARDING: Would it not be well to do something the same as the Shropshire men did last year—name, say, two expert judges for each place.

The PRESIDENT: The difficulty is that neither of these men may be willing to act.

Mr. COXWORTH: Probably they themselves may be exhibitors.

The PRESIDENT: In Toronto, for instance, we found that the list was too short on this account. I question whether you can do better than nominate a number.

Mr. COXWORTH: I think one important thing is to send the right men to act as delegates to the Fair Board.

Mr. BRETHOUR: Could the Association not request the fair boards to recognize as our representatives only the delegates sent by this Association.

The SECRETARY: I think if you carry a strong resolution I could back it up with a letter and make it stronger.

The PRESIDENT: There are several suggestions made in these reports; will you take any action in regard to them?

Mr. BRETHOUR: The matter of accommodation for pigs at the Toronto Industrial was touched upon. While I was at the World's Fair, the matter was suggested there by some of the Canadian breeders, and Mr. Dinsmore, who is a very able man, gave us some suggestions with regard to the construction of suitable pens; I fell in at once with the suggestion which was this: There is a circular arena in the centre, of about 10 feet in diameter, in which the judges stand; diverging from that are the pig pens, and around the outer circle of pens, the sheds are built. By this means the pigs can be driven from the sheds into the pens and brought into close contact. I think it would be well to appoint a committee to make suggestions to the managers of the Toronto Industrial.

The PRESIDENT: I think that is a very good suggestion. I understand that the Industrial contemplates giving us better accommodation, and when the change is being made it is desirable that it should be so made as to suit the interests and convenience of exhibitors. The question is whether it would be better to appoint a committee to frame a plan or to suggest plans.

Mr. COXWORTH: I was informed that the contract had been let for these buildings.

The PRESIDENT: I do not think that the delegates would be the best men to present a matter of that kind, but that a special committee should be appointed to make suggestions and recommendations.

Mr. BRETHOUR: To confer with Manager Hill?

The PRESIDENT: Yes.

The SECRETARY: I would suggest that a committee be appointed to call upon Mr. Hill at their earliest convenience, and that two of the number be delegates to the Industrial Fair Board. I think that Mr. Brethour has made a study of this question, and also our President These gentlemen, with Mr. Coxworth, would make a good delegation. Will someone make a motion along that line?

Mr. HARDING: If the Industrial management have not yet decided on what they are going to build, I move that these gentlemen constitute the committee.

Mr. GIBSON: The great objection to a plan such as Mr. Brethour suggested would be the amount of space required which would perhaps be hard to get.

The PRESIDENT: I saw a good plan at St. Louis, and I believe there are some improvements on that.

Mr. GIBSON: I think the suggestion is made that there should be seats in amphitheatre style.

The PRESIDENT: And there is room between the pens for a waggon to remove the manure so as to keep things clean and neat.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I think that two delegates would answer as well as three and save expense. I prefer that my name should be withdrawn, and suggest that Mr. Snell take my place.

Mr. GIBSON: But in that case the Berkshires will be represented by both delegates.

Mr. COXWORTH: Then I will withdraw in that case.

The SECRETARY: I would suggest that the delegates to the Toronto Industrial Fair Board be a committee with Mr. Snell and Mr. Richard Gibson to wait upon Manager Hill at an early day; that they meet in Toronto and discuss the matter and then wait upon Mr. Hill, having previously made an appointment with him. Mr. Gibson has had a great deal of experience, and I think it would be wise to add his name. If you send a good strong deputation, I think the Board would be more willing to hear you.

It was moved by Mr. Harding and seconded by Mr. Young that the Secretary's suggestion be adopted. Carried.

SHOULD THE AMOUNT OF PRIZES OFFERED FOR SWINE BE INCREASED?

The PRESIDENT: With regard to the amount of prizes offered for swine, I have always felt that it was not in proportion to the expense incurred in preparing and exhibiting the stock.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I think it would strengthen the hands of the delegates to have a motion of that kind passed. It is always understood of course that they are to get all they can.

The PRESIDENT: I noticed that at the World's Fair the parties interested were not at all backward in asking for large sums in prizes. The prizes were much larger there for swine than for sheep. Swine breeding is a very extensive industry in that country, and is becoming still more so. There is no class of stock more profitable to the farmers of this country at the present time.

Mr. YOUNG: If we cannot get larger prizes, would it not be well to ask the fair boards to create a class for cross-bred animals. I know it would be a hard question to settle and that judges would not like to tackle it, but would it not be to the advantage of breeders of pure bred swine?

Mr. COXWORTH: That is one of the things that the Association has been fighting against in the past—to keep cross-breds out of the show ring as much as possible.

The SECRETARY: They have a place in the live stock class.

Mr. HOOD: At the Guelph Fair last year one of our breeders showed grades as thoroughbreds in the Yorkshire class and took a prize. At the Fat Stock Show he showed the very same animal in the grade class. This year we made them produce the pedigrees; and we had a hard fight for it.

Mr. YOUNG: I would not expect them to put a cross-bred animal in the pure bred class. Would it not give some encouragement to the breeding of cross-bred animals?

The PRESIDENT: I do not see how you would identify them in that case. One might be a grade and another a cross between two pure breeds. I do not see how you would draw the line.

Mr. DECOURCEY: I think that men whose pigs were not good enough for the pure-bred class would exhibit them as grades. I would point out the fact that the sheep men got more classes in last year, while we did not get any.

Moved by Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Brethour, and resolved,

That owing to the prominence of the swine industry in this country, and the labor and expense incurred in fitting swine for show purposes and in handling them when on exhibition, we strongly urge fair boards to increase the prizes offered in the various sections of the swine department, and we recommend that the following additions be made in each breed :

Sow and four of her produce under 6 months, bred and owned by exhibitor.

Boar and four pigs of his get under 6 months, bred and owned by exhibitor.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

President—D. DeCourcey, Bornholm.

Vice-President—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

Secretary-Treasurer—F. W. Hodson, London.

Directors for the Different Breeds—*Yorkshire*, G. B. Hood, Guelph ; *Berkshire*, S. Coxworth, Claremont ; *Suffolk*, R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe ; *Chester White*, R. H. Harding, Thorndale ; *Poland China*, A. W. Young, Tupperville ; *Essex*, Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville ; *Tamworth*, Jas. Bell ; *General Director*, J. C. Snell, Edmonton.

Delegates to Fair Boards—Toronto Industrial Exhibition, S. Coxworth, Claremont, and J. E. Brethour, Burford ; Ottawa, Jas. Yuill, Carleton Place ; Kingston, C. W. Neville, Newburgh ; Montreal, J. G. Mair, Howick ; J. Y. Ormsby, V.S., Danville, Que. ; Peterborough, R. Vance, Ida ; Guelph, John Hobson, Mosboro' ; London, D. DeCourcey, Bornholm ; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. ; Winnipeg, G. H. Greig and Jas. Bray, Portage La Prairie.

Auditors : J. S. Pearce, London ; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

Expert Judges.

The following were recommended to fair boards as expert judges :

Berkshires—J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont. ; Geo. Green, Fairview, Ont. ; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont. ; J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont. ; Thos. Teasdale, Concord, Ont. ; S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont. ; James Main, Milton, Ont. ; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. ; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. ; R. Vance, Ida, Ont. ; R. P. Snell, Edmonton, Ont. ; John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.

Essex—Sharpe Butterfield, James Anderson, James Main, David McCrae, Guelph ; Bilton & Snarey, Croton ; J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

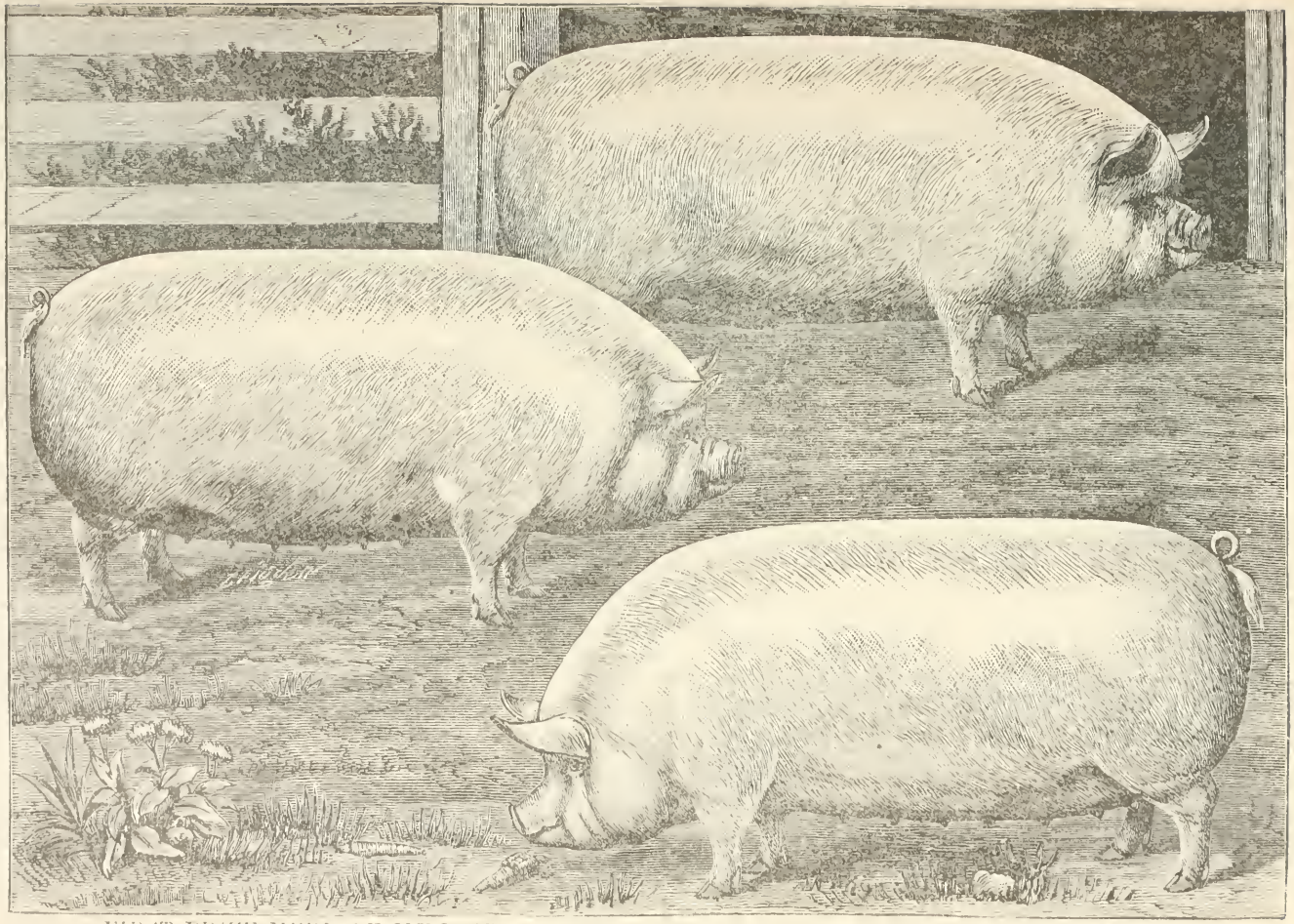
Yorkshires—J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. ; Sharpe Butterfield, Windsor ; Jas. Anderson, Guelph, Ont. ; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont. ; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville, Ont. ; D. DeCourcey, Bornholm, Ont. ; G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont. ; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont.

Suffolks—Sharpe Butterfield ; Malcolm McArthur, Lobo, Ont. ; Wm. Elliott, Milton, Ont. ; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe, Ont. ; Jas. Demster, Gananoque, Ont. ; James Mills, Guelph, Ont. ; John Campbell, Edmonton, Ont. ; John Good, Edmonton ; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont. ; John Thompson, Uxbridge.

Poland Chinas—C. H. McNish, Lyn, Ont. ; W. B. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont. ; Jas. Anderson, Guelph, Ont. ; Jos. Yuill, Carleton Place, Ont. ; S. Coxworth, Claremont, Ont. ; Jos. McGarvin, Chatham, Ont.

Chester Whites—Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville, Ont. ; John Jackson, Glenallen, Ont. ; Geo. Pearce, Mitchell, Ont. ; S. H. Todd, Wakeman, Ohio, U.S.A. ; John Taylor, Thorndale, Ont. ; James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.

Tamworths—F. W. Hodson, London, Ont. ; John Podmore, Ingersoll, Ont. ; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont. ; P. W. Boynton, Dollar, Ont. ; Jos. Featherstone, Streetsville, Ont.



FIRST PRIZE HERD OF IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES AT TORONTO INDUSTRIAL, 1893,
AND PREMIUM WINNERS AT THE COLUMBIAN WORLD'S FAIR.

THE PROPERTY OF J. E. BRETHOUR, BURFORD, ONT.

MY THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN SWINE BREEDING.

By James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.

What wonderful strides have been made in the improvement of our swine since the days of Garth, the swine-herd, when he and his dog Fangs drove the long nosed, slab-sided porkers home from the appetizing meal of acorns and beech-nuts in Sherwood Forest, during the days of Richard the First, King of England. We have now the large improved Yorkshires which delight the eyes of the porkpacker with his large deep sides, fine rounding hams and perfect loins. Then comes the Berkshires, easily fed and early maturing, which, for a general purpose pig, if you procure the right stamp, holds its own with any of them. Then we have the Essex and Suffolks, which I would call the family pigs; when lard is as greatly valued as hams and bacon, these are the two breeds that will lay it on to perfection with very little feed. We also have the Poland Chinas, the Chester Whites and the Duroc Jersey, which seem to be the favorite breeds in the great corn-growing districts in the Western States. I saw some fine specimens of the latter at the World's Fair at Chicago. They seem to be an easily fed, quiet, contented animal. Then we have the Tamworths and Victorias. Each and all of them have their advocates, and from such a list of thorough-bred swine no one can be at a loss to suit his taste and choose whatever breed he may fancy.

My first experience in thoroughbred swine-raising was thirty-three years ago when I purchased a pair of Berkshires from the firm of Kirkwood & Laurie, of Hamilton. In those days you could count the breeders of first-class pigs in Ontario on your five fingers. Some few years after I obtained the Essex breed from the late T. McCrae, of Guelph, and George Roach, of Hamilton. I have since tried a good many breeds, but have come to the conclusion that for early maturity, and in fact everything that a farmer wants in the shape of pork, the Berkshire, Essex and Suffolks fill the bill, provided you get the right stamp. For the packers' use the Improved Yorkshire, and other larger breeds, are, I have no doubt, preferable, but the three breeds I have named are my favorites. So much has been said and written about breeding, feeding and housing swine, that I cannot enlighten the intelligent farmer on these points, as, if he takes an agricultural paper, he must be well posted on these points, and if he does not, the sooner he does so the better, or he will be left in the race. Whatever breeds you have decided to invest in, get the best, and you will find such the cheapest in the end. At our different exhibitions throughout the province you can procure from the different breeders all you require, but I would not advise you as a breeder to use a show animal that has been overfed from its youth up, or you might be disappointed.

In the matter of fattening hogs I beg to differ with some of the experiments that have been tried at the O. A. C. lately, in regard to raw *versus* cooked food for fattening swine. I have tried both, and find I can fatten hogs quicker and cheaper on cooked food than on raw grain. It may be different at the O. A. C., as "I have seen for myself," for they have the boilings of meat and other refuse from the kitchen to mix with the grain; but I am convinced where water alone is used with the crushed grain better results can be obtained from cooked food. Once my neighbor, the late Major Heath, and I had a discussion on this very point, and to test it he put up to fatten ten hogs of the same breed as my own, and at about equal weights. I put up ten also at the same time. He fed his nothing but peas in their natural state and pure water; in fact, a spring creek ran through part of his pig-pen. He fed ninety bushels of peas before his hogs were fat. I fed mine on forty-five bushels of peas, half a ton of bran, fifty bushels of small turnips, forty bushels of small potatoes, and had them fit to kill three weeks before his. My mode of procedure was this: I filled a large agricultural furnace with two bushels of turnips, one bushel of peas, and on top one bushel of potatoes, then covered with water and thoroughly cooked the whole, lifted into a large trough, mixed with bran sufficient to absorb all moisture, sprinkled a little salt and cattle spice over it, mixed thoroughly and fed cold, or nearly so. Once a week a little sulphur and charcoal was added, and finer pork I never want to eat. The wood used in the furnace was large, knotty pieces we could not split, so there was no waste there. I considered I saved $12 or $14, besides having my pigs fat three weeks sooner. In fattening pigs now a great deal of barley

meal is used, and first class feed it is; but in those days when I first made these experiments, feeding barley was out of the question, as I often got as high as $1.48 for my barley. For one load I once got a check for $112 on the Guelph market. These were the palmy days when farming not only was pleasant but profitable. Alas, they are gone, I am afraid, never to return; still, with the overcrowding in the different professions, a farmer's life at the present moment is preferable to any of them, being more independent, and with good management and keeping up with the times, generally more profitable.

My experience with breeding sows is this: Keep them in good, fair condition, but do not give them stimulating food. I endeavor to have two litters of pigs in the season —spring and fall. The spring pigs I either sell for breeding purposes or fatten them for the butcher, getting them to weigh 250 pounds, live weight, for Berkshires, and about the same for Essex, at about six months old. The fall pigs I winter over in a warm place, principally on sugar beets, an acre of which I grow every year for them and my breeding sows, such being far better than either mangolds or carrots, there being more succulent matter in the former for young pigs and breeding sows. There is nothing better in summer than a clover pasture. Ring them two rings in each snout, and they will thrive and grow fat. There is nothing like plenty of exercise to keep pigs healthy, especially breeding sows. When swine take sick you can do very little for them—an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. By keeping the bed clean, and a comfortable bed of dry straw (which a pig can appreciate), a little sulphur and charcoal in their feed twice a week and a little salt at all times, I have never had any trouble In fact, never lost a pig through disease during the thirty years I have been breeding them.

The demand for pigs lately has been very great, and likely to continue, and pork at $6, live weight, pays very well. The pig manure is another valuable adjunct to the farmer, as it is highly concentrated, especially that made from fattening hogs. It should be carefully saved and mixed with stable manure before being used on the land.

To sum up these few straggling remarks on swine raising, I would insist on purity of breed, cleanliness, good nourishing food, not too stimulating. Keep the pigs growing right along from their birth until put up for slaughter. Have a diversity of food, as a sameness of food is injurious to man and beast, and let there be regularity in feeding. At present prices swine-raising, especially if in connection with dairying, is as profitable as any other occupation the farmer can engage in.

THE SOW AND HER LITTER.

By W. A. Cowie, Valens, Ont.

The first six weeks of a young pig's life determines to a great extent the profit or loss to follow upon its development as a pork producer. Born of stunted, immature or otherwise defective parents, improperly or insufficiently nourished during the first two months of their existence, allowed from false motives of economy to forage for a bare living until eight or ten months old, and then crammed with the richest carbonaceous food for from four to eight weeks, is it not a matter of surprise that they should yield annually such a large fraction of the farmer's revenue? It is a fact, however, that we are awaking as a class to a realization of the enormous capabilities of the hog as a money maker, and to a correct conclusion that hitherto we have made many mistakes in rearing that have very frequently turned prospective profits into absolute losses.

We might summarize the essentials necessary to produce a first-class litter of pigs. The sow at farrowing should be from ten to twelve months old; she must have been fed regularly and liberally from birth until that age upon bone and muscle forming foods, her growth stimulated in every legitimate way. She must have had ample exercise to produce a symmetrical development. She must be free from every form of disease, and it must be remembered that many causes are apt to produce unthriftiness, bordering upon a diseased condition. In breeding and overcrowding in pens have left their marks upon much of the breeding stock that is distributed through the country by even reputable breeders, and (shall I say it?) by one or more of our "Model farms." The sow should have been served by the best boar within reach of the farmer. And here we may pro-

test against a common cry that has done a great deal of harm to the cause of how to rear pigs profitably, viz: "that the stock should not be kept in too high condition." While it may be wise to urge such advice upon the breeder of pedigreed stock, yet it too often serves as an excuse for the general farmer to salve his conscience with when keeping a mangy, shaggy, gaunt and vicious brute. Writers on this subject should remember that they are not addressing special breeders but general farmers, and there are not many stock boars owned by the latter class to-day but that might with advantage to their future progeny carry a great deal more flesh. All breeding stock should be in good condition, not excessively fat but comfortably so.

For a week before farrowing the sow should be fed a slightly reduced ration of mildly laxative food, such as bran made into a thin slop with kitchen refuse. Acidity of the stomach should be corrected with charcoal or ashes. Salt and bone meal should also be provided.

A good mixture to keep in the pens for all the pigs may be made from twelve pounds ashes, four pounds of salt and two pounds bone-meal. During this week she should occupy the pen in which she will farrow, it should be roomy and, of course, in a house, the temperature of which can be raised to any degree desired. The bedding may consist of cut straw, dry sawdust, leaves, etc., and should not be over abundant to prevent accidents to the young pigs. If possible the farmer should be in attendance at farrowing time. Not that officious meddling is demanded; on the contrary, even the sight of an attendant may make the sow more irritable and restless, but if within hearing many accidents may be prevented. We frequently lose young pigs from the sow overlying them. Again, some, especially young sows, are irritable during the throes of confinement, and may destroy some of her young by snapping at them.

Young pigs are peculiarly susceptible to cold, and if chilled we must not delay giving warm milk with a teaspoonful of whiskey diluted. Return as promptly as possible, and even then the mother may hestitate to own them, but such an occurrence is comparatively infrequent. When it does occur and in case of the mother showing a vicious tendency during labor a simple muzzle may prove of service, and may be constructed by any one thus, a band of hoop iron to closely encircle the snout with a second band just below the eyes are riveted to a strap on either side of the head, these in turn are riveted to a strap to encircle the neck, provided with a buckle so that it may be adjusted closely. When labor is completed and it is definitely known that the young pigs have all had a proper share of their atural food they may be considered comparatively safe. Retained afterbirth is of very rare occurrence and fortunately so; if, however, it is not got rid of within a few hours it is better to consult a veterinary surgeon than for the inexperienced farmer to attempt a forcible removal.

In from two to four hours after confinement the sow should have a pail of water with the chill taken of and a handful or two of bran may be stirred in. During the next twenty-four hours a thin bran slop is all that should be allowed. While for a week the diet should be restricted, the amount of solid food such as bran, shorts and oatmeal may be daily increased, until at the end of eight or ten days she is again upon full rations. Peas, beans and corn should be rigidly excluded during this time; even wheat should be used but sparingly in the mixture of meal and bran used. Every well regulated hog pen is supplied with a large boiling vat or kettle. A small quantity of boiled roots may be advantageously used daily for variety as well as for the cooling laxative effects they induce.

A good deal of misapprehension must exist as to what a full ration means, but if we consider the drain upon a sow's system consequent upon the maintenance of eight to fourteen young pigs, in addition to what is required by the mother for her own subsistence, we will not wonder if an enormous supply of food is consumed. At birth a litter of ten pigs should weigh 23 to 25 pounds, at the end of the first week 52 to 55 pounds, at the end of the second week 85 to 90 pounds, and at the end of the fourth week 150 pounds. This is a low estimate of the growth of young pigs, but even if it is, a drain of 30 pounds per week from the dam can not be made without doing great injustice to her, especially, if she is foraging in a grass field and drinking from a mud hole, or even if she is supplied with a single pail of thin slop three times a day with a quart of peas grudingly bestowed in addition.

On the other hand test her capacity for assimilating food and then feed the maximum amount necessary. There is no danger of rating a healthy sow's appetite. If we furnish liberal supplies of varied food stuffs the young pigs will derive the benefit, a benefit that will induce thriftiness long after they have ceased to be dependent upon the mother. What shall we feed the sow to produce the best results? The list of food stuffs at every farmer's command is large and varied. Chopped oats and barley, bran, shorts, wheat, peas, beans and corn; turnips, carrots, sugar-beets, mangolds, potatoes and apples may be boiled or pulped. Chopped oats and barley may be fed in the slop or mixed with the boiled or pulped roots, or the wheat, peas, beans and corn may be boiled with the roots. However, it is better to feed sparingly of these grains, especially during the first month of lactation, and all through this period they give the best results when boiled. To summarize a method of feeding sows during lactation:

1. Thin bran slop for four days after farrowing.
2. Bran and oatmeal slop from fourth to tenth day.
3. Boiled roots as an occasional food during this time.
4. Oats and barley meal, bran and shorts as staple foods during the remainder of lactation.
5. Peas, beans, corn and wheat to be boiled in small but increasing quantities with the roots.
6. Feed the sow to the utmost capacity of her assimilative powers.
7. Keep the trough and pen clean.
8. Have the house well lighted, airy and warm.

I would advise no special combination of the above foods, but each farmer must use his discretion in selecting a constant variety that may not pall upon the sow's appetite.

The young pigs should be taught to eat at the very earliest date possible. To facilitate this they should have access to a small pen apart from the sow in which warm sweet milk is placed in a shallow *clean* trough. At three weeks of age, if we persist in supplying them thus, we will usually find them beginning to drink. For two or three weeks milk should be thus supplied, and then oatmeal may be added in increasing quantities; if milk is not attainable, oatmeal gruel may take its place, and will very soon be found to be much appreciated by them. Castration of the males should be performed at about five weeks of age, and will scarcely be noticed to affect their growth; if suppuration takes place in any case wash with one quart of warm water to which a couple of teaspoonfuls of carbolic acid have been added. If the sow has a very large litter, and in any case, I think, it is preferable in six or seven weeks to take away two or three of the largest pigs, then every four or six days take away one or more, at the same time lessening the food supply in proportion. In this way the litter is equalized to some extent, and the flow of milk gradually decreases, so that there is less trouble with the sow when weaning time finally comes. When all of the litter are taken from the sow she may have some laxative as magnesia or sodium salts administered in the food, and if turned out upon bare pasture, will in the large majority of cases give no further trouble.

THE BREEDING SOW AND HOW TO TREAT HER

By J. Y. Ormsby, Danville, Que.

Of all the domestic animals that minister to our wants, perhaps there is none that receive less care than the pig, yet I venture to assert that there are no animals on the farm that will give better returns for a little care than our porcine friends. This is especially true of the breeding sow. There is no animal that gives its owner such a liberal increase, and yet on how many farms do we see her either turned loose in the barn yard among a lot of cattle, there to do battle among probably ten or a dozen other pigs for her daily bread, or else allowed to lie in some damp, dirty hole, by courtesy designated as a pig-pen, and there fed on decayed vegetables and other refuse, just as though to nourish from eight to ten or twelve little ones, and at the same time keep up her strength until the time of farrowing was no tax at all on the animal's constitution.

How often are we told that that blamed sow has only had eight pigs, and four of them came dead and she has lain on another; with the remark added that the speaker cannot make any money out of pigs. On enquiry we find that the sow in question has never from her earliest days received any attention or kindness, and has been expected to eat all kinds of filthy refuse, and turn it into good healthy blood with which to nourish her young ones. Let me say here it is a very great mistake to suppose that a pig does not appreciate kindness. In my experience I have found that a pig knows and recognizes its friends just as readily as any other dumb animal, and there is no animal that will pay back a little kind treatment with better interest than a brood sow.

I find that the better our sows know us and the more used they are to being handled, so much the less is our loss in young pigs. It has always been my custom to handle my pigs as much as possible, and I find it pays. I have now for some years bred from fifteen to thirty sows every year, and my mode of procedure in a few words, is as follows :

In the first place in selecting the sows to be kept as breeders, after satisfying ourselves that they possess the characteristic points of the breed, pay particular attention to these two points : that they shall have not less than twelve teats, and that while possessing a short head and nicely dished face they are not too short in the nose, as I find that sows with very short noses are invariably bad milkers. We give our young sows as much exercise as possible, and breed them as a rule at eight months old, although if very well developed, we sometimes breed them a month earlier. On the other hand, if a bit backward, we leave them until ten or even twelve months old. In breeding a young sow, if the boar is too heavy, I find it a good plan, if one has not a special pen made for the purpose, to take an ordinary cotton grain bag and doubling it lengthwise place it under the sow's belly and chest so that she can be held up by a man on each side. After a sow has been bred we always place her in a pen by herself for a day or so. If in summer, we keep her principally out of doors, if possible on a clover pasture, if not, in yards where we feed plenty of green food, such as clover, green corn, garden refuse, etc., as well as a small proportion of slop made from bran, shorts or coarse flour and ground oats. In the winter we keep her in a comfortable well bedded shed with doors to be closed in stormy weather, and an earth floor. We feed very largely on roots, steamed, principally turnips, giving twice a week a small feed of whole dry grain, such as peas or corn. This treatment we continue until they are within a couple of weeks of farrowing, when we place each sow in a nice, comfortable, warm pen by herself, round which has been previously placed a two by four scantling about eight inches from the ground and the same from the side of the pen. We now begin to feed bran and shorts principally ; no roots, as if fed roots up to farrowing the pigs come weak. We handle the sows as much as possible, so that if they have any trouble when farrowing, they may be thoroughly used to being handled. I may say that we nearly always find our large Yorkshire sows very docile and quiet.

When the period of gestation is up we watch the sows closely, and as soon as find milk starting in their teats we clean the pen thoroughly and give them a small portion of cut straw on which to pig, and I may here mention, that while it is generally supposed that a sow will farrow almost on the exact day she is due, I do not find it so. I find the time varies much with different sows, some running as much as ten days over the expected time.

When the sow is farrowing we take the little pigs as soon as dropped, rub them dry and place them in a box or basket filled with clean straw and covered with an old blanket. Let them stay there until all have come and the afterbirth has come away, when we place them on the sow to suck and then leave them with her. For the first few days after farrowing we do not feed the sow very heavily, as I find considerable danger of mammitis, but as soon as the little fellows are a few days old and taking plenty of milk, we give the mother all we find she will eat.

THE WINTER CARE OF THE SOW.

By W. C. Huff, Mountain View, Ontario.

The swine industry to-day is one of the most important branches of the farm, and should receive more careful attention. Especially should this care be given to the brood sow, which is too often neglected. In many instances the fattening pigs get all the care and the sow has to rough it.

In order to begin the pig industry, the most essential thing is the brood sow. Every farmer can keep a sow, for she is within the reach of all. If you do not feel able to buy a good sow for breeding, you can get a pig in the spring by paying a little over commercial value, and then rear her for your purpose at a nominal cost. To have a good breeder, it is not necessary that she be pure-bred, but by all means secure the services of a pure-bred boar. Don't be afraid of a little extra trouble and expense, as fifty cents above ordinary scrub fee, or a day to make the trip, will be amply repaid when you market your surplus, either as little pigs or fatted ones. The intelligent breeder will see the decided influence of the pure sire. Just give it a trial.

The sow during the winter months can be utilized as a scavenger (a term commonly applied to the pig), assimulating a large quantity of coarse food, which is generally plentiful around the farm, such as cull apples, small potatoes, roots, kitchen waste, etc. These would oftentimes be lost. Some would, and many do, throw to the sow enough of the above-named food, to keep her, with very little grain, in comparatively good condition, but the result is she is thin and tough looking. Perhaps her condition is due to having raised a fall litter. Many will say, "Oh, she is in good enough condition for breeding." This is too often a great mistake. Now a far better plan than to give these coarse foods as they are, is to cook them, seasoning with salt, as though for yourself. The cooking not only makes the food more digestible, but gives it a better relish and will pay for the trouble.

Feed so as to have a constant growth, but do not allow the sow to lay on excessive flesh. Give her a full feed of soft food during gestation, so that she will be in good condition at farrowing time. I would recommend warm food and drink for her at this season of the year. Where water is principally used for drink, take one pail of warm water, it will make four luke warm. I have practiced it at different times with profitable results and intend doing the same this coming winter. Do not feed frozen food to your pigs.

Corn, bran and roots constitute a good ration for the sow. Be carful of corn and peas, as they are very heating. Peas are nitrogenous, so I would take them in preference to hard corn. Heat is absolutely necessary, and either of the first mentioned will supply it. The bran counteracts the corn and keeps the system healty ; the roots will answer as green food. I fed last winter, soft sweet corn, ground buckwheat, bran and mangolds raw. The sows formed flesh rapidly, and were not at all feverish. They gave the most satisfactory returns for food.

Allow plenty of freedom, like running in the yard in day time if there is no risk of being injured by cattle ; give also a warm, comfortable compartment to sleep in. Don't allow the sow, or other pigs to lie in the stacks or manure heap when they are heating—and usually they are, or the swine would not visit them. This sleeping place is very injurious, as they get steamed, which opens the pores in their skin and when they come out the cold air penetrates them and nearly chills or freezes their bodies, thus they contract cold. Doubtless this will end in something serious, as rheumatism, etc. Animals thus treated will take twice the ordinary amount of food to sustain them.

Clean pens tend to keep the pigs in health. Air the sow's bedding frequently, if not soiled, which otherwise might germinate some disease. Don't allow the sow to get costive, as it is detrimental to her health. A good laxative is oil-cake, which is superior to bran, and is a valuable assistant in fattening.

To manage the sow for profit, you must feed judiciously on cheap food, and not be afraid of taking a few extra steps for her comfort.

THE PROPER CARE AND FOOD OF THE SOW AND PIGS FROM THE BIRTH OF PIGS UNTIL WEANING TIME.

By W. C. Huff, Mountain View, Ontario.

Notwithstanding all that can be said, many breeders neglect their stock, and thus receive a very small margin, get discouraged and go out of the business, saying: "There is no money in pigs." This gives the shrewd, enterprising and judicious pork producer, working on a systematic scale, more opportunity to advance his profitable business.

Be careful about feeding a sow after farrowing; if you don't you will suffer a loss. You will make her sick and run the risk of killing her, besides losing the litter. I knew of three cases of this kind last summer.

Never feed inside of twelve hours of the time of farrowing, then give warm slop, made of one gallon of milk or water (do not use whey), one quart of bran and one half pint of oil cake or two tablespoonsfuls of linseed (raw). Next time increase a little with shorts or oat chop. Use no laxative. After the third day she may be given as much three times daily as she will take. By this time she has regained sufficient strength to stand feed and give in return a free flow of nourishment to the hungry little porkers.

At first do not feed on sour food, as whey, etc. If you have been feeding whey previously, recommence gradually. For the first few days I think it better not to feed whey at all unless heated so as to keep it sweet. Feeding sour food, or any sudden change in food is sure to start scours. This will retard growth in the young pigs and injure the sow. If such should occur give one tablespoonful of sulphur in the food.

If you have neglected to fix a bar for the litttle ones to escape behind and prevent overlaying, get at it immediately for it will be of use. When one does his very best and a loss occurs, his conscience is clear.

In cold weather make the pen warm and cosy for the new comers, should you have to supply the warmth by artificial heat. Don't let the sow shiver from cold, cover her with a blanket and watch her closely to see that she does not lie on any of her family. After the fourth day the little ones will usually take care of themselves. A young sow is less apt to lie on her pigs than an old one.

Diarrhœa, indigestion and black tooth are generally caused by the poor quality of the sow's milk, it not containing enough nutrition to supply the call made by the off spring. In this case change the food to a ration of one part peas, two of oats, both ground, two of bran and cooked roots mixed. Another ration is one part barley, two of bran and a little oil cake and roots, cooked, or if in summer give grass instead of roots. I generally use one part each of peas, barley and oats ground together, and peas and potatoes boiled together with bran added, feeding alternately. This gives the very best results. The sow will yield the largest flow of rich milk when fed on food rich in nitrogenous ingredients. Give the sow a little early cured clover hay in winter.

Never allow the manure to accumulate in the compartment. Clean every other day, or even oftener in a small place. Sprinkle a handful of ashes and lime on the floor. This will remove foul odour and preserve the health of the pigs. Bed early, and use plenty after the first week. Never use dusty or dirty bedding for it injures pigs and gives them "sniffles."

Do not let the little pigs fight over teats, when there is not one for each. The best plan is to take the odd away and rear by hand. Continued fighting will start a disease in the bones of the face. This is incurable, so the best way is to despatch one at once.

When the pigs are two weeks old place some sweet milk and shorts in a little trough, where they can go at pleasure, but not within reach of the sow. I have had them eat at this age, but generally it is a week later. Commonly speaking, the little pigs want something in addition to what they get from the dam, in order to produce rapid growth.

If you are breeding pure-breds for sale, my plan is to castrate those not suitable for breeding, at three weeks old. At this age they do not get such a shock as when left later, and besides the nourishment from the dam materially assists in the healing process.

Wean all except a few choice ones, when four or five weeks old, and the remainder about three weeks later. They will then have the sow's full nourishment. Continue feed-

ing them in a little trough separate from the sow. Have your little porkers in prime condition when put on the market. If you are not situated so as to feed, or care to feed them, you can make a nice profit out of the surplus by selling to those who buy for factories and for their own use.

Put in a supply of clay for winter use. Place a box containing clay, ashes, salt, charcoal, spanish brown and leached ashes, which is a substitute for bone meal, where the sow can have easy access at all times.

One sure thing is that the better care and better feed you give the sow the greater your profit will be. If your experience is limited you must learn to judge for yourself and give untiring, careful attention to make your business successful.

THE PROPER CARE AND TREATMENT OF THE SOW AND PIGS FROM BIRTH OF PIGS UNTIL WEANING TIME.

By C. W. Neville, Newburgh, Ont.

There are various modes of treatment used by different farmers and herdsmen. Many are very indifferent, some are careless, others are brutal and cruel in their treatment, giving the sow kicks and curses whenever she showed any signs of uneasiness or anger at their approach, while some go on the principle that swine should "root hog or die," but to the individual who wishes to succeed in this very important and lucrative industry another method will be adopted, which will be characterized by kindness, liberal treatment and careful, judicious feeding.

In dealing with this subject we will suppose that the breeder has provided the sow with a comfortable home in which to produce and raise her family, free from the approach of other swine or stock of any kind. The pen should contain short straw or chaff, or better still some autumn leaves for litter. The bedding should be dry so that sow and pigs will be clean and healthy. Long straw should never be used at this time, as the pigs become tangled in it and are laid upon and smothered by the dam. If the pigs come in summer an open shed with a ground floor is preferable to a board floor, as the sow is not so apt to kill the pigs if she steps on them. Another advantage in favor of the shed is that after the pigs are a week old they will run about and exercise themselves. The little ones will very soon learn to eat in this way, which in itself is a great advantage to them. If the sow is to farrow in winter she should be provided with a place free from frost—in fact, she must have a warm place if the best results are to be obtained.

When the sow is farrowing the breeder should be with her to take care of the young ones as they arrive. A basket or box should be provided in which to put them until they have all come, then they may be put with the dam for their first meal. As soon as they cease sucking put them back in the basket, there to remain for half an hour. After the time is up give them more dinner, then return to the basket and continue this treatment for five or six hours. Then allow the interval between meals to lengthen for the next six or twelve hours, after that they may be left with the dam in the day time, but should be separated again from her at night. After the second night they may be left with her if she is kind and careful.

The pen should have a board about twelve inches wide, nailed or otherwise securely fastened on all sides so as to stand out as a fender about eight inches from the floor. This will serve as a protection to the pigs when the mother lies down. It will be a refuge which will save the life of many a little "rooter."

To succeed in the above treatment it is of prime importance that the breeder be well acquainted and on the most friendly terms with the sow. She must have been so well treated as to warrant implicit confidence in his presence. This only can be done by handling her in such a way as to leave the impression that you are her friend. It will

appear to one unaccustomed to this method that there is too much work involved, but if the pigs are all saved the owner has made more money in a few hours than he could make in any other honest way.

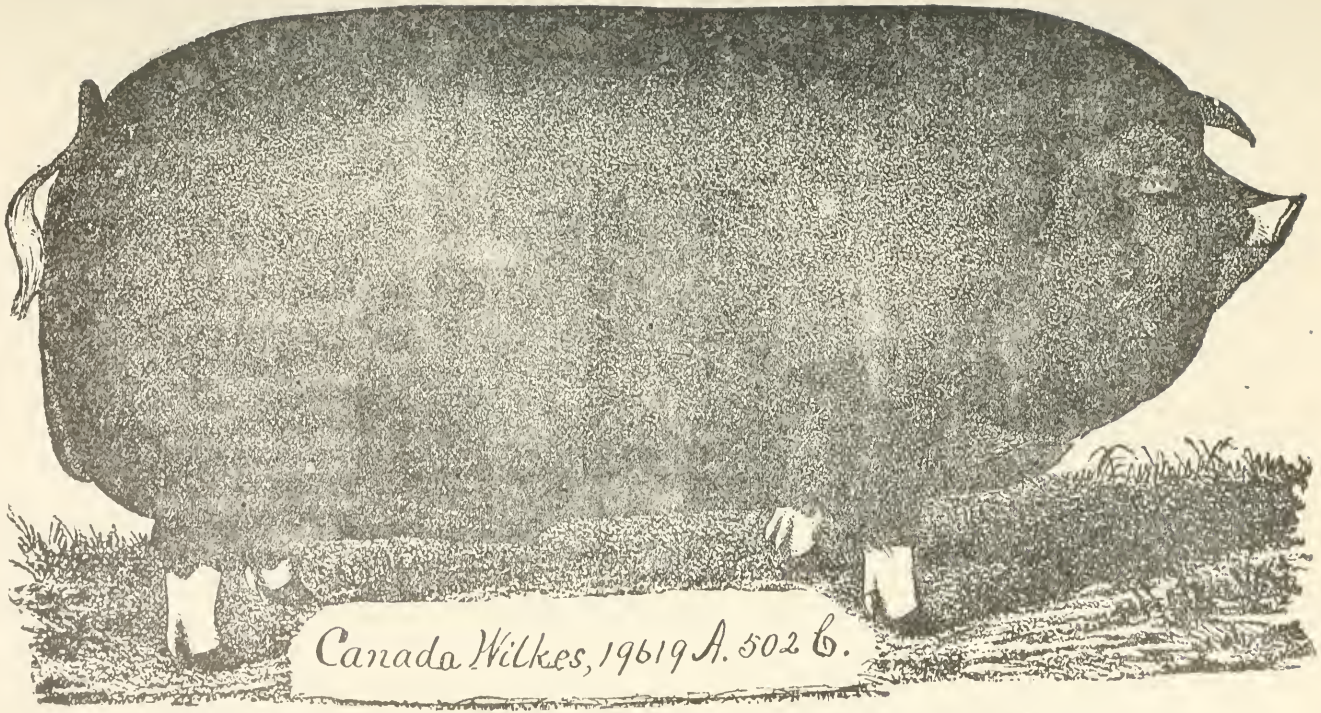
We will turn our attention briefly to the sow. She should be kept as quiet as possible for the first six hours after farrowing. She should then be fed sparingly some milk and shorts or middlings. If milk cannot be obtained give warm water. Avoid as far as possible any food that would tend to increase her fever. Many sows are lost by injudicious feeding just before or after farrowing. Let me emphasize this point, feed only such food as will have a soothing and cooling effect. She should be fed more liberally six hours later, after which she may be fed all she will eat. Her food should consist of bran, shorts and pea meal, mixed so as to give three parts bran, two parts shorts and one part pea meal.

It would be advisable to increase the heavier parts of the ration after the pigs are two weeks old. Sometimes a sow becomes surfeited by being fed one kind of food. She might be given a feed of mangolds twice a week. She would relish some boiled potatoes mixed with barley meal twice or three times a week. When the pigs are two weeks old they should be fed in a shallow trough placed so that the mother cannot take it from them. Give milk and shorts. They should be fed three or four times a day after they learn to eat well. This will materially increase their growth and keep the litter free from "runts" and also be a great relief to the sow, as they will not require to pull at her so much to appease their hunger.

Winter breeding of pigs in this cold country has been hazardous on account of the great mortality occasioned by a disease incorrectly called "Black Tooth" which attacks them when two or three weeks old, always choosing for its victims the best in the litter.

This disease has baffled some of our best veterinary surgeons. Some of them say it is inflammation of the throat caused by eating frozen food, others that it is "Black Tooth." "When doctors disagree who shall decide?" It is enough for us to know that when once a pig is attacked by this malady its usefulness is gone and it will never be a paying or thrifty investment. At all events this has been my experience.

There is a way to insure the pigs against this enemy and we all know "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure," therefore I would say to all who intend to raise winter pigs, see to it that you have a supply of earth placed in your root house or cellar for use when the pigs are about two weeks old and before there is any sign of disease. This should be warmed and given to the pigs once a day or at least three or four times a week until they are weaned. An old cast off server or dripping pan can be used for heating it. It will require two or three quarts of earth each day for each litter. This is not an infallible cure, but it prevents the appearance of the disease. Take this for what it is worth. Two of us have tested it several times with marked success. If the pigs are to be used for food the males should be castrated when on the dam at about four weeks old. It does not then check their growth or injure them in any way—in fact, after three or four days they seem to thrive better. When the pigs are seven or eight weeks old they should be weaned, the sow should be taken from them and placed where they cannot hear her. The pigs should be left in the old pen so as to prevent unnecessary fretting. The sow should be turned out the first time in the morning and returned again in the evening. As soon as the pigs have sucked she should be taken away again. Allow them together again the next day at noon and if thought advisable, two days later they may be put together again for the last time. The pigs having been before trained to eat will readily forget their mother and take to their food with a relish. They should have all the milk and shorts they will eat up clean six or eight times a day for the first two weeks, then gradually the number of meals may be reduced to four a day.



A POLAND CHINA, THE PROPERTY OF CAPTAIN A. W. YOUNG, TUPPERVILLE, ONT.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BROOD SOW AND YOUNG FROM BIRTH UNTIL WEANING.

By W. L. Carlyle, Chesterville, Ont.

The period at which any animal brings forth its young is a most critical one, and the danger is much greater if the animal is young and has not received intelligent and humane treatment previous to this period.

The system of a female at the time of parturition undergoes marked physical changes. The nervous and arterial systems especially are subject to great strain. We find very clear evidence of this in the increased temperature, excitability and other symptoms of fever. The arterial system, which has heretofore been supplying large quantities of blood to the fœtal membranes for the nourishment and support of their contents, is relieved all at once from its work in that direction, while there is an increased amount of work demanded from this system in a new direction to supply large quantities of blood to that incomprehensible piece of animal mechanism which converts portions of the blood into milk. These changes with others in connection with the "labor pains" and the violent straining to which nearly every portion of the body is subject to must give the nervous system of the animal a most decided shock, which explains in a great measure the inability of some sows at the time of confinement. Consequently we must use our best judgment and skill in so feeding and managing a sow previous to farrowing in order that she may be in a state of fine constitutional vigor and in a thrifty condition without being overladen with fat, as a fat condition is always detrimental to vital functions. Especial care should be taken to have the bowels moving freely at the time of parturition, as constipation at this time is a fertile cause, in a young sow especially, of manifesting a desire to devour her young. This should be carefully guarded against, as when once a sow devours any of her young it will be difficult to prevent a recurrence of the act at future seasons of parturition.

For some time previous to farrowing the food of the sow should be largely free from substances of a carbonaceous character, such as corn, barley, etc. In summer time house slop and a good pasture with a little meal of almost any kind is sufficient. In winter the meal ration should consist largely of wheat middlings, ground oats and bran, with perhaps a little peas, corn or barley added in very cold weather. House slops, roots and fresh green clover hay are relished and are very suitable at this season, and plenty of fresh, clean water should be provided at all seasons.

The period of gestation in the sow is generally 113 days; rarely does this period extend beyond 116 days As nature always chooses quiet and seclusion in bringing forth young the time of service should be noted, and as the date of parturition draws near she should be separated from her companions and given a warm, comfortable pen by herself where she will have quiet; and care should be taken, especially in winter, to have the pen well ventilated and free from draughts. If part of the floor of the pen is composed of earth it is to be preferred. It should also be provided with a fender made of scantling or 2x6-inch plank, five or six inches from the floor. This will be found of service in protecting the young pigs and preventing the sow from crushing them.

Comfortable bedding of short, clean straw should be given the sow and she should be allowed to make her own bed. She should also be accustomed to your presence with her in the pen, where by kind treatment and gently stroking her on the abdomen she can soon be induced to lie down at will, which will be of great importance should you be required in the pen at the time of parturition, when instead of exciting or worrying her your presence will doubtless have the effect of quieting her. Kind and gentle treatment with more than a grain of common sense from the attendant will show that the sow is one of the most intelligent and teachable animals. It may not be necessary to enter the pen at all while the sow is farrowing, but a careful watch should be had over her. The attendant should be within hearing to render any assistance that may be required. Usually all that is required is to rub off the naval string close to the body of the young pig and see that the little animal finds its way to the supply of nourishment provided by the mother. If the weather and pen be cold and the pigs weak it will perhaps be better to place them in

a basket as they come to hand and remove them to a fire for a short time until they brighten up a little, when they should be returned to the mother. If the sow is young a little careful watching will be necessary for a day or two, to see that everything goes well. The bedding should not be disturbed for two or three days unless it becomes wet or foul. At the end of that time it should all be removed and the pen thoroughly cleaned and a fresh bedding of short straw given This should be repeated every two days as a clean, dry bed often saves much sickness and is essential for the vigor and thrift of young pigs.

During the first couple of days after farrowing the sow's food should consist of a weak gruel made of skim milk with a little oatmeal, shorts or bran, fed warm. It will be found best not to disturb the sow by offering her food for some hours after farrowing, as at this stage it is imperative that both the sow and young pigs have rest and quiet. The food of the sow should be gradually increased until at the end of two weeks she should have all she will eat up clean of a sloppy food. Feed consisting largely of skim milk, crushed oats, middlings and bran in the winter time will be better if fed warm. Over feeding or forcing at this period has a tendency to cause scouring in the young pigs and may set up inflammation in the udder of the sow causing it to cake and the milk to curdle.

To correct this scouring of the young pigs, a change of food should be given the sow and limit the supply for a while. There should also be a supply of salt, sulphur and wood ashes mixed and placed in a shallow box in the pen where the sow can get at it at will.

At the end of two weeks in summer the sow and young pigs should have the run of a pasture, and the sow at all times will be the better of a little exercise every day. In winter a supply of roots or other green food fed to the sow will be relished and also be beneficial. When about four weeks old, or when they manifest a desire to eat with the sow, a small pen supplied with a shallow trough with an entrance too small to admit the sow, should be given the young pigs. In the trough should be placed a little sweet skim milk which the pigs will soon learn to take if it is kept fresh and sweet. After a few days a little shorts may be added to the milk with profit and which the young pigs will soon relish. This relieves the strain on the sow somewhat and teaches the young pigs to eat well before weaning time. The sow's food meanwhile should not be diminished, but should be sweet, nourishing and largely of a nitrogeneous character. Cooked or steamed grain foods are preferred to raw or cold ones, in the winter season especially.

The weaning should take place when the pigs are about eight weeks old. The sow can suckle them as well as not up to this time if well fed, and, besides, weaning too soon is a fertile cause of "runts" and "illdoers." It has been the practice in some instances to leave one or two pigs on the sow for a day or two after the others are taken off, but this practice is to be discouraged as they will each have their own teat long before this and they will draw only from their accustomed one. This of course stimulates the sow to elaborate milk in the other portions of the gland, which milk is calculated to do much injury to the udder, and has in some cases resulted in the loss of the sow by inflammation. It is perhaps the best practice to remove all the pigs at once and limit the sow's food for a day or two previous to the weaning period. If this plan is adopted and the young pigs given a little sweet, fresh food five or six times a day they will scarcely miss the sow's milk after the first day and they will thrive right along. This is important, as any period of stagnation in a young animal's growth will be sure to affect the after feeding qualities of the animal injuriously.

All the young boars which will not be required for service, or those not likely to prove first-class, should be castrated when about four weeks old. The young animal will scarcely notice the operation at this age, but if left until after being weaned or later it may interfere seriously with his after growth and development, besides having an injurious effect on the quality of the meat from the animal.

None but the very best boars in the litter should be kept for breeding purposes. It is a great mistake on the part of some breeders to keep a poor animal for sale as breeding stock simply to please some man, as there will always be some who will buy it because it is cheap, but it will always reflect seriously on your reputation as a breeder. Keep none but the best for sale and it will be found the most profitable in the end.

Now, in conclusion, a word about the piggery and general care of our sows.

Everything in connection with the breeding sow's quarters should be clean, sweet and wholesome. If the nature and habits of the hog were studied and its wishes consulted a little it would be found that it is one of the most cleanly animals. Too many of our breeding pens are low, wet, filthy and poorly ventilated, or if well ventilated then they are too cold. The two prime points of importance to be considered in the winter quarters for brood sows and young pigs are ventilation and warmth. When entering forty-nine out of every fifty piggeries in this province in the winter months one either sees abundant evidence of frost and cold inside, or if this be not the case, he is met with volumes of foul smelling straw, which is most injurious to the health of the animals imprisoned there. Plenty of pure fresh air is essential for the continued good health of any animal, as it is largely by this means that the blood is purified and the worn out material carried off from the body. From the very nature of the droppings of the pig we can see the paramount importance of a thorough ventilation in its quarters.

The highest success in all breeding is only easy of attainment by those who are close observers and look well to the health and comfort of the animals.

RAISING PIGS FROM BIRTH TILL SIX MONTHS OLD.

Mr. F. J. Sleightholm, Guelph, read the following paper:

Under existing conditions we think that late winter or early spring, and late summer or early fall, suitable times for sows to farrow.

Late Winter and Early Spring. If the sow has had plenty of exercise and a fair amount of nutritious food she should be in right condition for farrowing. See that suitable quarters are provided. I may be excused for digressing from my immediate subject to say what constitutes suitable quarters. First, a warm pen, free of draughts, and not more than eight feet square rather than larger, since a larger pen means greater danger of the young pigs straying from the dam and getting chilled. A shelf should be placed on that side on which the sow usually lies, this shelf to be eight or ten inches from the floor. If thought advisable the shelf may be continued on three sides of the pen. A shelf or no shelf may mean the difference between profit and loss in the expected litter.

Bedding is not desirable, but if any be given it should be cut short. When the new-comers are all safely to the teat, the sow may be left alone for several hours. Do not induce her to rise until she evidences an inclination to feed or drink. Feed fluids largely at first: gruels made of bran, shorts, finely ground oats or oatmeal, with hot water, are excellent. Feed light foods lightly for a week, gradually increasing to richer albuminous foods. This is necessary from a scientific as well as a practical standpoint, since the first milk of a sow is very rich in fat, while later it contains a greater proportion of albuminoids.

If the sow is a copious milker feed carefully, otherwise permanent derangement of the digestive organs of the young pigs will often result. Especially is this necessary if there are few pigs in the litter. On the other hand, if the sow is a poor milker, boiled feed may be fed to advantage, giving all she can be induced to eat. In our experience we have found the following bill of fare to be quite satisfactory for a sow at this period:

	Shorts.	Bran.	Barley.	Peas.	Wheat.
Second week	1	1	2	1	..
Third "	1	..	2	1	..
Fourth to eighth week	1	..	2	1	1

We have not used oats much for pigs at any age, as we have found a combination of shorts and bran to be better even at customary prices. Give all the water she cares to drink three times a day. Exercise the sow daily. This is very important for both dam and litter.

Some tonic should always be kept before the sow, and perhaps nothing is better than salt, ashes and charcoal, mixed and kept in a separate trough. The two former at least are always at hand. When the little pigs begin to eat it is best to give them milk, with

shorts and bran, in an apartment separate from the dam. Attention to this arrangement will prevent any stagnation in the growth of the young at weaning time. We think it is best to keep the youngsters in good thrift and flesh while suckling, but to avoid much fat, since we find that much fat at this period is not conducive to great weights at a marketable age of five or six months. Wean at seven or eight weeks. To leave two or three of the smallest of the litter with the sow a week longer is a commendable practice.

From this time forward the pigs should continue to grow and feed rapidly till ready for market. If the greatest weights are desired do not confine too closely nor yet allow an unlimited run. They should, however, have access to earth always, since it is the cheapest and best tonic and stomachic known in pig-feeding to-day.

Feed Generously. Withholding is poverty in this connection. Variety is better than any single feed. We have found the following a good mixture: shorts, two parts; barley, three parts; bran, one part by measure. Towards the finish we add a *small* proportion of peas, wheat or wheat screenings. To feed largely of these latter heat-producing foods at this time (July and August) is to increase the cost of the ration without a corresponding increase in the produce. Corn is especially objectionable at this season. The grain is ground and all mixed thoroughly in a large box or trough, then wet with water (milk or sweet whey is better when available) till of such a consistency that it will run readily from a pail. The feed for the whole day may be mixed in the morning, since a moderate souring is not objectionable. Add a single handful of salt a day for every ten pigs. Regularity in feeding is strictly essential. Avoid any approach to surfeiting, and allow one man only to attend to the feeding. Green fodder should be supplied daily. Clover, peas and corn in their respective seasons are as good as any.

Fed as indicated above, we have been enabled to reach live weights of one hundred and seventy to two hundred pounds at five months, and dressed weights of one hundred and thirty to fifty pounds, and corresponding weights at six months. These are not weights of picked individual animals, but the averages of a number of animals sold at one time. As we are now turning off over two hundred pigs annually we think the above, which is the result of much careful experiment and investigation, is fairly reliable. The cost of raising such an animal will vary in different districts. Four and three-quarters or five pounds of the above mixture for spring and summer feeding will produce a pound of pork, and this amount at present Toronto prices has a market value of four cents. This estimate is based on dressed weight. The cost of a pound of pork on foot would approximate three cents. This estimate includes the cost of the keep of the sow for six months, and it is based on a continued series of experiments.

We have thus shown that pork can be profitably raised at a much lower price than is generally believed. We have also practiced a less rigid system of summer feeding with profit.

When weaned, turn out, give access to clover and grass, and feed a modicum of some such additional feed, as barley and peas, with an abundance of water and effective shade. In this way they will feed slower than in the former case, but there may still be reaped a nice profit. One objection to this system in our section is that they are hardly heavy enough for the early markets, and consequently the highest price is not obtained. When taken up and fed on soft feed they will however usually gain rapidly. Of a number fed in this manner we have put pork on the market at a cost of two cents a pound live weight when six months old.

For young sows that are to be kept over for breeding purposes, and for pigs to be kept for home use and slaughtered the following winter, we think this latter a very satisfactory system of feeding. The culls of the different litters, which as a rule do not pay well for high feeding, might perhaps be most profitably handled by some such system.

Late Summer and Early Fall Litters.

Our remarks upon the care of spring litters will also apply here. If, however, it is found desirable the young pigs may run out with the dam.

As the cold weather approaches the feeding must be entirely different from that of the summer. In the first place, the feed should be fed dry, since wet feed loads the

stomach with a cold mass that is decidedly injurious. The colder the weather the richer and more concentrated should be the feed. We have found any of the appended rations very suitable and profitable.

Peas.	Wheat.	Barley.
1	1	2 by measure.
2	1	1 "
1	2	1 "

The grain should always be ground. Where corn can be matured it might very profitably be made a part of the ration at this season to pigs over four months old. With such rations as much gain per day may be made as during summer, at but a slight advance in the cost. Warm, clean, well-ventilated quarters, water given separately from the feed, and a supply of salt and ashes, are essentials in winter feeding.

We have known a gain of a pound a day, dressed weight, to be made at this season by a ration of oats and peas, equal quantities, oats and fall wheat, equal quantities, and even almost as great a gain from a ration of barley alone. In fact the number of varying rations that may be fed to swine at a profit are legion. There are other factors which have much to do with the amount of profit to be derived from an investment in swine, as the breed, manner of breeding, etc., but these are outside the province of this paper.

President Mills: How do you exercise your sows?

Mr. Sleightholm: Simply by turning them out.

President Mills: In the barn-yard?

Mr. Sleightholm: Yes; or where they will.

Mr. Snell: Do you give your animals dry feed in winter time?

Mr. Sleightholm: Yes; but we do not feed barley alone.

Mr. Featherstone: What objections have you to corn? I find that where my young pigs get into the corn-field in the fall of the year they always do the best.

President Mills: Is it due to the exercise or the corn?

Mr. Featherstone: To both.

Mr. Martin: I have had some experience with Berkshires, and it was satisfactory in their case, I think.

THE CARE OF THE PIG FROM BIRTH UNTIL HE IS PLACED ON THE MARKET.

By A. P. Ketchen, Brucefield, Ont.

After farrowing the sow should be fed on some good milk-producing food, so as to give the young pigs as good a start in the world as possible. For this purpose perhaps skim milk mixed with shorts is as good as anything that can be fed. Mangolds are a splendid thing too, as they have a cooling effect on the system, besides stimulating to milk production. As soon as the pigs begin to eat they should have a small trough provided for them, out of reach of the sow. This should be kept well supplied with skim milk and ground oats or shorts. Avoid the feeding of too much barley or peas to very young pigs, as they are too heating in their nature and if fed too liberally will result in stunted specimens. Besides, they seem to be lacking in those elements that go to build up the boney structure, and the first thing you know you will find some of your pigs unable to stand. This weakness first shows itself in the hind legs, and is sometimes called rheumatism or paralysis, but is generally the result of over feeding peas or other heating food. About the 25th of May the pigs should be ringed and turned out to pasture. If it be possible to provide a clover field for them all the better, but if not a good blue grass pasture will do very well. Some kind of shade should be provided for them; if it is possible they should have access to a running stream. The pasture must

be supplemented with an abundant ration of chopped grain, so as to keep the hog growing as fast as possible. Always remember that the younger a pig is the less meal it will take to put on a pound of pork. Besides this we are anxious to get our pigs on the market as early as possible in the fall, as the prices are generally better then they are later on in the winter.

Carefully conducted experiments have proven, time and again, that a mixed ration is the most profitable, no one kind of grass being sufficient in itself to produce the best results. All grain should be chopped for swine. About the middle of August the pigs should be shut in the pen and forced as fast as possible. The proportion of peas in the ration may be increased and the hogs should get all they will eat up clean. If there is any food left in the trough it is better to take it out and feed it to the store pigs, giving the fattening hogs a fresh supply. A little salt should be mixed with the food and it is well to keep a box containing a mixture of sulphur and ashes in the pen—say one part of sulphur to ten of ashes. This seems to be necessary for the health of the pig, and seems to have a beneficial effect in preventing that paralysis or loss of power in the hind legs, so common in highly fed hogs. After three weeks or a month of such feeding the hogs should be ready for the market. I prefer to market alive, as it saves a lot of trouble to the farmer and is more satisfactory to the packer. Under this system of management there should be no difficulty in attaining a weight of from 180 to 200 at six months old. It never pays to feed a pig after he has reached two hundred pounds weight, or at any rate it pays better to place him on the market and give the feed to younger pigs.

Regularity is one of the first principles of swine feeding. The pens should be kept clean too, for although proverbially a filthy brute, the hog is much cleaner in his habits than we give him credit for. He always likes a good dry bed in which to lie down. The trough should have slats nailed across it, say fourteen inches apart, which keeps the pigs from getting in with their feet and soiling the food. It also prevents them rooting it out with their nose. All these little details must be looked after in order to attain success, for although under good management the hog will pay handsomely for all the food that it consumes, it cannot be expected to pay for the feed that is wasted in the pen or out of it.

WHEN AND HOW TO FATTEN PIGS.

By James Sharp, Everton, Ont.

When to fatten pigs is a question that should not be hard to answer at this late day, when early maturity is what the most advanced farmers in every progressive country are aiming to obtain in all classes of meat-producing animals, and more especially in the breeding and feeding of pigs. It does seem strange, that after the fact has been so clearly demonstrated to the contrary in every part of this continent where pigs are fed, that many farmers otherwise up to the times should still hug the delusion that pigs to be profitable should almost reach the age of maturity before being put up to be finished for market.

I can think of nothing so out of date, as this still very common practice. The plea of want of a market, can no longer be put forward as an excuse for not feeding off the hog crop at the most profitable age. The only reason I can see for so many of our farmers still running in the time-worn groove is, that like an old heirloom, handed down from father to son, the practice must be cherished, as something very precious, when a little judicious experimenting, would very soon explode the now obsolete theory.

It is not now a matter of conjecture at what age pigs should be finished for market, as that has time and again been shown to be before they reach the age of eight months. Is it not a fact that should be patent to all, that in the first few months of their life they will put on flesh much more rapidly for the food consumed

than they will at any time afterwards. When this is the case—and I do not think anyone will seriously question the assertion—why should not every one who is in the business make an effort to finish his pigs at the most profitable age? It will only take one fair trial to convince anyone open to conviction that early maturity, if that object has been achieved by an economical and proper system of feeding, is away ahead of the old style.

I look upon it as of very little account now, at what season of the year the pigs are farrowed if one has a warm pen. They are unlike other stock, which can be sent to market only at certain seasons with profit. The markets are open at all times to a far greater number of pigs than are produced in Canada at the present time, if they are only of the right weight and quality, which can easily be obtained —if the breeding is right—before the age I have already mentioned.

As everyone knows who has tried feeding throughout the whole year, there are seasons when pigs can be matured at a much less cost for food than at other times, and that season, I emphatically consider, is the summer. Yet with summer feeding a warm pen will be required in which the young pigs will be nursed. Even if one should go largely into summer feeding, winter feeding need not be by any means neglected, as both can be made profitable if attended to in a practical business manner.

In summer feeding we have not the cold to contend with, which is a very serious matter in winter if a warm pen is not provided; so serious, in fact, that I do not think pig feeding can be made profitable at that season without such quarters. None of the domestic animals feel the cold so keenly as the pig. Winter feeding cannot pay unless pork is very high in price. To make feed take the place of a warm pen in keeping up the natural heat of the body, in addition to the quantity needed to fatten and mature the hog, is expensive.

Among the factors favoring summer feeding, and which I think should add to its growing popularity with our feeders, are cheapness of the ration on which pigs may be fed, much less work being required in feeding than in winter, and the fact that the housing need not be of such an extensive character, though the pigs must be farrowed in a warm place. The pigs ought to be ready for market before the age heretofore mentioned. One may hold for a short time if the prices are low and likely to get up; but otherwise swine should be sold directly they are in prime condition, for after that desideratum is gained they will put on flesh more slowly, and require a greater percentage of food to do so.

The truism that an animal to do well under certain conditions must be kept in good health will apply to the hog with as much force as to any of the other kinds of stock kept on the farm. Where can we find the conditions more in harmony with the laws of nature than in summer feeding; nature never shuts up her offspring in close stuffy buildings.

Though the clover fields hold out to the feeder great inducements, still, to get the best results one must supplement with food of a more concentrated order. That food may be a mixture of all or any of the grains now grown on Canadian farms. The best results will almost always follow the practice of feeding a mixed ration, as against that of a single grain only, for one variety of grain may lack in nutriment what the other can supply. We should endeavor to provide the right quality of food so that pigs may do their best from start to finish.

Many think that too much work is already the portion of the farmer in the busy season of the summer, and such persons do not like the idea of adding more to the already heavy burden. The fact is summer feeding adds but very little work. It has been a common practice to feed to the pigs the milk and swill from the kitchen, and why not add a little meal at the same time? The pen can, in most cases, be used for the purpose of feeding, even though the clover field may be some distance away. With good grass and clover, and what other scraps they will pick up around the farm, it is surprising the small quantity of meal that will keep pigs moving at the desired pace.

When the clover is getting done, a few peas in the straw pitched over the fence, while yet quite green, will be eaten greedily, pods and all; or one may sow a little

patch handy to the pen, where they can be put on; or a small corner may be fenced off the pea field sufficient to carry them until the grain fields are cleared, when they should be turned in to pick them over. In this way they can be made to gain rapidly in flesh, especially if still getting a feed morning and night. I might here mention, that all grain fed to pigs, and more especially that fed while they are on clover, should be ground. If one has not the grain to do summer feeding, shorts, screenings and other mill stuffs will answer very well if they can be bought at a reasonable price.

For a number of years we have been in the habit of feeding off a few hogs every summer and fall. A short sketch of how they were managed may not be out of place in this paper; coming as it does, from one, that can lay claim to no more than that of being a general farmer, feeding and looking after his pigs and other stock in a way (in his opinion) best calculated to give a profitable return for the feed and time bestowed.

I will simply write of a litter we fed this summer and autumn (1893), and give the results They were pure bred Berkshires, farrowed the third week in March, were weaned at the age of six weeks, and had been taught to eat well before this. After weaning they had a nice, clean, warm pen with all the feed they could eat up clean, which consisted of boiled turnips mixed while still hot, with a quantity of meal. The meal was made up of oats, wheat and peas, about equal proportions by measure of each kind. They did exceedingly well on this until spring was well advanced. Being engaged in feeding another lot for May shipment, upon a ration of mixed ground grain which was steeped for some time before being fed, there was quite a lot left in the mixing trough when we got the order suddenly to ship, and the rest of the feed was fed to the youngsters, with the result that they all got off their feed and two died out of a litter of ten. At that time a very warm spell of weather had set in and the feed had become very sour, but owing to the busy season and the press of work, the fact was overlooked. I at once changed to fresh, sweet feed, at the same time giving them plenty of ashes. With the exception of the two, they all responded to the treatment in a very short time. They were afterwards put on clover and the boiled feed was stopped, but they still were fed twice a day with a little of the grain mixture before stated, with a quantity of shorts added when some of the grain began to get low.

This plan was continued all summer, and beside the grain they received what milk there was—which was not a great deal—and the swill from the kitchen, all fed while sweet. After the peas began to pod, they got a bundle now and again until after they were harvested, when they had the run of the field. When the field was picked clean the food fed in the pen was increased until they got all they could eat. For the last month the feed was a mixture of two parts peas to each one of oats and goose wheat, chopped and steeped some time before being fed. They were delivered in Guelph on the 20th October, 1893, to the Messrs. Barber, and the weight of the eight alive was 1985 lbs. or an average of 248 lbs. each. They could get pure water, salt and ashes when they chose. Never up to the last were they confined to the pen, though for the last month they did not travel far.

I do not for a moment claim that there was anything unusual in the manner of feeding or the weights attained; many have had the same measure of success and everyone could have. It is for the benefit of those who have never tried it, that I have ventured to give my manner of summer feeding. I have not stated the quantities of grain fed, as I did not keep an accurate account of what they got, but I am satisfied, that they paid well for everything they got, as well as for the time and trouble of feeding. The price at the time they were sold was about $6.00 per cwt., live weight, but they would have paid at a much less figure.

Some may think it would have been better for me to say nothing of the loss in spring from feeding sour feed. I think otherwise. Success is something bought in that way. Such experience will be remembered a great deal longer than a dozen lectures, no matter how sound they may have been or how eloquently delivered. Though in this paper I have taken up summer feeding, considering it more profitable than if done in the winter season; still it is not with the intention of disapproving of winter feeding or trying to discourage those who are engaged in it but to point out as clearly as I possibly can to those who have never tried the summer feeding

of pigs, how they can be made to pay handsomely, for the feed and attention that may be given to them through the summer season.

Success in swine feeding, like many other things, has no room for slip shod work of any kind. Yet it is in this business that we see more than an average amount of shiftless and careless work being done. We all know there is great need for improvement in this important branch of stock feeding; anything that will help to raise it to a higher plane, should receive every encouragement.

I need hardly mention the necessity of kindness and regularity in feeding, and also the desirability of giving swine all they can eat up clean at each meal and no more. Feed from the day they are able to eat until they are ready to ship. Feed off at all seasons; don't wait for any particular one. Feed well at all times, and make the ration stronger towards the end. Feed so that when you go to see them a little while after they have eaten, they will sit and look at you with eyes half closed, and giving, now and again, the satisfied grunt so peculiar to the well fed hog, and your pleasure will be sure and your profit reasonably good.

WHEN AND HOW TO MARKET HOGS.

By Wm. Davies, Toronto, Ont.

I have been asked by the Executive of the Swine Breeders' Association to write an article on the above subject, and I shall take the liberty of adding to it, so that the essay, or whatever it may be called, will resolve itself into the usual formula, "How, when, where?"

To the first question, "How to sell hogs," I understandingly say *alive*. Why should they be treated differently from other farm animals? Farmers do not kill their cattle, sheep or lambs, before selling. The export packers must have them alive, for they cannot manufacture bacon suitable for the English market from hogs not slaughtered on their own premises, where they are dressed and are prepared in an entirely different way to the farm style.

Another advantage in selling alive is that the farmer is independent of weather. They can be delivered rain or shine, hot or cold. Except in winter, of course, they *must be sold on foot*, and even if killed in *cold weather*, the temperature may suddenly change, and the carcasses be in very bad shape by the time they reach the market. A further advantage in selling them alive, is that the seller knows what he is going to get for them before they leave the farm; whereas if dressed and taken to market the price may have declined one half cent or more per lb. And a further advantage is the fact that when selling alive a whole load is weighed at once, or if driven on foot ten or twelve, or even twenty, may be weighed at a time on the public weigh scale and no deduction made, whereas when sold dressed they are weighed one at a time and 2 lb. per hog deducted. I am well aware that jobbers at the villages and towns on the railroads will, and do, tell the farmers that they lose heavily by selling them alive, and I am equally well aware that many of these parties are quite ready to pay a high price per lb. if they can only get the chance to pass them over their own scale one at a time. And I further state that *as a rule* hogs bring a higher price alive than dressed, and those progressive farmers who have adopted this mode of marketing are well satisfied and could not be induced to go back to the ancient practice.

When to market hogs? To this question I would reply every day in the year, except high days and holidays; by that I do not, of course, mean that every farmer should sell every day, but that through the Dominion there should be always some fit for market. The writer believes that the summer, and especially July and early August, is the time when they will bring the highest price; after that a gradual decline may be expected. Of course, this is not an infallible rule, but it is sufficiently so to be a safe one to be guided by. Another reason is that hogs will lay on flesh much faster at that season of the year than in cold weather. The "When" may be also considered

from the hog's point of view. He cannot make his exit at a better time than when it may be said of him, "Nothing in his life became him like the leaving of it." That period in a pig's life is when he ceases to appropriate food to the best advantage. The most careful feeding experiments at the Government Farms in Canada and the United States show that the most profitable time for feeding ceases when hogs attain 180 to 200 lb. live weight, at which weight they will bring the highest price per lb., and make most money for feeders and pork-packers. Of course, this is contrary to the general opinion. Good old fashion farmers believe that an animal gives the best return for food when fat. Our advice to farmers is to breed more pigs. There will, of course, be ups and downs in the market, but those who keep steadily at it will find it profitable. I would strongly urge farmers not to sell their hogs for forward delivery. The drover who goes around in March trying to buy for delivery in April can only have one object, namely to get them for less than the market price when delivered. Of course, he may slip up in his calculations, as many of them did a year or two ago: What is the consequence? He asks the farmer to hold them beyond the time agreed on and the latter cannot help himself, and may have to keep them at great inconvenience and even loss, and if the market does advance so that the drover can make a profit the farmer has the satisfaction of seeing the extra price going into another man's pocket. Farmers may be sure that when buyers are out wanting to contract hogs for delivery weeks ahead it is not philanthropy that prompts them. Then these hogs that have been kept in this way when they reach market are too fat and serve to bring Canadian bacon into disrepute. I close this head of my subject by giving an extract from a letter by the celebrated English Yorkshire breeder, Sanders Spencer. He gives in full a letter from the largest bacon curers in England, Chas. & Thos. Harris Co., Ltd., "We would impress on feeders the desirability of breeding or buying only such stores as are of good frame and growth, and refusing to feed for bacon purposes, all short, thick pigs, which must prove as unsatisfactory to them as us. They will, undoubtedly, best serve their own interests by studying the public taste, thus creating an increased demand and consequent higher standard of prices for their pigs." This firm discriminate against fat hogs to the extent of one-half cent per lb. on their dressed weight.

Lastly, *where* to market. In these days of sharp competition and depressed agriculture, the farmer needs every cent that can be obtained; hence where practicable farmers will do well to sell direct to the export packers. Many farmers are now driving them thirty miles to the various packing houses. Where the above is not practicable, there are buyers of sheep, cattle and hogs going around all the time and the farmer who reads the newspapers need not go very far astray.

HOW AND WHEN TO MARKET HOGS.

By W. J. Haycraft, Agincourt, Ont.

It is a fact which no one can deny that farmers as well as other business men are passing through a time of severe depression, and the great question is, "How can the farmer improve his position financially?" The price of grain is very low and he must divert his attention more to stock raising. Hogs are one of the most profitable converters of grain into cash that farmers possess. Not only do they increase the price of grain consumed, but make a lot of first class manure, which if properly returned to the land will increase the future yield of grain, which means an increase of fat hogs. We are told by pork-packers that more hogs are wanted; they frequently have to import to supply the demand. Another advantage is, that you can take two hundred dollars' worth of pork to market as easily as forty dollars worth of grain. In these hard times we must use economy of every kind. The question has often been asked, how are we to market our hogs—whether dead or alive? I am confident the question cannot be answered positively as men are not all situated alike. Some have a good local demand, while others living in a more remote section have to be content with a distant market. Another thing to be

taken into consideration is the condition of the hog. Some make a practice of selling their pigs when only about two-thirds fat; other finish them thoroughly. The finished hogs will pay well for killing, as there is not nearly the amount off in offal from a finished hog that there is in one only half fat. Some buyers of live hogs want five per cent. off for waste; others again want them fasted for a certain length of time before being weighed. All these things must be taken into consideration. If there is no restriction and you have only half finished hogs and not over one and a half or two cents a pound difference between live and dead pork, we think it will pay best to sell alive, especially if yours is a distant market. The railroad companies are not very particular how they handle dressed hogs, and the packers themselves are about as bad; they condemn farmers for dressing their own hogs. If on the other hand you are convenient to a good local market, I would prefer to sell them dressed and by all means sell to the consumer when possible; you do not then have to pay middle or commission men, whose profit is divided between producer and consumer. Some packers tell us they pay more for hogs than local dealers; but I fail to see how they can, for I and others have sold hogs to these men, and they have turned right around and resold to local men at an advance of twenty five or fifty cents per hundred. The producer or local dealer in such case must be the loser, as the product is sold to the consumer at a uniform price. Another thing I would like to mention is the custom of deducting one or two pounds from every hog, when sold dressed. Another custom is, if a farmer has a load of say from ten to twelve hogs, each is weighed separately and the beam has to come to the top every time. Why not weigh all together, as a load of grain? But watch those hogs weighed out again to the consumer; are they given a pound or two for shrinkage? Not much. Some may say farmers are penurious. Why should the producer give shrinkage to the wholesale dealer and he not to the retail dealer or consumer? This seems a trifle on a few pigs, but see what it will amount to on the number some of these wholesale man handle in a day. It seems as though the farmer must stand all the loss. Another important feature in marketing hogs is to have them dressed so as to catch the eye of the consumer. Watch two neighbors going to market, one with nicely dressed hogs, with legs and ears clean—for those are the parts most neglected. You often hear the remark, "those parts are not used, what is the odds, let them go." My plan is to clean thoroughly from nose to tail. Other sellers have these parts neglected, the hair on from the knees down, and the inside of the ears not clean, and very often parts of the body are not as well done as they should be. The first described gets a quick sale at the top price, while the other has to be contented with a lower price or wait till all the good ones are gone, and sometimes the owner has to go and hunt a buyer and take just what he has a mind to give. This is also applicable to those who sell alive. What will catch a buyer's eye quicker than when he goes into a pen to see pigs with nice, glossy coats of hair (let them be black or white) and good plump bodies as well. The pen must be neat and clean, containing plenty of clean litter; these appearances will show that the hogs are healthy. The product of such animals will give satisfaction wherever it goes.

For a number of years I have found the best time to market to be from February until about the first of October. This year the price did not fall until about the middle of November. Farmers must keep themselves posted as to prices. Sell if the demand is good. We should aim to have animals fit for market every month in the year, but as most of our payments come due in the fall, it is the custom to have pigs ready sometime in October or November, which are generally the two worst months in the year.

Some will say, "I cannot keep my grain to feed to hogs in the summer time, and I have not time to attend to them." Better change the time for making payments and take time to feed in summer and get eight cents per pound than feed in winter and only get five or six cents per pound.

Another advantage of feeding in summer is that there is not so much waste of food to keep up animal heat as in winter. Another object to keep in view is, that when the time of year comes when we may look for a lower price, it is better to sell hogs a little leaner than finish them and lose our feed on account of the price having gone down. Although I do not advocate putting half finished product on the market, there are times when it is for our benefit to do so.

Where we can command the best price? is an important question. Some years ago I learned from the papers that pork was selling much higher in Montreal than in our local market. I communicated with a commission merchant, the result was that I received $7.75 per cwt., where, if I had sold at home, I could only have realized about $6. The expense was between fifty and sixty cents per cwt. This cannot always be done, but a shrewd observer is always on the look out for such prices. Watch the drover how he scans every daily paper and if there is an advance in price, how quickly he can have a load of stock ready to ship at a moment's notice. If farmers would plan to have a convenient place for killing, how quickly a few neighbors could have their hogs dressed and on the train or wagon, ready for the market that offered the best price.

I consider the consumer the best one to sell to, the retail dealer next and the packer last.

Mr. Gibson: So far as marketing is concerned, it seems to me that it depends a great deal on the locality. In London I believe you would make more on dressed hogs than live ones. On the market there is competition. If we had a market where buyers of live hogs came into competition with each other, it would be better to sell them on foot.

HOG LIFE.

By John McClure, Brampton, Ont.

Apart from the accident of ham and bacon—the only form in which the pig is known by many, and which all are apt to associate him with—he is an interesting animal judged on his own inherent instincts and intelligence. We would like, while not ignoring the ham and bacon aspect of the case—for it is a view not to be scorned even by a poet—to free him from unjust prejudices and show him as he is, a creation of a good Providence, and possessed of elevated instincts while alive, as well as bequeathing to man a relishable dietary legacy at his death. On the sentimental side of the question we can furnish a little reliable evidence from personal experience. It may be taken for granted that the pig is not a recognized emblem of generous friendship, but that he is capable of higher sentiments on this account than he gets credit for in the average mind the following goes to show: On a cold wet morning in the late fall a specimen was found in an extremely bad plight. It was the only survivor of a litter that had come and gone in one night, and our hero was just about going. It was taken, warmed and restored to normal life; but its maternal parent failing to supply the usual nourishment, the only alternative was to raise it by hand or let nature take its course, which would have been death, not directly through the malevolence of nature, but indirectly through failure in one of her many beneficient functions. The first was adopted. The subsequent care and upbringing of the little fellow devolved on a boy who discharged his duties in this respect faithfully and kindly until the protege was big enough to run at large on its own responsibility, a privilege not supposed to be granted to the species indiscriminately. The affection which that pig had for its benefactor was now apparently disinterested, except on the higher plane of social benefit, and which it expressed of its own free will—and a pig has a will—is strong proof that a pig is capable of being something more than simply a hog. Its attitude towards its friend was similar to that of a faithful dog to its master. It would follow him when allowed, and it took sharp precautions that it would not be prevented, even though he rode on a waggon or drove a team. At other times it would rub against his legs like a cat, evidently an outcome of its affection. These friendly manifestations were given only to the one who had cared for it, showing that it was a personal attachment, not simply a habit it had formed.

Of his intelligence, as a species, or brain power, if we may so speak, a good deal in a eulogistic strain could be said. That it frequently perverts its talent we will not deny, but intelligence of a different and far higher grade frequently does the same. Its perversity, which is almost proverbial, springs partly from unkind treatment, which it too often receives at the hands of its natural protector, man, although it may have a phreno-

logical development to some extent for acting in a provoking manner for the pure love of it. A more pronounced faculty is its quickness to gauge the intentions of its owner when he finds occasion to guide its movements in a particular direction. If there is anything unusual in the movements, how quickly it grow suspicious. Whether it is simply unusual movements that arouse suspicion and puts it on its guard at every point, or that it can distinguish between projects for its immediate comfort and gratification and those that will bring pain and annoyance—such as ringing—we would not like to venture our opinion, but it sometimes appears as if its intuition were capable of distinguishing on these points. In the face of imminent danger neither a paralyzing terror nor panic takes possession of him. He can hide strong suspicion under a calm exterior, and when the worst comes to the worst he promptly sets up an efficient self-defence. When a dog assails a number of pigs together, they do not scatter in every direction and thus fall an easy prey to the enemy as the more innocent but less intelligent sheep is apt to do. No; they form into a cluster with their noses and tusks pointing outward, presenting a defence almost an impregnable as the famous square of British infantry.

Pigs, if in health, enjoy their meals. They are nothing the worse for that. They will sometimes eat until the stomach rebels and sends back the food the road it came. Upon such excess the character of the pig is largely formed in the popular mind, but when the above happens it is more through the fault of the pig's caretaker than its own. We never knew it to happen with a regularly well-fed pig. It is when a pig, which has been poorly fed for a length of time, is all at once given its will at temptingly palatable food. Place the pig's guardian under similar circumstances, and ten to one he founders beyond remedy.

To the average pig, excluding those for exhibition, there comes a period devoted to growth, followed by one shorter or longer, according to previous treatment, specially designed to put on fat. It stands to reason that the food, and the environment which relate to exercise, should be regulated accordingly. It would take up too much space to touch on the different points here involved. Anyway, it might not be of much practical use, as the circumstances which surround the pig's career is so varied; but on the finishing or fattening process we will give a few suggestions that may be useful.

The system of feeding fattening hogs should be according to the kind and state of the food. For instance, peas cooked soft and peas dry and hard must be fed under different circumstances. If peas be fed dry the pig should have a comfortable position for meals, so that it may be encouraged to take sufficient length of time. A pig, for instance, exposed to a cold wind, will not stay to finish its meal on dry, hard food, so as to put on flesh at the least possible outlay of food. Of course comfortable surroundings are good, no matter what the state of the food; but again, for instance, feet that may support some cwt. on a hard bottom without inconvenience for from five to ten minutes, a time that may suffice to partake sufficiently of a nicely cooked meal, may completely break down before the time necessary to eat a dry meal is up. Besides cooked food is generally more tasty and tempting to the palate. A pig that is fed on dry food should have access to fresh water at all times, and therefore the food and water require respective receptacles. If the food be boiled, one and the same trough will do for food and drink, and if the drink be milk, so much the better. If milk be put on before the meal is quite finished it will not hurt, but will act as an appetizing sauce with which all is nicely cleaned up. Some grains can be economically fed raw and whole if properly given, but no liquid should be put on it. Cooked food, however, puts on fat more readily We know that boiled potatoes, previously washed, pounded with the water in which they are boiled, seasoned correctly with salt and stiffened to a nice consistency with chopped oats and peas, put on flesh of a good quality with marvellous rapidity. Perhaps there is no food which will surpass, or even equal, this preparation in the two respects mentioned.

Pigs, as a rule, do not live long, but that is not their fault. This comes more from the supposed principle that "the good die young" than from the more certain possibility of the wicked not living out half their days. The object of a representative pig's life is its death and what follows. Without going into the merits of the particular breeds, it may be said in a word, that the length of time that the pig's owner designs it

shall live, is the basis on which the merits of the different breeds must be reckoned. It is well known that some breeds are of larger growth than others, and naturally require a longer time to develop than their more dwarfish brothers. Now, if a pig is to be kept, say a year and a half, it should be one that will keep on growing satisfactorily for that length of time. If the period be from six to nine months, a smaller breed, which tends to early maturity, is the one to be chosen. Fall wheat must be sown in the fall and spring wheat in the spring if good results are to be realized, and somewhat similar is it with this phase of hogology.

The merits of the pig's flesh as a digestible and palatable article of food depends a good deal on the treatment it receives in the different processes it undergoes from the time it leaves the slaughter-house—the going in might be included—till it is placed on the table, let the intervening period be short or long. Of course the longer the time the more numerous the manipulations, and accordingly will skill be required in the handling. This is a separate branch of the subject, but without doubt there is here a rich field for experiment and beneficial practice.

ARE PIGS PROFITABLE IN MANITOBA?

D. F. Wilson, Brandon, Man.

It is so often asserted by farmers in this province that "pigs do not pay," that many really believe it. This statement has, however, on others, another effect, that of causing them to look into the matter to see if this be so.

In Ontario farmers grow peas to feed to pigs, and these peas are seldom worth less than 60 cents per bushel, and the land that they are grown on may be worth $50 per acre. In the old country barley is generally grown to feed pigs, and it is grown on lands still more valuable than the Ontario lands, so it does seem strange that the Manitoba farmer cannot make it pay him to grow pork with his cheap feed, worth, say 30 cents per bushel, and on his cheap land, worth, say $10 per acre. It may be urged that the farmers in the old country and Ontario get a better price for their pork than does the Manitoban, and this is certainly true of the old countryman, for the home-grown, home-cured bacon and hams of England always sell for a good price. But this cannot be said of Ontario; for though live pigs and green pork are in steadier demand there than in Manitoba, cured meat is worth considerably more in the latter than in the former province.

In the older provinces farmers grow pork for their own use, if they do not do so for sale. In Manitoba farmers are inclined to buy their meat, saving all the wheat possible, with the hope that the wheat will pay the meat bill. If, then, they have some frozen wheat, it is sold at a low figure to a grain buyer, who ships it to Ontario, where it is sold to a farmer who feeds it to his pigs, and sells his pigs to a pork-packer, who sends his meat to Manitoba, where it is retailed to the man who grew the wheat, who has to pay a profit to the grain buyer, the farmer who fed the pork, the pork-packer and the store-keeper, as well as the freight both ways. All this the Manitoba farmer pays because he has a craze for growing wheat, and, being buried up in his own idea, he believes that there is something mysterious in Manitoba, her climate, her feed, or possibly her pigs; there is something, at any rate, which prevents there being any money in pigs.

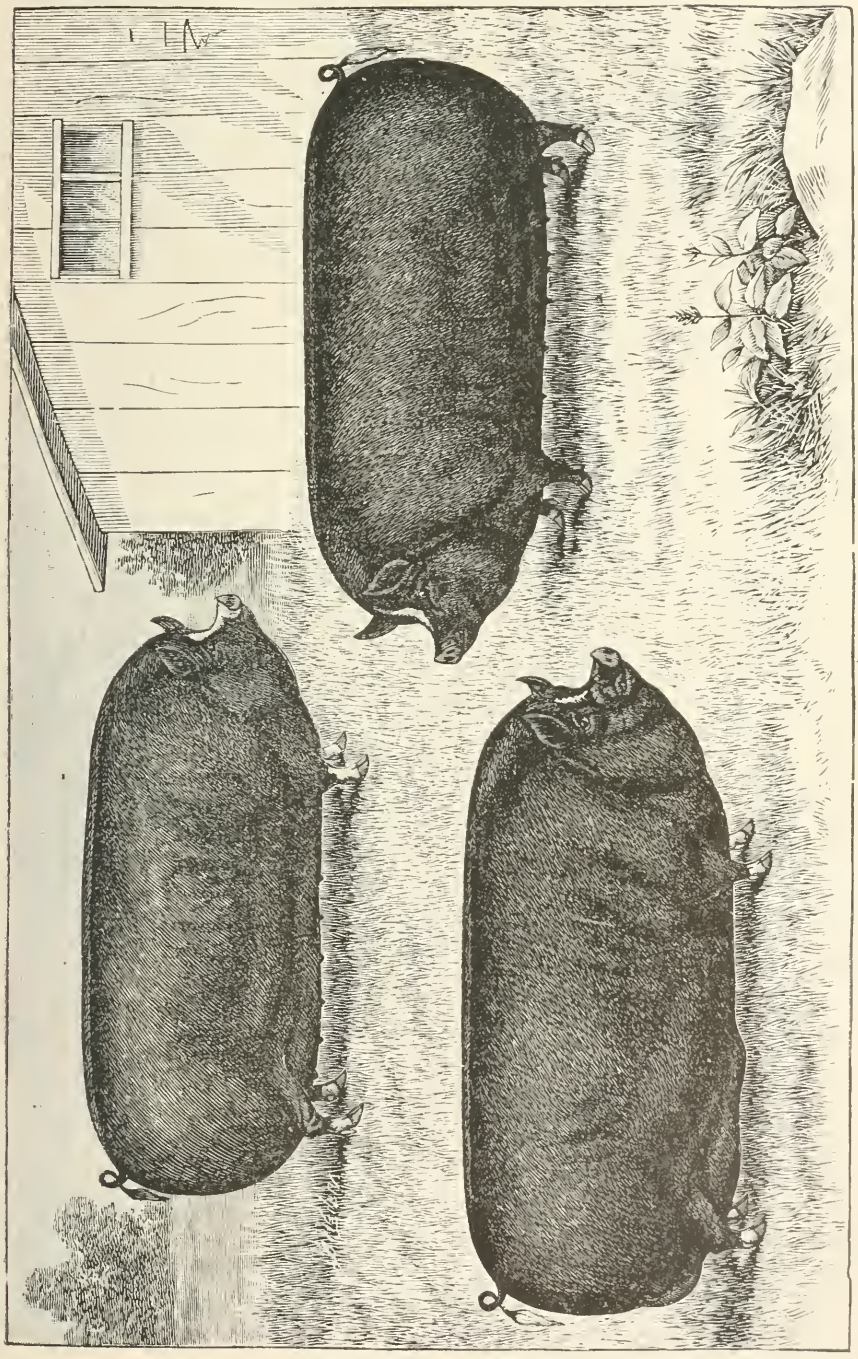
The experiments made in feeding frozen wheat to pigs at the Central Experimental Farm, it seems to me, ought to have been some lessons for farmers; and still I have heard one or two say that they did not believe that such high returns had been made; and again, a great many have said that, though it could be done at the Experimental Farm, the ordinary farmer could not get such returns for the food consumed. These men evidently look at the best returns made in any of the tests (in rough figures, 1 lb. of gain for 3¾ lb. of frozen wheat fed), forgetting that further down the list the figures showed that in some cases it took a considerable amount of wheat to produce a pound of gain in the pig—in fact, a no greater yield than the ordinary farmer would expect to get. Now, here is the point: it was only when the wheat was fed in a certain state to pigs of a certain age

that the highest returns were made; any departure, either in age of animal or difference in preparation of the food, reduced the gain per bushel of wheat. It is such tests as these that show one the great advantages of experimental farms. For though the farmer may try different ways of feeding, he is unable to make reliable tests in which different methods are tried under exactly the same circumstances. It must, however, be remembered that at experimental farms they give the pigs rational treatment. For instance, the animals, when being fed for a test, do not have to pull the flesh off themselves by pulling their legs out of five or six inches of soft mud, which sometimes they have to do in farmers' pig-pens; nor are they left without plenty of bedding when the nights begin to get cold in the fall, as is sometimes seen in Manitoba. Before farmers condemn these tests as being of no use to them, as they cannot copy the example, they should look in their pens and see if their pigs are sufficiently comfortable to lay on flesh, for comfort is cheap food.

Some few years back there was a pig boom in Manitoba—everyone wanted pigs, and they paid very high prices for them. The result of the boom was an over-production, and pigs dropped until it was hard to give the young ones away. Consequently farmers went out of them suddenly, and the next thing that they had was a lot of frozen wheat with no pigs to feed it to. This over-production was not an over-production of pigs, but of green pork, for at the time bacon and hams were being largely imported; but as farmers could not kill their pigs and sell them at once, they were not satisfied and went out of pigs. There were then no pork-packing establishments in the country; but what was to prevent them curing their own pork and selling it in the shape of bacon and hams? I have, by doing so, nearly doubled the price of what I had to sell. In the old country the home-cured bacon commands the highest price, and I have known in this country English people enquiring of farmers (also English) if they had any bacon of their own curing. This is a subject to which the Manitoba farmer should give serious consideration, for though there is now a pork-packing house in Winnipeg, it will probably be like the other establishments in the Northwest, which manufacture farmers' produce and want the bulk of the profits, leaving the farmer as little as possible—so little very often that they produce at an actual loss.

Another thing which the Manitoban seems to acknowledge is, that wheat is the one grain grown in the province suitable for pig feed. There is certainly in this country of wheat-growers a very large amount of waste wheat of one kind or another which is suitable for pigs, and it is a rare thing to find a farmer growing feed especially for his pigs. Oats or barley are seldom a failure in Manitoba, and they are generally grown on land which is considered not quite good enough to put wheat on, and yet they often give immense yields. Very few people ever think of feeding oats to pigs, but it must be remembered that England's most noted bacon (the Cumberland bacon) is fed on oats. Had many of the wheat growers gone in for oats and barley and made bacon of it they would have been better off than they are to-day.

Speaking of waste wheat, I may say that many Manitoba farmers draw their wheat right from the threshing machine to the mill or elevator, where it is weighed and ample allowance made for dirt, small wheat, etc. At the elevators these screenings are generally used for making steam, and often there is enough of them to save the elevator man buying fuel at all. At the mills they are chopped and sold to the farmers, and I know that this fall there are farmers who are selling uncleaned wheat at the mill and afterwards buying chopped-wheat for their pigs at $10 per ton, which is their own screenings which they were generous enough to give the miller. When farmers do such things it is not surprising that they say "Pigs do not pay," and we may safely say that their charge is not proven.



PRIZE-WINNING BERKSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF JOHN SNELL'S SONS, EDMONTON, ONT.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SWINE.

By W. J. McGerrigle, Ormiston, P.Q.

The breeder must have a definite object in view as to the kind he wishes to raise, then take a high standard—an ideal pig. We will take the sow in the first place. She should be pure bred, whichever kind the breeder fancies. She should be of good length with a deep side, having plenty of heart girth, large hams running well down, chest broad, wide across loins, back straight and fine, medium sized head, nicely dished jowl not too deep, medium sized bone which is much better than heavy bone, legs short and placed wide apart, hair not too thick but fine and glossy. She should have fourteen teats starting well forward. She should be active, indicating a healthy body. Coarse, lanky sows should not be kept for breeding purposes, as the majority of their pigs will be of that stamp.

The boar should also be pure bred, either of the same breed or a cross to suit the sow. He should be built on the same plan as the sow, only stronger, yet free from coarseness. Feed the young sow carefully with such food as sweet whey, or skim milk would be better with equal parts of oats, peas and barley ground together, with some roots in winter and green corn and stalks in summer. Pigs should have cold water to drink. The pen should have a yard attached for exercise. I find the sow is better to be in good condition. Some breeders think that the sow should be kept thin, but from my own experience this is a mistake. The young pigs are stronger and smarter when the sow is in good condition, and the sow keeps in better shape until the pigs are weaned. The pen should be warm and dry; a plank floor is best. A rail should be placed around the pen about eight or nine inches from the floor to keep the sow from crushing the pigs.

Some breeders think it best to watch for the young pigs and take them away as soon as born, but this is not necessary if the sow is quiet. The sow should be fed lightly for two days with warm skim milk with bran and shorts mixed in. Later I feed barley meal, oats and peas ground together. When the young pigs are three weeks old I partition off a corner of the pen and put in a shallow trough so that the little pigs can feed. I feed them skim milk and shorts for five weeks, and then feed as mentioned above. The pigs should be left with the sow from four to six weeks. The males should be castrated at three weeks old. Pigs should be fed all they will eat up clean three times a day. My pigs are pure bred Yorkshires and at six months old they average 240 pounds live weight. Marketing here is best about the end of September and in March. Pork for the Montreal market is sold chiefly live weight. Breeders when selling breeding stock should send out nothing but the best. Selling poor stock hurts the trade and discourages new beginners.

THE BERKSHIRE HOG.

By John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill., U.S.

The Berkshire hog in its purity has been longer established as a breed than any other now before the public. Its good qualities are without a doubt the foundation of the chief excellencies of all other modern breeds, and its origin is a pretty well established fact.

Intelligent men who have handled the breed and made investigation concerning its history both in England—its native heath—and in America, concur greatly in their conclusions as to the foundation of this breed of swine.

Briefly stated the result of these researches is that the *hog par excellence* which we now have, and known as the Berkshire, is the result of long and judicious cross-

breeding of the native swine of Berkshire, England, with the Neapolitan and Chinese swine. The first named of these, tradition and historical records show to have been among the largest and most popular of the English breeds. The animal was in color a reddish brown, spotted either black or white, and was prized for choice meat; producing hams and bacon of a superior quality. It sometimes reached in weight as much as eight hundred to one thousand pounds.

The Neapolitan was imported from Southern Italy, where skillfully bred for a long time, it attained fame as the main ingredient of world wide known Bologna sausage. Its introduction to Britain, was, according to the best authorities, about, or a little previous to the time of the first importatio of the Chinese breed—about the middle of the last century. It was a small breed, had comparatively little bone and was easily fattened even on indifferent food. In color it was black.

The Chinese hog first brought into England for the purpose of crossing with native stock for improvement of same, was also a small animal, little boned, with good fattening qualities. Two colors were introduced, black and white. In their purity they were not well adapted to the climate of England, being very sensitive to the cold and dampness of the island atmosphere. Their quality was—as with the Neapolitan swine—their aptness for putting on fat.

It is from these two imported breeds carefully interbred with the large framed native English hog of Berkshire, that we have the modern model Berkshire, as well as most of the other improved English and American breeds now extant, for those foreigners were used freely and with great advantage by the English, in crossing with native swine in other parts of England than in Berkshire. But in the language of Dr. Detmers in his exhaustive essay on "The Origin of Improved Berkshire Swine," prepared for, and published a few years since in the *American Berkshire Record*, "The happiest combination however, of all the superior qualities of each of the three different races—the native English, the Neapolitan and the Chinese—the most perfect extinction or suppression of all the bad or undesirable properties of any of those races, has been accomplished in originating the so-called middle breeds, and among them especially in forming their principal representative the modern Berkshire breed by crossing the old Berkshire hog first with the Neapolitan, and then by infusing some blood of the Chinese breed of swine."

The Berkshire as improved by these crosses became the ideal hog. In meat, superior because of the distribution of lean with fat; in form, the medium between the racer and the sloth; in head, finely finished; in carriage, erect; in all respects a slightly intelligent animal.

For more than a century no other blood has been permitted to find place in its make-up. The great perfection it has reached is from the growth of its own purity.

"That 'blood will tell,' all thoughtful men agree,
But whether good or bad the story be
Which thus is told, depends entirely
Upon the blood itself—its quality.
If bad the blood, the story bad will be,
If good the blood, a story good we see."

In endeavoring to equal or excel the Berkshire, other breeds of swine have been greatly improved, and new breeds have been presented for public favor, but under the direction of skilful breeders the Berkshire also marches on towards perfection and easily continues to hold its place at the head—the hog with which all breeds are compared.

"One breed may rise, another fall;
The Berkshire hog survives them all."

THE BEST BREED OF SWINE.

By Capt. A. W. Young, Tupperville, Ont.

In dealing with this subject it has been the custom for speakers to conclude without making any definite assertion as to which is really the best breed for the average farmer, but to leave it to his own practical judgment. I am aware that it is generally considered a dangerous practice to assert that any one breed is superior to another, but I consider that a controversy carried on in the right spirit should not be offensive to any sensible breeder, while at the same time it would tend to circulate the reasons why breeders of different classes of swine prefer their own to other breeds; and it would also enable farmers and breeders who are as yet undecided which breed to patronize to make an intelligent decision in regard to the merits of the different varieties of swine.

Though a strong upholder of my own choice, I fancy that more depends on the care and attention given the animals than on the particular breed. We all know that a poor breed in the hands of a good and careful feeder will give better results than can be obtained from a good breed if poorly fed.

Packers require a bacon hog, if this term may be allowed, and the farmer in order to provide the same with benefit must keep an early maturing breed that is capable of producing a weight of at least two hundred pounds in six months. This I assert the Poland China is capable of doing easily.

When I have a class of pigs that, from the age of three months until six, will increase their weight at the rate of one and one-half pounds per day, not in fat alone but in bone and muscle, I consider I have a breed that is fit to recommend to any one. The mission of the Poland China is to produce pork for the packers, and it has come to stay.

Now, in regard to the foregoing, if our friends would say that there is nothing phenomenal about these gains they would be perfectly right, for they are only the average every-day increase of dozens in our herds. When I have a Poland China that is over three months old and will not exceed the above gains, it will be taken with a sore throat very shortly thereafter.

I have no wish to belittle any breed, as all can and do produce good specimens, but if I may be allowed to say so, the larger breeds, such as Yorkshire and Tamworth, are not successful in the hands of the farmer unless crossed with some smaller breed, and not even then unless kept longer than is generally considered desirable to get the most pork with the least feed. The first time I saw a Tamworth I remembered a story I had heard of how our forefathers told when a pig was fit to kill; it was as follows: The pig which was to be butchered was held up by the ears, when, if the rear end balanced the snout, he was fit to kill, but if the nose was heavier than the body he was allowed to fatten a little longer.

With regard to the history of the Poland China I need not occupy your time with anything in that line, for the 1892 report of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association gives as reliable an account of their origin as anything I could say.

Now, I would like you to tell me why the farmers of the Western States are so unanimous in the use of this, as they call it the "American hog"? Nine out of every ten hogs slaughtered are Poland China or crosses of the same. Why then this unity of feeling in regard to this one kind of swine if it is not by all odds the superior breed? Do not the Americans buy our horses and sheep and everything that we excel in? Then why do they not buy our hogs? It is because they know that they have better ones at home. When I saw the whole of the Western States, a small nation as it were, united in upholding the claims of this breed of swine I concluded to invest in them also. The more I work with them and the longer I have them the better I like them. If the Canadian farmers will only give this breed a fair trial they will never regret it. The Poland China breeders are in the swim, and we should not allow money to stand in the way of obtaining the best specimens. The importers are mainly responsible for the success of the breed, and to them in connection with the breeds and breeder will depend the future of this grand breed.

If, in the foregoing portion of this paper, any of my assertions are not in accordance with the views of other breeders, I shall be pleased to answer any objections. All persons do not think alike on such subjects, and each man has a right to express his own views, providing he is willing to support the same.

I think that a good way for farmers in a neighborhood to settle this vexed question would be for them to purchase boars of the different pure breeds for crossing on the common sows of the district. They could then see for themselves the benefit to be derived from the use of the different breeds. One objection to the above method would be that there are so many different kinds of sows and as many different feeders that the result might not be satisfactory; still it would be sufficiently convincing for all practical purposes.

Mr. ELLIOTT: Is the Poland China a small breed of hogs?

Mr. YOUNG: No; large.

Mr. ELLIOTT: I happen to be a breeder of Tamworths, and I must say there is not a lighter headed pig grown in Canada to-day. We all know that the head is the least valuable part of the animal; its only use is to masticate food, and where we can have that done with the least waste of material, so much the better. There is also another point: Tamworths are light on the shoulder, and we have the best part of the hog situated where it is heaviest.

Mr. YOUNG: My friend has taken exception to my comparing the Poland China with the Tamworths. If these red hogs that I see are Tamworths I think they are very ungainly animals.

Mr. ELLIOTT: That is the idea of most, because they have been accustomed to see the head of a pig like the head of a bulldog.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I do not think it is hardly fair to allow a discussion of this kind to go into our report. I think the intention of the Association was not to champion any one breed of hogs. I must agree with Mr. Young as to the fattening qualities of the Poland China. There is no pork that is commanding a higher price than our own in the English market at present. There is no pork bringing anything like the price our packers are giving. It is well known that we can get higher prices for our pork in Great Britain than in the United States, yet the Dominion Government has allowed hogs to come into this country from the States to be slaughtered here and exported as Canadian produce. The great difficulty is to keep Canadian packers from branding the pork made from American hogs as Canadian pork. If the practice is continued the demand for the Canadian pork will be reduced. I think if this Association would get its eyes open a little, the Government would probably not allow this to be continued.

I believe that we devote too much attention to the heads of our pigs—we want a lighter headed pig if possible.

President MILLS: I may say that I do not agree entirely with Mr. Featherstone's suggestion to exclude papers that express individual opinion of any particular breed of animals. I should like to hear the best these men can say of their respective breeds, and if they cannot hold their own ground, well and good—let us know it. We may not have all the breeds represented here this year, but Mr. Featherstone will have an opportunity to say all he can about the Essex next year. I should like to hear a good paper on that subject; and so with the Berkshires and other breeds. So long as it is only the opinion of the individual not endorsed by the Association, I do not think that you ought to exclude papers on that account. I am glad to see that the Association is now in such good shape. I was at one of the first meetings and people seemed to think that neither this nor the Sheep Breeders' Association could be made a success. I think you have reason to congratulate yourselves. The Associations are now doing a great work—much greater than was anticipated, and I attribute a considerable amount of it to the energy and persistency of your secretary. Mr. Elliott hinted that there were some objectionable features about the Poland China, a breed somewhat highly thought of by the Americans, and I believe by some Canadian farmers as well. Is it the weight of the shoulder or the weight of the head?

Mr. ELLIOT: Both. I object to this in a great many breeds.

President MILLS: I must say that although the Tamworth has a long slender snout, which to my taste is objectionable, it is probably largely a matter of education. It always suggests to me stories I have heard about the original hog; but doubtless the body is satisfactory. Our experience at the College has been favorable to the breed. We have no Poland Chinas at present, but think of getting them. We are going to have a large, fine hog pen, and we contemplate getting representatives of all the breeds. I have not yet come across any one in this Association who will tell me how to judge the quality of pork from handling the live hog, as in the case of an ox or sheep. What are the indications of quality in the hog?

Mr. SNELL: I have an idea of my own, although I don't know that I can explain it. I think there is a great deal in the handling of a hog in judging of its quality. I think the principal point is the firmness of the flesh and its smoothness. I have never seen Canadian judges handle hogs at all. One of the features that struck me in Chicago was that judges not only looked at the hogs but handled their flesh all over. Some of the hogs appeared to have big hams, but when you came to feel them they were soft and flabby, and I conclude that is not a good quality of flesh—it would waste away in cooking and curing.

President MILLS: You judge largely by the firmness?

Mr. SNELL: Yes; firm flesh is likely to be more mixed with lean and fat.

President MILLS: Will not the members give the Association the benefit of the pointers referred to as having been obtained at Chicago?

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: The gentleman who judged the Yorkshires at Chicago has been a breeder for a great many years. His idea of a pig—no matter of what breed—is that you want one full of fine flesh, firm and hard all over, instead of a loose, flabby wrinkled skin Wrinkles in the sides means only gristle and not pork. I listened to this gentleman for quite a while and when I thought over his remarks and the experience I had had in slaughtering, I considered that his ideas were well borne out. We are devoting too much attention to the shape of the head, the shape of the jaw, and other minor matters. We must turn our attention from such ideas and breed a hog with a body more of the build of the Tamworth. We want a pig full of flesh.

Mr. GIBSON: So far as judging a hog is concerned, I did not see it done at Chicago, but I have seen Americans try to judge sheep, and if they would take a lesson from their hog men they would do well, for I never saw one yet who put his hands on a sheep properly when judging. I think there is another indication of the quality of a hog, and that is its hair. It should be long enough and with a little curl on a Yorkshire. Regarding long noses and light fore quarters, I would like to ask whether we are as breeders and feeders to breed our hogs altogether for the packer or are we to breed a hog that will be more profitable for us? I maintain that if you breed this style of hog you are breeding a packers' hog. Why not have forty or fifty pounds more pork in the fore quarter? We want a symmetrical animal, evenly balanced. We want a feeders' hog—one that will make the most pounds of pork for the amount of feed consumed, and to do that, we must have a symmetrical animal.

Mr. HODSON: If you get a nasty hard skin with wrinkles, that is always a bad carcass of pork,—it is gristly and the fat and lean are not well mixed. An animal flabby to the touch generally has a superabundance of fat. The skin of the animal should be thin and soft, but the flesh beneath nice and firm.

Mr. SNELL: I believe that the farmer has a right to look after number one just as much as the packer, and raise a sort of hog that will give the best return for the feed consumed. There is much sense in that from a farmer's standpoint. I notice that American judges pay more attention to the feet and legs of a hog. I think that is a very important thing. There is one thing in their favor, their winters are not so long and they have opportunity to give their hogs abundant exercise. I think it is a point that should be emphasized—to give our hogs plenty of exercise so as to develop bone.

President Mills: How do you exercise your sows in winter?

Mr. Snell: Keep them in the barn yard.

President Mills: Can you be successful by keeping them in pens?

Mr. Snell: I do not think you could. The only way is to have them come out in the barn yard.

Mr. Gibson: A little ensilage thrown around forces them to take exercise.

Mr. Martin: This fact is well known to sheep men. About eight years ago I lost nearly all my lambs; so did my neighbor. It was a winter with a great deal of snow. We had been feeding the same as we always did, and we concluded it was through insufficient exercise. The next winter when there was snow, we saw that they got a little exercise every day, and had better success. I think it would be well to feed hogs in winter some little distance away from where they sleep, and thus force them to take exercise. Sometimes they are very lazy and will not go out unless they are driven. I would suggest that the sows at the College be turned out into the manure yard.

Mr. Birch: There is a line of work that I think might be profitably be taken up by the Association and which naturally suggests itself from the discussion that has taken place—that is, a little more practical work in the judging of hogs. Suggestions have been given as to what the hair, skin, flesh and ham should be like, but if we had a hog right here to demonstrate by, I think the lessons learned would be more practical. The American Poland China Association meets for one week each winter. Each forenoon hogs are brought in and the members take cards and go to work to score them. They are then asked to explain why they judge in such and such a way. There is no reason why some such course should not be followed by this Association.

SWINE BREEDING AND FEEDING FOR PROFIT.

By Alfred Brown, Bethel, Ont.

Our markets are becoming more refined in the selection of their meat product from year to year. Not long since our towns people were asking for fat mutton and beef; now they want and will have lamb and young well fed beefers. During the recollection of most of the members of this Association, heavy pork was consumed in large quantities, but now our customers are better pleased with the sweet, tender and palatable product of the pig with four to six months growth, weighing from 125 to 200 pounds; even lighter weights are preferred by many local butchers, as they find most customers will not buy cuts that have much appearance of fat. This should be sufficient to convince us that those who cater to the markets should endeavor to keep up a lively demand by furnishing a product of the most acceptable quality.

If the Association had a contract of furnishing our packing establishments with an unlimited number of pigs at a certain weight and stated price regardless of quality, we would then have but little anxiety about the pork market. But the packers, although doing a good work in the way of placing the product on the market in a neat and attractive form, are not responsible for the condition of the market, for our city customers and other consumers are standing behind the packer saying, "We cannot eat your fat pork with our light indoor exercise," and the results are if they do not find the desired quality they supply themselves with some other animal product instead, and the unaccepted product being slow to sell has a tendency to weaken the price. Producers have largely in their hands the power of changing the state of the market.

Let us take for illustration the cheese market. If producers were all to send out a second rate article how soon we would notice a decline in price—markets would become dull, demand weaker, customers not returning for second cuts, the profitable market destroyed. But note the change when the highest quality is offered for sale—demand increasing, customers satisfied, markets stronger, returns profitable, and this will apply in the same way to the pork market.

How, we may ask, can a change be wrought whereby the producer of the highest quality will realize his just value and not be placed on a par with the producer of an inferior grade. At present, with few exceptions, all animals go to the packing establishments at nearly the same price. Surely the business has grown to sufficient dimensions that a special brand might be established by breeding and feeding for a uniform quality, that which would find a ready sale at paying prices.

If feeding stuffs have an effect upon the quality of meat, our experimental stations should enlighten us upon the different rations that are capable of producing lean meat profitably. Along this line Prof. W. A. Henry, Director of the Agricultural Experimental Station at the University of Wisconsin, carried on a very interesting and instructive experiment on feeding for fat and lean. (See Swine Industry by Coburn, page 193.)

Six pigs, uniform in every way, were selected from a litter of eight at 100 days old, and were divided in two lots of three each. Lot A was fed for lean and lot B for fat, which resulted in 136 days feeding. Lot A weighing 19 per cent. greater than lot B, live weight, and lot A weighed 21 per cent. more than lot B, dressed weight. 38 per cent. of all the meat that could be cut from the carcasses of lot A was fat, while the fat of lot B was 46 per cent. of all that could be separated.

Our stations should also prove what particular breed or breeds are capable of laying on this quality of flesh most profitably having a good proportion, or in other words being well fleshed where the cuts bring highest price.

Pigs are not kept for ornament, and any party having sufficient proof that a better breed existed than his own should be willing to make the change that a special brand may be organized, and all Canadian breeders and feeders profit thereby. There should be no trouble to get our packers to handle an article in this way for the benefit of the producer; but if they should decline to do so there will then be room for another packing house. This should interest every man who feeds a pig, and the Association should leave nothing undone until this movement is brought to a successful issue, and every man receive full value for his earnings.

THE IDEAL BACON HOG.

By John Bell, Clydesdale Farm, Amber, Ont.

In treating this subject I may just say that there has been so much said about the "Ideal Bacon Hog" that there is not very much room for me to wedge in my views. I just wish to give a few hints as to "breeding, feeding and marketing the same."

As to breeding, the first step is to procure proper stock to breed from. The sow required must be young. I say young, because 90 per cent. of sows are of no use for breeding after three years old, and once they are done growing there is little profit in keeping them. Be sure to get them lengthy and deep bodied, long underneath with a good strong back, but not a broad, fat one; a thin fleshly back with a good deep side well let down in the flank, and two good rows of teats, which is most indispensible in raising a good litter of pigs. All these qualities you find in a good Tansworth sow, and to mate her I would prefer a pure bred Berkshire, Chester-White or Poland China boar. I have also been told that the Duroc-Jersey makes an excellent cross, but I have never had any experience in that way of crossing.

The best and heaviest hogs of their age that have ever been raised in this section were a litter of grades bred from a Tamworth sow and Poland-China boar.

As to care of the sow during pregnancy, my system is to let her run at liberty and pick up what she can if the ground is clear of snow. In the winter a little cooked food, such as rough tailings, clover hay cut fine and a few roots all boiled together with the addition of some shorts, will keep the sows in a fine healthy condition, and if kept where colts and cattle cannot injure them, they will not take any harm, no matter now many you have together, until within a few days of farrowing, when they should be confined to some warm, dry place and fed sparingly on refuse from the kitchen, such as potatoes and apple peelings, with milk and a little bran added. When the sow is ready to farrow do

not give her any feed by any means. Have the place properly prepared, and keep away; you need not be anxious as to the result when cared for in this way. After farrowing, give nothing but a warm drink for forty-eight hours and not much of that. Then you can commence and feed lightly on ground oats, bran and shorts for nine or ten days, then on boiled peas—any kind but "Egyptian Mummies," it is impossible to boil them fit for a pig to eat—and mix with a small quantity of bran and shorts.

When the youngsters begin to eat, castrate the boars. They should then have a low trough where the sow cannot get at it, and give them boiled peas and milk until weaned, which I generally do at seven or eight weeks old. I have never had pigs go astray under this treatment and at that age; and by way of feeding they never miss the sow. After weaning add shorts to the boiled peas; by degrees you can change them to ground feed—a mixture of peas, oats, rye and buckwheat—with access to charcoal, salt and ashes.

At three months of age the sows should be spayed, an operation seldom performed in this country, and one that is just as necessary as to castrate the boars, sows do much better when spayed. After they are old enough to come in, whenever there are a number of them together there is always one to annoy the rest; not only that but when you come to slaughter them there is sure to be some of them in season, in which state they are not fit for killing. Spaying is an operation which any ordinary person can perform. It is only necessary to starve the sows until empty, get two assistants, have the animal held on its side, and with the use of a good knife and a flesh needle the operation can be performed in a very short time. It is not necessary to have them starved, only it is easier for the ordinary operator, and there is not so much danger. People in general are afraid to try spaying. Do not be afraid. If you don't like to undertake it just put some boy who has started to take notice, to work. It has got to be learned by practice. I performed my first operation successfully when only fifteen years of age, without any instructions. It is all in commencing; if the first should be fatal it is only a matter of three or four dollars, and the loss you will never regret if you only keep on. There is no more danger in spaying than in castrating when you fully understand the business. I would say do it when they are young, but for an ordinary operator a sow about sixty or seventy-five pounds is easier to do, as there is so much more room, and the parts to be removed are much easier found. After the operation feed sparingly for a few days until they are well, turn them then with the barrows, and if at a season when there is grass let them have clover pasture, and very little feed will be required until large enough to finish off for market. Then they should be closed up and fed on pea-meal for a month or five weeks, or until they get to dress about one hundred and eighty or ninety pounds, which can be done without any unnecessary forcing or pampering, and there will be a far better carcass when slaughtered, and just the hog for the bacon curer all seasons of the year. In marketing them it is much easier to order a car at your nearest railroad station, load your hogs and consign them to whatever packing establishment you may choose, and by return mail receive a cheque for the same, than to invite your neighbors, and have a regular old fashioned butchering, and to make matters worse run the chance of a fluctuating market, and then get gulled out of one half by some sharper. I might just say that if eighty per cent. of the farmers of Ontario knew what it was to use bacon cured by the bacon curer, they would never kill a pig again. I do not blame the hired help for finding fault with sitting down in the heat of summer to a feast of rusty fat pork. I think there is nothing in the world that would put a person from eating more quickly. Just let every farmer try some of those smoked rolls cured by the packers—something that can be relished without a lot of poisonous pickles and sauces to take the bad taste from a person's mouth—and I'll venture to say that the packers will soon have all the pigs to kill.

All that I have said above is in reference to spring litters. For fall litters I would like to have them farrowed as early in September as possible, when you can have them in proper shape to stand the winter. It is a great drawback to winter feeding to have the pigs go off their legs. While some breeds are more subject to this trouble than others; there is not a breed entirely free from it. As a preventive there is nothing better than the feeding above referred to with a little linseed oil frequently added. Keep them in a warm, dry place with a swing door so that they can go out at will for exercise. A shovelful of earth out of the root cellar occasionally will do no harm. I have frequently seen

pigs penned up lying in filth and dirt, and a barnyard full of straw going to loss for the want of being converted into manure. I believe pigs can be raised with profit in winter. All the expense above summer feeding is a little extra work, which don't cost much in the winter season.

THE PIG INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

By D. E. Smith, Churchville, Ont.

It is always well to consider a question from as many standpoints as possible. Accordingly we must look to the future prospects of the pig industry as well as to its past success or failure.

In most new countries where the soil is fertile and produce sells well, the pig was looked upon as the scavenger of the farm and was treated as such, therefore we are not surprised that he has not been so profitable as he should have been. Many breeders and not a few farmers have seen more in the pig, and have fed and bred with a higher aim in view, and they have been successful. To-day produce has gone down, and a better method of making the farm pay must be devised. This method must include the consuming of our grains on our own farms in order to restore the fertility. The pig, objectionable as he is in some respects, is being raised from the grade of scavenger to the rank of money maker, and that is making him more worthy of consideration. Therefore he is receiving better care and attention, and the chances are that swine products will form a profitable part on most farms.

Before taking too kindly to swine-raising we would do well to look for a market for him. In looking over the reports on exports and imports, we find that Great Britain imported in the year ending December 31st, 1891, of swine, pork, bacon. hams and lard $57,247,954 worth, and of this large amount, Canada sent her only $627,974 worth or less than one-nintieth of what she bought. In fact we only exported in that year $635,732 worth altogether, and that is certainly a very small amount.

Our neighbors to our south sent to Great Britain in the same year $49,384,916 worth, and to all foreign countries including Great Britain $84,908,698 worth. The population of the States is about thirteen times greater than ours, and their exports of swine and swine products is 133 times greater. This is not as it should be; we should increase our exports because there is profit in the pig. If we exported in the same proportion as the United States, we would bring to our country six and a half million dollars' worth from the products of the hog.

Still further, the United States sent to us in the year ending June 30th, 1891, $1,148,-339 worth of swine products. We should not only be able to supply our own market, but should divide with them the British market. In order to do this, we should raise a first-class article and then put it on the market in the best form, and not allow any inferior product to be sent to the British market. Thus in a short time we will gain a reputation worthy of our country; but care and judgment must be used to obtain it and keep it. We have gained a high reputation for cheese by allowing only good cheese to be sent to the British market. By constant and careful attention to this industry we have obtained an enviable reputation. Let us use the same care and attention, and in a few years we will gain a reputation for our swine products. We have a country suitable for hogs, and we grow grain and other products that can very profitably be changed into pork. In Chicago there are two very large pork establishments where pigs are slaughtered and made ready for market. Such an establishment could operate in Toronto or Montreal or both places; and we understand that a strong company is formed in Toronto, and so in the near future we will have a market in the centre of our province. The Chicago establishments have amassed immense fortunes and have done a great good to their country, and no doubt the same can be done in Toronto and Montreal. Taking everything into consideration and looking to future probabilities and present facts, we are forced to draw the conclusion that in the near future there will be a great impetus given to pig raising and the profits derived from swine will be greatly increased. We need not be uneasy about a market, but care should be used in supplying a first-class article.

The Kind of Pig Required. There are certain essential points that the pig must possess in order to meet the requirements of the buyer and seller. I will give a few of these as they occur to me. (1) They must possess a good strong constitution; without this they are unprofitable and unsatisfactory. This needs no confirmation as it is generally admitted. (2) They should have a good digestive system. This is manifest because to fatten well a hog must have the machinery and it must be strong and run easily. (3) Plenty of heart and lung capacity. Besides these essentials the market is demanding that they have good length and depth of sides; the flanks should be full and deep; and the head and neck should be light; shoulders not too broad on top and the back well fleshed and strong across the loins. The hams should be full and well let down; legs, comparatively speaking, short and well set; they should take on flesh rapidly and easily. Such a pig the market and the farmer demand, and such a pig can be fed with profit, and can be made a very profitable adjunct to the farm.

Can a Pig be Fed Profitably on Grains? It is estimated by those who have experimented in feeding swine and have kept an exact account of food consumed to produce a pound increase in live stock, that it requires from three and a half to four and a half pounds of mixed grains to produce an increase in live weight of a pound. Prof. Robertson bears out this assertion from the experiments he made at Ottawa, and Wisconsin Experiment Station has obtained the same results. It is, therefore, safe to say that four pounds of mixed meal will produce an increase of a pound in live weight up to 150 or 160 pounds, beyond that weight it may require more. Then if, by way of illustration, we mix one bushel of peas, one bushel of wheat and one bushel of barley, we should get one-fourth their weight or forty-two pounds of pork live weight. If we sell the pigs at $4 per hundred, we would get 60 cents a bushel for wheat, if we obtained $5 a hundred, we would get 75 cents a bushel for our wheat and if $6 a hundred it would come to 90 cents a bushel for the wheat. With peas and corn it applies just the same. For barley, if pigs sold at $4 a hundred we would obtain 48 cents a bushel; at $5, 60 cents and at $6 it would be 72 cents a bushel. Of course we have our trouble, but if we consider that our farms are being enriched by feeding the grain on them, then we think the trouble is balanced and our figures still hold good. Besides these we often can feed milk, roots and grains that we cannot sell to good advantage. Greater economy in raising swine might be shown, but this is sufficient to prove that hogs may be fed with good profit.

How Many Hogs should a 100-Acre Farm Have? Let us see how many are being raised on an average to-day, and then we can form a good idea how many should be raised. The number of acres of assessed farm lands in Ontario is 22,646,634 acres. The number of pigs in 1892 was 996,974 or an average from four to five on every hundred acres. This looks very small, and should be increased to two or three times as many. A dozen hogs is surely not too many on a hundred-acre farm.

Then we may safely come to this conclusion that we will have a good market. We have a good country to raise hogs, a sufficient supply of food, and they can be made profitable.

THAT TIRED FEELING.

A good many hogs on exhibition at the different fairs look as though they had that tired feeling which belongs to a thoroughly lazy man. To some extent this is to be expected. The chief end of a hog is to eat and grow fat. If not born tired, he is expected to become tired when he reaches the weight of 200 pounds and is used simply as a condenser of freights, by condensing corn into meats. Nevertheless, it has sometimes occurred to us that the tired feeling which the hog exhibits is not always the result of a super-abundance of fat, but of weakness of bone. No matter how fleshy a hog may become, he ought to be able to stand up on his pins. While his feet and legs are small in proportion to his body, they are built in such a way as to develop remarkable strength, and if they are not strong enough to hold up three or four hundred pounds, and his hogship protests against being stirred up and insists on sitting on his haunches, there is some reason to suspect that the food he has eaten, in his younger days particularly, has been

deficient in bone material. There is manifestly an improvement in later years in the methods of breeding and feeding, but there is room for still greater improvement. It was nothing uncommon ten years ago to have hogs break down even with a five mile haul from pen to station. This was manifestly the result, not so much of injudicious breeding as of injudicious feeding, and the complaint that farmers frequently make about hogs being too fine in the bone points in the same direction. It is not the coarse boned hog that is the strongest, for coarseness of bone indicates coarseness of carcass as well. It is the medium sized bone that has good stuff in it—good bone material—that shows the real strength, just as the bone of the standard bred trotter or thoroughbred or Texan pony, though much less in size, has really as much strength as that of the draft horses.

When hogs manifest that tired feeling—that disposition to be indolent rather than stand on their pins—it is well to enquire whether they were given sufficient oats, bran, shorts and clover hay in the early diet; whether, in fact, the food was not too exclusive corn. It will at least not do any harm to raise this question, and let each farmer determine for himself whether the food has been sufficient or not.

IMPORTATION OF AMERICAN PORK.

It was moved by Mr. Featherstone, seconded by Mr. Gibson: That this Association has been informed that the Government of Canada has made an Order in Council admitting American hogs into Canada in bond for packing purposes and for export to Great Britain; therefore it is expedient that this Association do now protest against such order being passed, unless a strict inspection is made of exportation and unless the product is labelled "American pork."

Mr. Gibson: Are we going far enough in that matter? Ought you not to prohibit the importation of hogs altogether on account of disease and to protect our hogs? We can certainly raise all the hogs we want. There is no doubt that every load of hogs that comes into the country is not only robbing the farmer but is liable to bring disease—and we know what that means, we have had it before.

Mr. Featherstone: We have it now in quarantine.

Mr. Gibson: Train loads of hogs go past my station. Do the Americans allow us to send our stuff over there in winter? No, sir. And there is also ninety days quarantine. If they will not allow our stuff to go to their winter ports, so that we may ship profitably, why should we allow them to bring theirs through this country. I am in favor of a stronger motion, but I will second this one.

Mr. Brethour: I quite agree with Mr. Gibson's suggestion, and would feel like putting the matter quite as strongly as he does. I think it would be well to pass a resolution that the Dominion Government should prohibit the importation of American hogs into this country for slaughter. We are all aware that corn fed pork is not to be compared with the dairy fed article, and it is therefore doing our trade an injury.

Mr. Featherstone: The object I had was to control the trade, but that of Mr. Brethour and Mr. Gibson is, I think, to prevent disease; that is another question. What we require is a meeting of all the different stock men to consider that question. At present we cannot ship a beast at all till navigation opens at Montreal. The best of our cattle have therefore to be kept till the weather is so warm in England that they have to be sold at a sacrifice. If we had advantage of the American ports, we could ship at a time when the prices are best. If we cannot get this, we should retaliate.

Mr. Hodson: Do not American cattle come through Canada every day?

Mr. Featherstone: Yes; every day.

Mr. Snell: I think the resolution is all right, and I fear it would be useless to go further and ask for the prohibition of the importation of American hogs. It is well known that there are large companies now being organized in the country as pork packing establishments, and that the number of hogs raised here is not sufficient to keep them

going. I think it is quite consistent and reasonable to expect the Government to go the length of the resolution so as to protect our interests.

Mr. HARDING: Could we not supply enough for these packing houses if the American pork did not prevent us?

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: There is sufficient now. Packers are not killing any American hogs.

Mr. RUSSELL: I think it is a mistake at the present time to meddle with the American Government at all. They are disposed to be liberal at present and to show us preference.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: The motion is not to exclude American hogs, but to have them labelled as American and not as Canadian. The motion was carried.

SHOULD THE NAMES OF JUDGES BE PUBLISHED IN THE PRIZE LIST?

Mr. GIBSON: I think we might ask Fair associations to publish the names of judges when they send out the prize lists. Then if a man has any objections to a judge, he is not compelled to send his hogs and afterwards kick. If the name appeared, you would know whether that judge would go for quality or size, and send animals accordingly.

Mr. COXWORTH: I think the suggestion is a good one, and move that instruction be given to delegates to Fair Boards to recommend that names of judges be published in the prize lists. Seconded by Mr. Brethour and carried.

RE SALES OF LIVE STOCK AT FAT STOCK SHOWS.

Mr. HARDING: Is it to the interest of the Association to have live stock sales held at the same time and place as the Fat Stock Shows?

President MILLS: What is your judgment?

Mr. HARDING: I think that a great deal of the weight that the show would have is carried away by these sales. I noticed last year that the judging in nearly everything was rushed through before the sales commenced. Everything was being judged at once and the onlooker could not see very much of it. If a judge had two or three classes to attend to himself, he was badly bothered.

Mr. COXWORTH: Is it to our interest to have stock sales? We had several complaints along that line last year.

Mr. SNELL: I do not think it is to our interest to have the show building taken up by sale stock to the inconvenience of exhibitors.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I understood that such was the decision of one of our executive meetings.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I believe that if the sales were not held at the same time you would not have half so many visitors here.

Mr. HARDING: A great many men wait till the doors are thrown open for the sale and do not pay anything to see the show.

Mr. SNELL: I think it is a good thing to have the sale so that farmers from various parts of the country can purchase stock at the same time, but I certainly think that last year it interfered with the interests of the Agricultural and Arts Association and with the Fat Stock Show, through the loss of revenue incidental to throwing open the building for the sale. I do not think it interfered with the judging, as that is pretty well through after the first day.

Mr. JACKSON: I think it could be overcome by making every one pay to go to the sale.

President MILLS: I can see no reason for remitting that gate fee, because any one who will not pay twenty-five cents to get inside is not likely to bid much on an animal when he is there. I am to some extent to blame for not having read the resolution passed by the Association last year. Had I been aware of it I would not have consented to hold the sale in connection with the show this year, because we have no object in doing so. Last year the suggestion did not come from us. It was an experiment and things went off satisfactorily; it was therefore repeated this year. If there are objections to it, I will see that you are not troubled in future.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I think a good plan would be to hold the O. A. C. sale the day after the Live Stock Show.

SHALL THE ASSOCIATION CONTINUE TO AID THE FAT STOCK SHOW?

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: With regard to the expenditure of our funds:—We are paying money out for the fattening of swine, but I believe we should endeavor to give more encouragement to the importation of pure bred animals. If we awarded prizes at the different fairs I think we would do a greater service than by devoting our funds to fat stock.

Mr. BRETHOUR: I cannot quite agree with Mr. Featherstone. I think we should encourage our own men. There is always lots of money to be given to imported stock. The object, I think, of this Association is to benefit Canadian industry. I cannot see why Canadian swine are not as good as imported animals. My experience has been that they are as good and a little better.

Mr. MARTIN: I agree with Mr. Featherstone. I think there is a useful way of spending money, namely, to do as they do in the old country and secure pure bred sires for our farmers generally. I think we should spend money in other directions as well as for fat stock.

Mr. SNELL: If we had an unlimited supply of money, it would be all right to divide it up. I am in favor of a fat stock show; I think it is the best opportunity we have to show what are the possibilities of the different classes of animals. As our means are limited, we need to concentrate our efforts.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I think we could afford to increase the prizes at our leading fairs —give, say, $100 to Toronto, and the same to Montreal and to the Western Fair.

Mr. SNELL: That sum would go a very short distance.

Mr. GIBSON: At first I objected to the plan of devoting our funds to the Fat Stock Show, but I have since changed my mind and believe we are doing right.

Mr. HODSON: The first question in my mind was how were we to spend our funds so as to bring the most members into the Association. It appeared to me that to expend it at some central point would advertise our Association; and that has been shown to be correct by our own increased membership. Do we want a fat stock show in the Province of Ontario? If we do, how are we going to carry it on without money? You know that the show was simply a local concern until we took hold of it. If we withdraw our money from it no such show as this can be continued. Regarding the hiring of animals, our members are scattered all over the country, and how could we benefit those at a distance by this means. I was in favor of giving money to Toronto, Ottawa, London, etc., but if we pay this, how are we to get an annual report, without which we cannot expect a grant.

A number of papers were laid on the table; these were ordered to be printed in the Annual report. The meeting then adjourned.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

1893.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

I have the honor to submit herewith the sixth annual report of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

Your obedient servant,

F. W. HODSON,

Secretary.

LIST OF OFFICERS FOR 1894.

President.....John Jackson, Abington.

Vice-President.....James Tolton, Walkerton.

Secretary-Treasurer.....F. W. Hodson, London.

Directors :

Cotswolds.....J. C. Snell, Edmonton.

Leicesters.....John Kelly, Shakespeare.

Southdowns.....A. Simenton, Blackheath.

Shropshires.....R. Gibson, Delaware.

Oxfords.....Henry Arkell, Arkell.

Hampshires.....Wm. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove.

Lincolns.....John Gibson, Denfield.

Horned Dorsets.....T. C. Hector, Springfield-on-Credit.

Merinos.....W. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

General Director.....John I. Hobson, Mosboro'.

Auditors.....J. S. Pearce, London.
Graham Walker, Ilderton.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1893 AND 1894.

Name.	P. O. Address.	Breeder of.
Arkell, Peter	Teeswater, Ont	Oxfords.
Arkell, Henry	Arkell, Ont	
Arkell, Henry	Teeswater, Ont	
Anderson, Jas	Guelph, Ont	Southdowns.
Allin, Samuel	Bowmanville, Box 205	Shropshires.
Awrey, N	Binbrook	
Armour, Andrew	Dunnville, Ont	
Aulesbrook, Thos.	Paris, Ont	Leicesters.
Beattie, W. H	Wilton Grove, Ont	Shropshires.
Benninghoff, F. V	Greenville, Pa., U. S. A.	Horned Dorsets.
Birdsall, F. & Son	Birdsall, Ont	Oxfords.
Buskin, Jno	Vande'eur, Ont	Shropshires.
Brown, A	Bethel	Shropshires.
Bush, W. T	Woodburn, Ont	Shropshires.
Bonnycastle, F. & Sons	Campbellford, Ont	Cotswolds.
Currelley, T. & Son	Fullarton, Ont	Leicesters.
Conworth, John	Paris, Ont	Shropshires.
Coxworth, S	Claremont, Ont	Cotswolds.
Campbell, J. & J. K	Palmerston, Ont	Leicesters.
Calder, Chas.	Brooklin, Ont	Shropshires.
Dryden, Hon. Jno	Toronto, Ont	Shropshires.
Dickeson, Wm	Mildmay, Ont	Oxfords.
Douglas T. C	Galt, Ont	Southdowns.
Dickin, John	Milton West, Ont	Shropshires.
Donaldson, W	South Zorra, Ont	Shropshires
Davison, G. Howard	Milbrook, N. Y	
Davies, Robert	Queen St. E., Toronto	Shropshires.
Elliott, A	Galt, Ont	
Everett, G. P	Mount Vernon	
Frink, B. H	Napanee, Ont	Cotswolds.
Frear, Alex	Ithaca, N. Y	Southdowns.
Featherston, Jos	Streetsville, Ont	
Gibson, Jno. T	Denfield, Ont	Lincolns.
Gibson, Richard	Delaware, Ont	Shropshires.
Gowanlock, Robt	Maple Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Gardhouse, J. & Son	Highfield, Ont	Leicesters.
Garnham, E. A	Straffordville, Ont	Leicesters.
Gilmore, A	Huntingdon, P. Q	Oxfords.
Hawkshaw, W. S	Glanworth, Ont	Shropshires.
Hanmer, D. G	Mount Vernon, Ont	Shropshires.
Hector, T. W	Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont	Horned Dorsets.
Harding, R. H	Thorndale, Ont	Horned Dorsets.
Hobson, Jno. I	Mosboro', Ont	Shorthorns.
Honey, R	Warkworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Humphrey, E	Thamesford, Ont	Lincolns.
Jeffs, E. & Son	Bondhead, Ont	Southdowns and Leicesters.
Jackson, Jno	Abingdon, Ont	Southdowns.
Johnston, A	Greenwood, Ont	Cotswolds.
Jackson, Wm	Pond Mills, Ont	Cotswolds.
Kelly, John, Jr	Shakespeare, Ont	Leicesters.
Laidlaw, W. G	Wilton Grove, Ont	Cotswolds.
Laidlaw, John	Wilton Grove, Ont	Leicesters.
Laidlaw, Jas	Gue'ph, Ont	
Martin, R. G	Marysville, Ont	Leicesters.
Miller, R	Brougham, Ont	Shropshires.

LIST OF MEMBERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	P. O. Address.	Breeder of.
Mitchell, A	Springfield-on-the-Credit, Ont	Dorsets.
Mingle, Frank	St. Anns, Ont	Southdowns.
McCoy, W. A. & Sons	Mercer, Mercer Co., Pa	Southdowns, Leicesters.
Metlor, Peter	North Pelham, Ont	Southdowns.
Mutter, Major Jas	Somenos, B. C	
McEwen, J. D	Falkirk, Ont	Leicesters.
McGillivray, Jno. A	Uxbridge, Ont	Dorsets.
McCrae, David	Guelph, Ont	Cotswolds.
McFarlane, Jas	Clinton, Ont	Shropshires.
McTavish, John	Shakespeare, Ont	Leicesters.
Neville, C. W	Newburgh, Ont	Cotswolds and Leicesters.
Newman, Wm	Gilbert's Mills	
Oliver, Wm	Avonbank, Ont	Lincolns.
Ontario Agricultural College	Guelph, Ont	
Orr, John	Galt, Ont	
Phin, J. P	Hespeler, Ont	Shropshires.
Russell, Jas	Richmond Hill, Ont	Cotswolds.
Rutherford, Jno	Roseville, Ont	Southdowns.
Robson, Capt. Thos. E	Ilderton, Ont	Lincolns.
Stevens, R. W	Lambeth, Ont	Lincolns.
Simmons, C. M.	Ivan, Ont	Shorthorns.
Shore, Hardy	Glanworth, Ont	Cotswolds.
Simenton, Arthur	Blackheath, Ont	Southdowns.
Smith, W. M. & J. C	Fairfield Plains, Ont	Merinos.
Snell, J. C	Edmonton, Ont	Cotswolds.
Shaw, Robt. & Sons	Glanford Station, Ont	Southdowns.
Snell, J. G. & Bro	Edmonton, Ont	Cotswolds.
Snell, Jas	Clinton, Ont	Leicesters.
Tolton, Jas	Walkerton, Ont	Oxfords.
Telfer, A. & Sons	Paris, Ont	Shropshires.
Thompson, Adam	Shakespeare	Leicesters.
Thompson, Jas	Mildmay, Box 24, Ont	Suffolks.
Thompson, Wm	Uxbridge, Ont	Cotswolds.
Whitesides, T. M	Innerkip, Ont	Shropshires.
Whitelaw, Wm	Guelph, Ont	Leicesters.
Wigginton, Jno	Clinton, Ont	Shropshires.
Wightman, Robt	Owen Sound, Ont	
Waters, Thos	Rockwood, Ont	Cotswolds.
Wilkinson, J. T	Chilliwack, B. C	Southdowns.
Walker, G	Ilderton, Ont	
Younge, John	Abingdon, Ont	Leicesters and Shropshires.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DOMINION SHEEP BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association was held in the city hall, Guelph, on December 6th, 1893, the President, Mr. James Russell, in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at ten o'clock a.m.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

I would like to say that I am glad to see the interest taken in this Association.

The season has not been as good as last year, but prospects are still bright, and will be as good perhaps in the end.

There is likely to be a better wool market than we have had for some time. When lambs are selling on our principal markets at 18 and 25 cents per pound, it is worthy of remark.

The World's Columbian Exposition has been one of the greatest helps that breeders of sheep have had for many years. We heard some of our most prominent stock men say last night that they had learned more there than they had in twenty years; but I believe the Americans can learn more from us than we can from them. I believe there is no province in the Dominion that could turn out the number of good sheep that Ontario can, and there was not one man in a hundred Americans who believed that Canada stood as high in the business of sheep raising as she does.

There is another thing we should not lose sight of. The managers who represented our interests at Chicago did their part well. I believe that Hon. John Dryden took a great interest in the matter in the commencement; and he was backed up by other gentlemen in a way that was very satisfactory to the exhibitors and breeders of Canadian sheep. (Applause).

The minutes of the last annual meeting were accepted as read, on the motion of Mr. Gibson seconded by Mr. Snell.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The Secretary then read his Annual Report which will be found in the report of the Swine Breeders' Association. (See page 3.)

It was moved by Mr. Gibson and seconded by Mr. Hobson, that the suggestions contained in the Secretary's report be discussed and voted on clause by clause.—Carried

CANADIAN RECORDS.

The PRESIDENT: This is an important matter at the present time—whether we register in Canadian records or not. If the Americans will not accept our records we should be careful in going to the expense of two sets of records. I think our action should be very careful on this question.

Mr. TOLTON: I don't see that your remarks apply to the point at issue. I understand the question to be whether steps shall be taken by this Association with the view of getting the American authorities to recognize Canadian records. If we can get this done I suppose our stock will be admitted duty free for breeding purposes, as they do in the case of animals recorded in their own books. I think that such a step would be in the interest of Canadian breeders. I think it would be wise for us to take some steps in the matter.

The PRESIDENT: The next motion that the Association will bring into force is that no exhibitor will be allowed to show unless his animals are registered in the Canadian records. I see no reason why our breeders should be compelled to register in two books.

Mr. ARKELL: There is also another thing to be looked at; would not gentlemen from the other side who buy animals from us want them registered in the American records, even supposing they were registered here as well?

Mr. JACKSON: It seems to me that no harm can result from the action suggested, and it may accomplish some good.

Mr. MCCRAE: What records have you in Canada?

The SECRETARY: We have records for all the breeds with the exception of Shropshires and Merinos.

It was decided that the matter be referred to the Executive Committee.

The remaining clauses of the report were assented to without discussion.

It was moved by Mr. GIBSON and seconded by Mr. HOBSON, that the question of the Association uniting with the Fat Stock Club of Guelph or any other association for the purpose of holding a show in 1894 be referred to the Executive Committee.—Carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Association for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—John Jackson, Abingdon.

VICE-PRESIDENT—Jas. Tolton, Walkerton.

SECRETARY-TREASURER—F. W. Hodson, London.

DIRECTORS: Cotswolds—J. O. Snell, Edmonton; Leicesters—John Kelly, Shakespeare; Southdowns—A. Simenton, Blackheath; Shropshires—R. Gibson, Delaware; Oxfords—Henry Arkell, Arkell; Hampshires—William H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Lincolns—John Gibson, Denfield; Horned Dorsets—T. C. Hector, Springfield-on-the-Credit; Merinos—W. Smith, Fairfield Plains; John Hobson, Mosboro', General Director.

AUDITORS—John S. Pearce, London; Graham Walker, Ilderton.

DELEGATES TO FAIR BOARDS: Toronto Industrial—J. C. Snell, Edmonton; James Russell, Richmond Hill; Ottawa—J. Yuill, Carleton Place; Montreal—J. Y. Ormsby, Danville, Quebec; Kingston—C. W. Neville, Newburg; London—Wm. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; John Gibson, Denfield.

EXPERT JUDGES:—The following gentlemen were recommended to the Fair Boards as competent judges in their respective classes:

Shropshires: Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; G. P. Everett, Mount Vernon, Ont.; J. Conworth, Paris, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; A. Brown, Bethel, Ont.; R. Miller, Brougham, Ont.; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill; James Hanmer, Mount Vernon,

Ont.; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont.; Jas. McFarlane, Clinton, Ont; Jas. Cooper, Kippen, Ont.; T. M. Whiteside, Innerkip, Ont.; J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont.; D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont.

Oxfords: Henry Arkell, Arkell, Ont.; Peter Arkell, Teeswater, Ont.; James Tolten, Walkerton; Wm. Dickeson, Mildmay, Ont.; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; F. R. Shore, London, Ont.; J. Harcourt, St. Anns, Ont.; Thos. Wilkinson, Hamilton, Ont.; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; Herbert Wright, Guelph, Ont.; Jas. Wright, Guelph, Ont.; Simon Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.; Smith Ewens, Gourock, Ont.; Wm. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ontario.

Southdowns: A. Simenton, Blackheath, Ont.: S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont.; T. Wilkinson, Hamilton, Ont.; J. Davidson, Monroe, Mich.; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

Horned Dorsets: W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth, Ont.; John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.; W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.; H. H. Spencer, Brooklin, Ont.; Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont; John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; Jas. Main, Milton, Ont.: John Kelly, Shakespeare, Ont.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; T. C. Douglas, Galt, Ont.

Merinos: J. B. Moore, Galt, Ont.; A. Tirrell, Wooler, Ont.; R. Bayley, Union, Ont.; Geo. Everett, Mount Vernon, Ont.

Cotswolds: John Thompson, Uxbridge, Ont.; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; W. Laidlaw, Wilton Grove, Ont.; Geo. Weekes, Glanworth, Ont.; C. W. Neville, Newburg, Ont.; T. Waters, Rockwood, Ont.; A. Johnson, Greenwood, Ont.; Wm. Jackson, Pond Mills, Ont.; T. Teasdale, Concord, Ont.; Wm. Petch, Blackheath, Ont.; J. Bell, Athelstane, P. Q.; Peter McGregor, Mimosa, Ont.; Wm. Rae, Arkell, Ont.; J. G. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

Leicesters: Jas. K. Campbell, Palmerston, Ont.; Andrew Thompson, Fergus, Ont.; John Coweston, Queensville, Ont.; John Burns, King, Ont.; Robt. Gowanlock, Maple Hill, Ont.; John Scott, Ivan; Wm. Tindall, Fergus; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Henry Allen, Newcastle, Ont.; Andrew Telfer, Paris; John Gibson, Denfield, Ont.; R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Wm. Cowan, Galt, Ont.; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.

Lincolns: J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.; Geo. Weekes, Glanworth, Ont.; Ernest Parkinson, Eramosa, Ont.; A. Telfer, Paris, Ont.; Wm. Cowan, Galt, Ont.; Henry Allen, Newcastle, Ont; Jas. Russell, Richmond Hill, Ont.; R. W. Stevens, Lambeth, Ont.; J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ont.

The PRESIDENT: I think that all Canada owes a great deal to Hon. Mr. Dryden, and especially this Association, for what he has accomplished in connection with the World's Fair. I have the honor of calling upon him for an address while he is here on the subject of

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATIONS, AND JUDGES AND JUDGING.

Hon. JOHN DRYDEN, Minister of Agriculture: I have been asked by your Secretary to speak to you about how to improve our Live Stock Associations, and what I have to say will be directed towards that end.

I would like first to decide as to what should be considered an improvement in this direction. To my mind it should rest largely upon two things; first, to so manage your Association that it would have increased usefulness in the country, and secondly, to attract to your membership an increasing number of persons who ought to be interested in sheep breeding.

Now, your Association will be increasing its usefulness if you are enabled to induce your membership to come to its gatherings and to take part in the discussion of every practical question presented. This, I think, is one of the difficult problems to be solved in connection with any of our live stock associations; but if it can be accomplished, it is one of the best means I know of to increase the usefulness of an association of this kind. I think that the experience of one practical intelligent man is worth more than the

opinions of five mere theorists who have never put into practice what they advise other people to try to do. I would rather accept the advice of one man who has proved his right to the title of a successful man by actual results, even although he were not a fluent speaker, than I would listen to the eloquent perorations of men who had obtained their knowledge from books or from the experience of someone else. I think it is a great mistake in our live stock associations to expect that only those who are fluent speakers should take part in these discussions. It sometimes happens that a man who is in some senses unlearned is able to give the most valuable suggestions. It is facts we want—information along the lines that will be beneficial to the every day farmer who is seeking for light in these matters. A man who may not be an educated man in the common acceptance of the term is frequently able to give practical suggestions as the result of his observation and experience that will be valuable to the man who is anxious to learn. Your meetings should be so conducted, therefore, that everybody would be induced to take part in them. The discussions ought to be of a conversational kind, so that the modest and bashful man—and you know we farmers are very apt to be so—could take part. Every member ought to feel his individual responsibility, and a personal interest in the success of any association to which he may belong. I have not the slightest sympathy with the man who thinks he knows everything about his business—a man who thinks that wisdom is likely to die when he dies, who is afraid that some other man will know as much as he does, and who therefore buttons himself up and refuses to give any information at all to others in the line of his business. It is the most selfish and narrow spirit a man can have. I am perfectly certain that for our own success we should be prepared to give whatever information we can so as to enable others to excel as well as ourselves. If the information be given as I suggest you will not only help the poorest breeder, but every time you enable him to take an advanced position you thus find a customer for some breeder who is more advanced and has a superior animal to sell.

We must also remember that the object of these stock associations is not merely to benefit the dozen or so breeders I see around me, who are already perhaps among the foremost in their class in the country, but that you should give me as head of the Department of Agriculture, something that I may make use of in educating the general masses of the people. This Association gathered together here is only a means to that end; we aid you in order that through you we may elevate the masses. That being the view, it is desirable that you should scatter your information so that we may have general excellence all over the country.

We have succeeded, I think, in proving to the world that we are quite in the front rank in this province, and yet there is need for improvement everywhere. After you and I have done the best we can do, it will be found when we pass away from the scene of action that there is just as much more to be done, because there will still be so many farmers who have not arrived at the desired point of excellence in production. It is just as possible for this Association and kindred associations in the country to arouse sufficient interest so that our products in this line may take a front place, as it was for our dairymen to do the same thing; and remember that our live stock associations ought to have that object before them. It is the improvement of the mass of the stock in the country that we seek for, and it is to accomplish this that the public money is given to these associations.

Another thing that will be helpful, therefore, in increasing the usefulness of your Association is the arousing of enthusiasm. Of course it is plain that in order to accomplish this you must have an increasing number of members. Now, how are you going to get them? One way is, as I have suggested, to make these annual gatherings interesting, profitable and attractive. You cannot do this without unity of effort or without a general harmony of interests, and the idea of working together for one common object. One means by which it can be done is in the selection of your best men as officers of your Association. I think that this is very important. I must congratulate you on the fact that you have always had capable, public spirited men representing your Association in the past. You do not want a man who is going to manage it for his personal gain or personal ends in any way. You want one who will throw these things aside, and who will put some life and spirit into the work. These papers, for instance, that are read

before your meeting do not drop down from heaven. You know what an effort your Secretary frequently has to make in order to secure them. The very best men in your ranks are not likely to push themselves forward and say, "Here is a paper." They will stand back, and someone has to search for them and urge and press them into service. This duty devolves upon the officers, and if you have not live, wide-awake men ready to take hold, your meeting cannot be interesting and profitable or afford that information I have referred to. But having secured your officers do not go home and say, "It is now all right; we have so-and-so; they will attend to it." The members of the Association should take sufficient personal interest in it to help the officers to bring about these good results. Do not let any member say that he can do nothing, because every one can do something.

I suggested that enthusiasm is important. If you can infuse increased enthusiasm you are adding largely to the usefulness of the Association. But how is this to be done? It will be engendered by an interchange of thought on such occasions as this. If you do not believe in your business do not wonder that you cannot find any one else to believe in it either. If you cannot yourself point out the road to success along that line, do not wonder if people go away and say they do not believe there is any road to success. Enthusiasm is catching; it spreads rapidly from one to another. It is possible to so arouse interest and enthusiasm that it will spread over the whole country, and when it does spread and you have interested everybody, we will have some chance of reaching that success in our production which we are all seeking to attain.

Another means of usefulness is to appoint wise committees who will be able to give wise suggestions to our fair managers. I know something of the difficulties that the people who undertake to manage these fairs have to contend with, and I believe that they are quite willing to receive any suggestions an Association like this may offer through their representatives. A great deal has been done, notably at the Toronto Industrial, from time to time in improvements along the lines suggested by your representatives. But I do not think that an Association ought to take upon itself to dictate to these men. If you go to them in that spirit, you will not accomplish what you desire. Go to them with kindly, reasonable suggestions, backed up with argument, and I have no doubt at all that you will succeed.

You have been talking about the appointment of judges, and I felt while you were discussing this that I would like to refer to it, as I have had some experience in this connection. I see it has been decided in the minds of some that the better way would be just to name one man as judge at the different fairs. But you see that this would be dictating to the fair boards. I do not think we ought to take that position. I think the better way to do is to do as you have done in the past. But let each breed be represented by itself. You can name men who are good judges of several breeds, if you desire, but let the lists be separate. Name a large number of men; do not name the principal breeders and let it go at that, because what happens? When you come to the Toronto Industrial, for instance, you find that nearly every man of them is an exhibitor and the authorities are narrowed down to one or two men whom the gentleman who nominated them did not intend to be prominent judges on that list. You will often find just as competent judges outside of the prominent breeders.

Another point of discussion is how many judges should be appointed for these exhibitions—whether one, two or three? We all have different opinions as to this and perhaps I ought not to give my opinion. But I have never refrained from expressing my view, because I have very clear convictions about it, and it is that two judges are better either than one or three. But some people do not like that, and would rather have one. I want two for the reason that two good men are better any time than one good man—no one can object to that. One objection raised is that two cannot agree. Do you mean to tell me that our ideals are so dimly defined that two men with good judgment cannot agree as to the qualities of the animal presented? Or do you mean to say that these men will be biased? That argument would be worse for one judge than for two. I would like to see such a sentiment created in this country that men would be ashamed and disgraced if they undertook to pin the ribbons on an undeserving animal. I want two judges for another reason. You will find good judges sometimes who when you put them on all

alone are so weighted with the responsibility of the situation that they become, in common phraseology, "rattled"; they feel they want to do right, but they are so strongly impressed with that idea that they grow timid about it. A man to be a good judge should not only know a good animal but *know* that he knows it. Some men are so constituted that is difficult for them to do that. But put another man alongside of them in the show ring and they will pick up courage. It is so with boys at school, twenty boys will do things that one would not dare to do—that is human nature. I have been at English shows where they act on this principle always. I have seen men go through class after class and have no difficulty. Occasionally of course they have a disagreement, and then some other man is called in to decide. This system works better all around than any other—at least that is my opinion, and you have it for what it is worth.

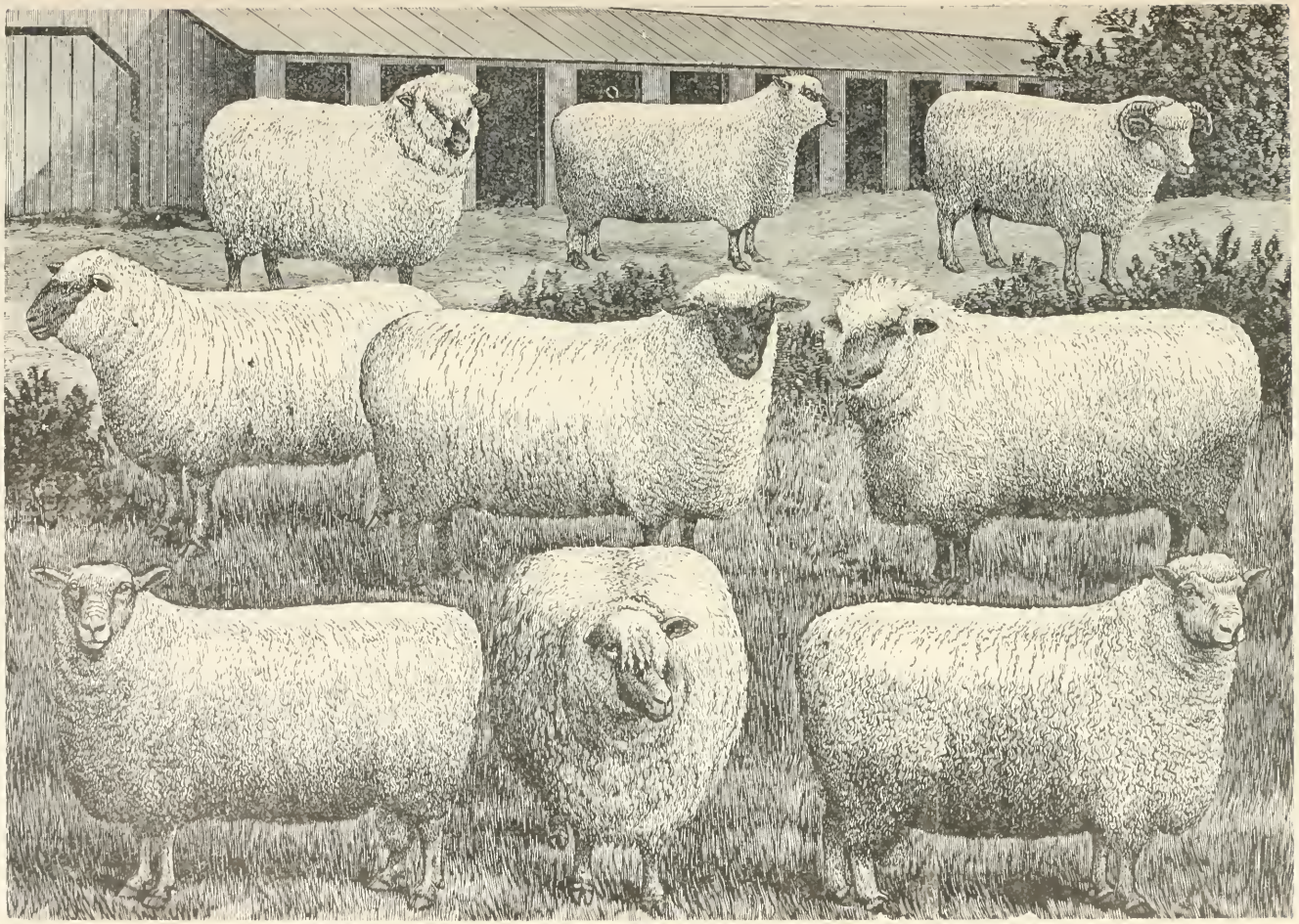
One of the means by which your Association can be improved is to get a little more money somehow or other. The Association has evidently been impressed with this, because you sent a delegation down to Toronto last winter to request the Government to give you more. We thought it over and it was decided to grant your request; but I see that apparently you have not enough yet, and I have been asked by your secretary to give you still more. I hope you will not press that just now, because I do not want to offend any by refusing you. The best way to secure it is to increase your membership. You have not enough members. If you cannot do any other way, how would it do to join the two Associations together? I fancy that the great majority of you are interested in both Associations. You know the old adage that "Money makes the mare go;" it makes an association go too, and care should be taken to provide your Treasurer with sufficient funds to make this Association go. I believe in a little spirit and life in these things; I believe in a little printer's ink, and you have a man in your Secretary-Treasurer who realizes this. I am perfectly willing to recommend the Government to give you a reasonable grant, but I do not believe that an intelligent Association like this should depend altogether on the Government, but more upon themselves and their efforts, and then they will accomplish better results.

Mr. ARKELL: I have suggested at our Farmers' Institute meeting something in the line of what Mr. Dryden has suggested with regard to extending the membership and with good results. My suggestion was that every member should resolve to bring one other. I think this should answer in the case of our Association.

It was then moved by Mr. ARKELL, seconded by Mr. GIBSON: That each member of the Association should try to induce one more to join.—Carried.

The SECRETARY: How many members will now pledge themselves to put that into effect. Will each hold up his hand who is willing to try to send in another member within the next month. (A good showing of hands.)

Mr. GIBSON: Before I read my paper I want to take this opportunity of expressing my very great pleasure in having Mr. Dryden with us to-day, and also to thank him for his very practical and interesting address; it is full of importance to this Association. We are quite prepared to be made use of in order to reach the masses, but I think that $700 goes a very short way in that direction, and I hope the Minister will see his way clear to increase our grant, at least so that we may be able to pay our Secretary for his services. (Hear, hear). But at present not only has he received no pay, but he is considerably out of pocket. You cannot get good services for poor pay. If you want your judges for instance to do satisfactory work they should not be out of pocket. Something ought to be done about judges. You cannot get good efficient service unless the men are paid sufficient to cover their expenses. Take the case of Toronto for instance; the judge's expenses are high, and he gets only five dollars to cover the whole of them. These men do not want to make money out of it, but they should have their expenses paid.



ONE OF EACH BREED KEPT AT THE O. A. C. FARM, GUELPH, ONT.

BREED TO TYPE.

By R. Gibson, Delaware, Ont.

What is type? Webster defines it: "The aggregate of characteristic qualities." Before we can breed to type we must therefore thoroughly understand what are the characteristic qualities of the breed we are cultivating.

Mr. Booth, with pardonable pride, pointing at the immense loin and wide back of one of his favorite cows, asked: "Is not that back worth a few gallons of milk?" At the same time Mr. Bates was sending grand cows to the shambles because they did not make sufficient butter to come up to his standard. Now, each of the celebrated breeders had a type of his own, and they both succeeded in moulding their herd to such an uniformity that the types are distinct even to this day. But here comes the trouble, there are too many breeding after their own type. Take the Leicester sheep for instance, there are Border Leicesters and the English Leicesters, which here have to compete in the same classes at shows, and yet the Lincoln and Cotswold more nearly resemble each other than do these two branches of the house of Leicester. What are you going to about it? Either divide the classes, or have a standard and breed to it. If the latter plan be adopted, would not the course pursued by the early Shropshire breeders when first given a separate class at the Royal be advisable? and which was to employ the same judges at the principal shows for years, and who always went for the same type, and in fact established it. How often do we hear such remarks as, "Oh, So-and-So is the judge; I must show my biggest lambs. "He does not mind if they are a bit rough, if they have plenty of size and bone." Or it may be, "I am not in it this year, Mr. —— will have quality. He would rather have a neat little one than a big coarse one." This ought not to be the case. There should be one type and that type should be interpreted by the judges the same each year. Then instead of hearing such remarks as the above we would hear: "I am a little off this year; the ram I used last left the fleeces too open, I must change or I shall lose type." Here comes in a point for discussion, and this paper is written for the purpose of inviting criticism and provoking discussion on the points that may be thrown out. Would it be advisable to employ the same judges at Toronto, London and other principal shows for a few years, so that a type may be established for each breed. Appoint a judge for Ottawa and the east, one for Toronto and the centre, and one for London and the west, one for each breed. I don't say it would prove satisfactory. I make the suggestion to have the matter discussed.

In the west the Shropshire men are getting away off, and are more nearly approaching the Oxford type yearly. If the prizes are persistently given to the big, open-coated sheep, it is easy to foretell the result. Instead of having the short legged, thick, easy feeding sort, with firm backs and good mutton, they will get slow feeders, with narrow bucks and the backbone never covered even with fat. I had my hands on some of that sort at Chicago. If the Oxford type is followed much longer, they will quickly lose the name so justly given them in England of "the rent payers."

Again, a close examination of the Hampshire shown at Chicago would indicate a variety of types so much so that one might reasonably ask, "Are they the same breed?" How is this? On their native downs they breed as true to type as any sheep, not excepting the Southdowns. But in the west, they deteriorate quicker than any sheep I have ever seen. Let me ask you, is it because the breeders are not skilful, or are they groping in the dark, not having the proper type in their mind's eye? At any rate the breed keep up their English reputation for early maturity, as the first prize yearling ewe had a three year old mouth and the second prize looked like a broken mouthed ewe. Looking at a ram that was recorded by his owner, considered purely bred, the thought arose, how could such a nondescript be possibly evolved within the limit time since importation, if purely bred? Again, take some of the sheep on exhibition, not Hampshires alone, and the question arises: How long would it take a skilled breeder, with no other material to use than the rams shown, to breed them back again to the true type? These sheep originally represented years of intense anxiety, and also the skill and labor of their founders. They represented failures and successes. One year the means employed proved judicious and

fulfilled the highest anticipations; and perhaps the next year's work was a great disappointment, almost discouraging; but pluck and determination finally overcome these obstacles, and the world pronounced the new breed a great success. Bakewell let his first ram in 1760 for 17s. 6d. (about $4), and for several seasons afterwards could not realize more than two or three guineas for his best sheep.

In 1784 and 1785, however, he obtained 100 guineas for a ram. The desire to possess this valuable breed then became so great that in 1798 three rams brought him $6,000 and seven others $10,000. He also received $15,000 from the Dishley Society for the use of the rest of the flock. What was the secret of his success? "He bred to a type" and established it, so much so that one ram was like another, and no matter upon what they were crossed they left their impress.

In conclusion, a word to the young breeder. Before making up your mind as to what breed to select, consider well your market and also the adaptability of your farm. Some breeds will do better on rich soil producing luxuriant crops, others on hilly and rough ranges; but whatever the sort may be, thoroughly study it and make yourself conversant with the acknowledged type of your choice and then keep it in view, ever striving to perpetuate those distinguishing features that have made your breed valuable, and sought after. Also bear in mind that the same skill that was required to evolve your breed must also be used by you to maintain its present high standard; with this difference, that you have the material at hand, if you will wisely make the right selection. You will then have the satisfaction of knowing if you do not meet with the success of Bakewell and others of our noted breeders, you have not, at any rate, prostituted their efforts and make their favorite breeds a by-word and a mockery.

Mr. Elliott: Mr. Gibson's paper is admirable in the length to which it goes, but it stops at the point where we would like it to go on. We are perfectly well aware of the facts that have been mentioned, but how are we going to remedy it? It might, of course, be remedied to some extent by having good judges, but in our small shows at least it is almost impossible to get judges who either understand the animals they are going to judge or their points of merit. Every judge appears to have a different type in mind, and the result is we have a mixed lot in all directions.

Hon. Mr. Dryden: We have lots of men who are capable of judging four or five classes of sheep. My remedy is to get a judge from the front. I think my friend's remarks are very much to the point. The best way I can see to carry out what we desire as to maintaining the true type is to do as Mr. Gibson suggests, and let the leading exhibitions be the educating medium. Most of the men who act as judges are present at these leading exhibitions. You should always have men there to fix the type—men who can go back and say this or that is not right according to Ottawa or Toronto. As Mr. Gibson says, the only way in England that they could fix the type of Shropshire sheep was to appoint the same men as judges year after year. These men decided what the type should be, and would not give a prize to an animal that did not come near that type. Breeders then saw that they must work along this line. I think that if this were done in this country you would find that it would soon spread.

Mr. Arkell: It not only rests with the judge, but there is sometimes a great deal of responsibility with the breeder in this direction. Very often money rather than type is the point the breeder looks after. If his customers expect a certain style of animal he will breed that style irrespective of type, and I know of a particular breed that has been almost run to the ground on that account. Breeders will often follow exactly what their customers want merely to sell their animals. If breeders would pick out the animals that do not conform to the type to go to slaughter, we would not have as many nondescripts.

Mr. Gibson: You ought not to blame the breeders altogether. In a certain measure perhaps they are to blame. Look at the Shorthorn breed, they have been persistently breeding for color and Shorthorns have been entirely bred away from the old type, so that now when steers go to market the feeders and stock-yard men complain, and this is one of the reasons. The very men who made that craze for "reds" were men who never had more than $100 in their pockets to buy a bull. The men who are going to spoil our

sheep are men who have only $15 or $20 in their pockets to buy a ram. Are we going to allow such men to dictate to us, to spoil the finest breed of sheep perhaps that England has ever produced? Let us stick to our type.

Mr. JACKSON: I can understand Mr. Gibson's remarks as regards the Shropshires; if he would breed his sheep to the Southdown type, he would have no difficulty. (Laughter.)

Mr. GIBSON: I believe in the Southdown type, only a little larger.

SHOULD THERE BE A SPECIAL CLASS FOR CANADIAN BRED SHEEP AT OUR FAIRS.

Mr. SIMENTON: If I am not out of order, I would like to say that I think we should have a Canadian class at our shows. It is not easy for breeders to compete with men who can afford to import sheep from the Old Country. I think this should be done in the interest of home breeders. Most of you take part in the fall shows—many of you are directors—and you might use your influence with the Fair Boards to this end. It would give our local breeders a chance. If I am alone in the matter, I suppose it is of no use going farther, but I feel that there are many who think as I do. I have known cases where imported sheep have taken all the prizes; and the home breeders are discouraged and stay at home.

The PRESIDENT: The Americans at the World's Fair on all their lists showed that they wanted to give the prizes to the breeders of the stock; and I think this gentleman is quite right in what he says. It is of no use for the Canadian breeder to compete with the prize winners of England, and for this reason a good many breeders come to the conclusion that it is useless for them to prepare their sheep for the show ring. I think there is nothing injuring the business so much as our having to compete with these imported prize winners.

Hon. Mr. DRYDEN: Are you not forgetting the fact that Canadians are beating these imported prize winners? You must also remember that some of these gentlemen who are importers are also men of wide experience in breeding. I fancy my friend Mr. Jackson, for example, would be likely to come to the front in the same way, even if imported sheep were excluded. Mr. Campbell would do the same thing as regards Shropshires. These gentlemen held their own against all comers in Chicago.

A MEMBER: Then I would suggest not giving any prizes at all to imported sheep if we have better sheep.

Mr. TOLTON: As we have already passed a recommendation that there be a committee appointed to draft a model prize list, this committee while so engaged could take the matter into consideration, and if they think it wise to advise the Fair Boards in the matter, well and good. I think there should be a flock list, or something of that sort so that Canadian breeders would have a chance to win prizes, and thus be encouraged to exhibit.

Mr. GIBSON: It seems to me that this is a matter you will have to leave entirely to the Fair Boards. If there is a fair in Canada that is willing to offer a prize in this regard, well and good, but you cannot dictate to them.

It was moved by Mr. MCCRAE, seconded by Mr. BEATTIE, that the Executive Committee take into consideration, when drafting their model prize list, the advisability of having classes for Canadian bred sheep. Carried.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: Is it not a fact that this Association passed a resolution to the effect that all parties competing at the Fat Stock Show must be members of this or of both Associations?

Resolution read by the Secretary declaring such to be the case.

Mr. FEATHERSTONE: I have been told that some of the exhibitors are not members; how are you going to deal with the matter?

Mr. Hobson: Do you think it was fully understood that exhibitors should be members? If it was not, it might be a hardship in some cases.

Mr. Campbell, (Woodville): I am not a member of the Association, and I am an exhibitor. I do not see in the prize list that there is anything to bar me from exhibiting. That resolution does not apply to the rules and regulations in the prize list.

The President: I believe you are correct as to that. I will call the attention of the Executive to this and have it right for another season.

THE EXTERNAL PARASITES OF STOCK.

Professor James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, then addressed the meeting as follows:

The subject upon which I am asked to speak this evening is the parasites of stock; and as this is a sheep and swine-breeders' Association, I intend to speak more particularly of the parasites injurious to those animals. I may say that my experience in this regard has been obtained from instances brought to my notice in my official capacity as Dominion Entomologist. I have correspondents all over the Dominion, and receive a large number of letters referring to the parasites of stock. These have been mostly with regard to external parasites, and I may mention that I have not studied the subject of internal worms, which I hear is so injurious to sheep here. Our sheep in the Ottawa district have not been troubled with these pests so far as I have heard.

Farmers do not, I believe, as a rule, appreciate the extent of the drain that is made upon their pockets by their not attending more carefully to the important matter of freeing their stock of all kinds from parasites. These are frequently present upon animals, and are the cause of much irritation and consequent loss to the owners; but on account of their small size they are overlooked, and their evil effects underestimated. I feel convinced that the prevalence of parasites upon stock is one of the greatest causes of loss to breeders and feeders throughout Canada. Lousy animals will neither rest nor feed well. They are prevented from putting on flesh, their growth is stunted, and their meat is neither so good nor produced so economically. It is well known that an animal kept in good condition and steadily increasing in weight costs much less to prepare for the market than one whose growth is checked and allowed to get into poor condition. It takes much more food, too, to catch up again. Now, I believe that lice cause more loss in this way than irregular or even poor feeding.

Pig breeders know the importance of keeping young pigs clean. These animals seem to be the most susceptible to injury from lice when about two months old, and if they are allowed to become infested with lice at that age it is almost impossible to fatten them. When they get older they do not seem to mind so much, but for all that, there is always loss.

Cattle lice are most injurious during the winter when the animals are housed. This is also the case with sheep, and there is no doubt that the irritation thus caused to both these classes of stock is very great, and consequently, as stated before, great loss to the owners follows.

Now, I maintain that there is no reason for this loss, because all the external parasites of stock can be easily and cheaply treated. It is a mistake to suppose that ticks on sheep and lice on cattle do not cause much loss, for they do, and a very considerable loss. While everybody here probably knows this, yet, if you are anything like most of the stock owners in other parts of Canada, comparatively very few of you take much trouble to prevent your animals being worried; and this is because you do not think that such small things are of much importance. This is also very much the case with many other insect pests. As an instance, many will be surprised to learn that as much even as three-quarters of a crop of grass may be destroyed by grasshoppers and other insects without the shortage being noticed until the hay is cut. You know what a disappointment wheat and other small grain crops sometimes are. The crop looks splendid while growing, but when it is harvested it frequently falls far short of what its appearance has led

one to expect. The reason is that it has been attacked unnoticed by some small insect ; but the reduction in the number of grain-bearing stems is hard to detect while the crop is standing. It is the same with fattening animals. There is a small shortage taking place every day in the amount of flesh that should be laid on, and this gradually accumulates until it becomes a large loss.

Of the various parasites that affect sheep, I will draw your attention to two, the sheep tick and the sheep louse. All the instances of severe occurrence of sheep lice have been brought under my notice during winter time, when the animals are thickly covered with wool, and when not only when it is more difficult to treat them thoroughly, but when probably there would be considerable danger of their catching cold. As to whether it will be safe for a farmer to wash or dip his sheep in winter time must be decided by each one according to the conveniences he may have. I do not think it would be safe to dip sheep in winter time unless they could be kept in a warm place until the wool was dry. Sheep should be examined carefully for lice, and the dipping, if necessary, should be done before winter sets in. If, however, sheep are found to be lousy in the winter, which fact is usually shown by their rubbing themselves or biting at the wool, I believe it would be better to run the risk of dipping them, and then keep them in a warm place till all danger of their catching cold was past.

There should be no trouble with sheep ticks or sheep lice if sheep are regularly and properly dipped in summer time. Once, I think, should be sufficient, if properly done ; but of course twice is safer. Sheep should be dipped soon after shearing, and the dipping should be done thoroughly. For this purpose I think a deep vat is the best, so that the animal, head and all, can be pushed right under the surface of the liquid.

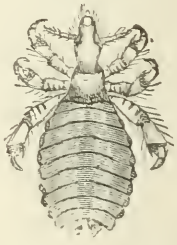
I do not think, Mr. Chairman, that it would be wise for me to give you a minute description of the different kinds of parasites of stock, or to trouble you with their long Latin names, which, although necessary to students, are not of much moment to farmers, who require only such a description as will enable them to recognize their enemies and apply the proper remedies. All the insects I shall mention to-night may, fortunately, be treated by the same remedy. The parasites concerning which a knowledge is of most importance to farmers are the sheep tick and sheep louse mentioned above, the short-nosed louse and the biting louse of cattle, and the hog louse. I have made some enlarged drawings of these insects which I will pass around, and which will remind you of the appearance of the different kinds. All

Sheep Tick.

Sheep Louse.

Short nosed Ox Louse.

Ox Louse.



Hog Louse.

of you probably know them by sight, for they are far too prevalent throughout Canada, even in the best herds. All I say to you to-night will amount to this—to urge you to make a little more effort to get rid of them than you have been doing, and above all things, I want to make you understand that you are actually losing hard cash out of your pockets if you do not attend to the matter.

I know that farmers like to do as their fathers did before them ; they do not care to try experiments, nor indeed is it wise for them to do so. Experiments are very expensive ; but if the country is to progress, someone must make many experiments, only some of which will succeed. That is why in our own line of business our friend, the Hon. Mr. Dryden, who is here to-night, and the Hon. Mr. Angers at Ottawa, are paying so much attention to and spending so much money on experimental farms. They appreciate the

importance of such work, and knowing also what a large expenditure it would require for private individuals to undertake it unaided, they, for the Government, undertake these experiments and place them in the hands of specialists, who give all their time to working out the results carefully. The subject of my address to night comes within the scope of my official work in connection with the Dominion Experimental Farms. My work is chiefly the study of injurious insects, and I have the great satisfaction of knowing that I have been the means of saving much money to the country by giving advice as to how best to remedy the attacks of injurious insects.

For lice on stock there are several well known remedies, all of which, if regularly applied, would result in an enormous saving to the farmer of Canada. Tobacco dust and tobacco wash, lard and coal oil, lard and sulphur—all of these are good and will destroy parasites. Then, again, there are several of the well known commercial dips, as Little's, McDougall's, Cooper's, etc.—all of these are good and answer the purpose for which they are prepared; but they are not half enough used.

Poisonous dips and washes should not be used upon cattle for lice, because, when infested, the animals are constantly licking themselves—they thus remove lice, for it will be noticed that these disgusting insects are always thickest where the cattle cannot reach them with their tongues. If, therefore, you were to put on any poisonous substances, you would run the risk of poisoning your animals, and this is one of the reasons why I recommend to your notice to-night the kerosene emulsion for the destruction of external parasites on stock—particularly on cattle and pigs. This is simply an emulsion of coal oil with soap-suds.

The skin of some animals is rather too sensitive for this mixture. I have heard of sheep upon which coal oil had taken off patches of wool, but this was because it was put on too strong. But some cattle will stand even pure coal oil uninjured. I never knew the kerosene emulsion to injure an animal in the least when applied properly in the proportions I will give you. This emulsion is made as follows :—

Kerosene (or coal oil)	2 gallons.
Rain-water	1 "
Ordinary hard soap	½ lb.

Boil the soap in the water till all is dissolved; then, while boiling hot, turn it into the coal oil and churn it constantly and forcibly with a syringe or force pump for five minutes, when it will be of a smooth, creamy nature. If the emulsion is perfect, it will adhere to the surface of glass without oiliness. As it cools it thickens into a jelly-like mass. This gives the stock emulsion, which must be diluted with twelve times it measure—that is, if the whole of the above quantity be mixed at once, with 36 gallons of water. It will be found to mix much more easily if done at once, before it cools. The above proportions give three gallons of stock emulsion, which, with 36 gallons of water added, make up 39 gallons of the mixture ready for use. This may be applied to the animals either by means of a sponge, or, what will certainly be found most convenient where there are many animals to treat, by means of a force pump and spray nozzle. The emulsion thus made and sprayed over the cattle kills all the lice it reaches. Another method of diluting the coal oil is to make the emulsion with milk instead of soap and water. Take sour milk, one part; coal oil, two parts. Mix the two thoroughly as described above for the soap emulsion. Then dilute with water so that one part in 20 will be coal oil.

The stock emulsion, when properly made, will last for years if kept in a cool place, but only such a quantity as is required for immediate use should be mixed with water, for, if left standing after dilution, the oil is apt to separate and come to the top. When you want to mix it for use, you allow to every gallon of the emulsion twelve times the quantity of water. You then have a mixture, when you make it up to one hundred gallons, in which there is five per cent. of coal oil, which will be sufficient to kill any of the external parasites of stock.

My method of applying this mixture is with a spray pump. I believe that every farmer should possess one of these useful articles. It will cost him about $4 for one suitable for ordinary uses about a farm, and it is a good investment. If he

has not a pump, he can get a large syringe for about $1 that will enable him to prepare and use the mixture conveniently. As the mixture contains coal oil, it will kill any insect with which it comes into contact. One of the great remedies for grasshoppers in the Western States is the coal oil pan or "hopper-dozer." These pans are made of sheep-iron, are about twelve feet long by two and a half wide, and are drawn across the stubble fields when the grain is just cut. The grasshoppers, jumping up, fall into the pan, and coming into contact with the coal oil in the bottom of the pan, are killed—for if only the smallest portion touches them, it spreads over their whole bodies and kills them. All we want, therefore, is to reduce the coal oil to a consistency that will not burn the skins of our animals or injure them, but yet will kill the insects. Not only does this mixture not injure their skins, but it improves them. Some of you fully understand the effect of oil on the skins of animals, as I learned to-day to my my cost—I refer to greasing your pigs to improve their appearance. When I saw some of the splendid looking pigs in the show-ring to day, I could not restrain my admiration and patted their backs; but I soon repented me of my affection, for I got my hands covered with oil. In the same way with two lots of cattle that we sprayed, one with tobacco wash and the other with coal oil emulsion, the difference as to appearance was entirely in favor of those we used coal oil upon.

I must, however, say, with regard to this mixture, that there is a little trouble about making it, and for this reason it has not become popular; but it is very cheap and very effective. The commercial dips and washes cost more than twice as much, and if you will take the little extra trouble of making it, it will be worth your while. The diluted emulsion ready for use can be made for one cent a gallon, and with a spray pump this quantity is more than is necessary to treat each animal.

Some of the well-known remedies for lice that require to be rubbed on the animals are very unpleasant to handle and also troublesome to apply, unless the animals are very docile. Particularly is this the case with pigs, as rubbing on the old mixture of sulphur and lard is not only very tedious, but in the case of boars not particularly safe. There is nothing unpleasant or dangerous in applying the mixture I recommend if a spray pump is used. The animals can all be bunched up together in the corner of an enclosure and treated thoroughly in a few minutes with a spraying nozzle.

All animals are most infested in certain spots of their bodies. These spots should be treated with particular care. Hog men, for instance, know the importance of looking to the ears of their pigs when treating them; and I need not tell sheep men that at the time they shear their ewes they should also dip their lambs, because the ticks leave the ewes after shearing and go to the lambs, where the longer wool gives the more protection. In dipping ewes it is important to cover the whole body. I have seen ewes well treated with the exception of the head, and, of course, there is ample room for sufficient parasites to harbor there to soon spread over the whole body again. In treating animals, it is important to remember that insects hatch from eggs, and that the eggs are much more difficult to kill than the insects themselves. It is, therefore, necessary to repeat the application two or three times (as the eggs do not hatch for some time after they are laid) and thus destroy any newly hatched insects.

Another point of great importance in treating cattle and pigs is to remember that the lice sometimes leave the animals and hide in cracks or under rubbish in the pens, and that an animal that has been thoroughly cleaned may become lousy again by being placed in an infested pen. Care must also be taken when introducing new animals into a herd to see that they are not infested, and to treat them if they are. It is comparatively little trouble, and will well repay you.

I will just refer to a prevalent but mistaken idea that cattle lice breed upon chickens and from them pass to cattle. This is not the case, and although chicken lice occasionally get upon cattle when poultry are kept in the stables and cause sometimes a good deal of irritation, they do not breed on stock. Of course it stands to reason that it is better not to have the hen roost in the stable.

There is one more subject that I wish to speak upon before I close,—that is the horn-fly. This pest has been very prevalent during the past summer, and to begin with I am going to make a broad statement and take you all to task. I don't believe that any of

you have taken the pains you ought to have to prevent its spread ond to put a stop to its ravages even upon your own cattle. I say this because I have made a great deal of enquiry throughout the country. Those best able to judge perhaps of this matter are the owners of cheese factories, and they are unanimous in saying that hardly anything has been done in the way of a systematic treatment of herds by their owners. I also learn from the same source that the enormous loss of nearly one-third of the whole supply of milk has resulted from the attacks of this insect during the past season. Certainly much greater efforts should be made to check its spread. You all probably know that the horn-fly does not breed on the animal; all the statements about its boring into the horns and laying its eggs on the animal are nonsense,—it breeds in the fresh dung of the animal and there only. Directly the dung is dropped, the flies alight upon it and lay their eggs. There are about six broods before the end of the season, and it consequently spreads very rapidly. The whole of the injury to the cattle is from the irritation of their bites. Animals vary much in their susceptibility to injury; occasionally an animal is not affected by them, just as some men do not feel a mosquito bite, while to others it is terribly irritating. It is the same way with cattle.

The horn-fly is a new pest and an exceptional one. Farmers must recognize it as such and take exceptional means to prevent it. I must tell you, however, that I do not think there is any likelihood of the horn-fly continuing for more than a year or two to be such a severe pest as it is to-day. We know quite well the date when this fly was introduced into America. It spread from New Jersey into the western States and northward into this country. For some unaccountable reason, this fly has been called the Texas fly ever since it appeared in Canada. It got to Texas only this year, and did not come from there to us at all, but from the States of New York and New Jersey. The first year it appeared in New Jersey it was as bad as it has been with us in this year. Two years after it was not very much trouble; the next year it was less trouble, and this year I received letters from those States where it was very bad a few years ago stating that the fly was not now a serious pest at all. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, whether it is wise for me to tell our friends here this, because they may do nothing further to prevent the pest. But I want you to make great efforts next year to prevent its ravages. Two or three people wrote to me saying that they have tried my remedy, but that it did not answer. The trouble was that they wanted too great results from the efforts put forth. The cost and labor of putting on the emulsion is very little indeed if done regularly and systematically. If you do it only occasionally it is going to be a great trouble. Do as I have suggested—when the cows are milked, have them driven into some small enclosure every two or three days; have a man ready with spray pump and spray them as they go by, then drive them back and spray the other side as they come out. It is going to be extra labor certainly. Supposing it is necessary to spray every day it would cost only about half a cent for each animal, and it will pay you much better than losing a third of the milk. We found by experiment at Ottawa that we could protect our cattle by spraying every second day. In one set of experiments an addition of carbolic acid was used in the mixture. I don't like to recommend this except to careful people, because carbolic acid is too dangerous to use. If you buy the crude kind it is almost impossible to mix it. If you do decide to use it, get your druggist to mix you some carbolic oil, made by dissolving the pure or crystallized acid in three parts of any fixed oil. This can be diluted and mixed with the emulsion. You may also use oil of tar in the same way. It has a strong odor, and I know that people like to put on something they can smell. Do not put in too much. It seems difficult to make people understand that only a little of these substances is required. One of the great troubles I have in recommending Paris green is to get people to put in little enough; they cannot understand that putting three ounces into forty gallons of water is a strong enough mixture to destroy most of the leaf-eating insects.

Any greasy substance whatever put on the animals will keep flies off for two or three days. In Virginia when they could not get anything else, axle grease was found to answer the purpose. Tanner's oil is very good, and if you mix a little sulphur with it, it is as good a thing as you can use. It lasts longer than coal oil, but it is much more trouble to put on. I always try these remedies myself; when I recommend a treatment for cattle,

I try it myself first. When I tried these different methods, including the rubbing on of ointments, I did it myself, and I know it was a very nasty and tedious business. Applying liquids by means of a spray pump will be found far easier and just as effective.

When injurious insects suddenly appear in vast numbers, do not give up and say that nothing can be done in fighting against them. You have Government institutions as a source of reference in such cases of need—Prof. Panton is here at Guelph, and I myself am at Ottawa. I shall always be more than happy to assist you so far as I can if you will write to me for information—the Government employs me there to find out remedies and help you in this way. No farmer can afford to go without a knowledge of some of the injurious insects that affect his crops. I will give you an illustration. We know that spraying plum and apple trees with Paris green in the spring will save 75 per cent. of the crop. This practice is now largely adopted by the best fruit growers and much revenue is preserved that would otherwise be lost. There are yet, of course, some insects that we have not found means of fighting; one class I am studying now is the cutworm in grain crops. You will find green crops of all kinds attacked with wireworms and cutworms. We have no practical remedy for those that attack grain crops. The reason is that we do not yet understand their habits fully. There are about three hundred different kinds of cutworms alone. If we can find out their habits, as I hope may soon be the case, I am sure we could get a remedy. I ask you for your co-operation in this. When you have an insect attacking your crops or live-stock, I ask you to remember that you have a man in your employment who can help you in this regard, and who will always be glad to do his best. Or, if you want to know anything about fruits, write to the Horticulturist; or anything concerning the chemistry of farming, write to the Chemist.

DIPS AND DIPPING.

Mr. R. Miller: With regard to the dipping of sheep in winter time, last year we were a little later than we should have been in getting our sheep dipped. We had something over 250, and at that time we had some very valuable ones and a lot of them. We had been buying sheep in and a number of them were infested with ticks. After the snow came—I think the weather was nearly as cold as it is now,—we dipped every one of them, and none of them had a cough afterwards from its effects. I think with ordinary precautions it is quite safe to dip at any time of the year. Some of the valuable animals were shut up, but a great many were not. They were out in the snow and rain every day when we were dipping them; and it took about three days to do it.

Mr. Gibson: What dip did you use?

Mr. Miller: McDougall's and Little's,—and used it warm. In dipping large numbers of sheep we mix all the dip at one time in a large hogshead. Dip of uniform strength should be used on all alike.

Mr. Hobson: I notice in looking over the report that one of our members stated it to be a very bad practice to dip late in the fall—I think it was Mr. Jackson. I would like this matter discussed. In my own practice I have dipped great numbers and have never yet lost a lamb no matter at what time I dipped so long as it was reasonably warm weather.

Mr. Miller: I do not wish to be understood that I would rather dip in cold weather, or just as soon; but I think I am right in advising any gentleman to dip now rather than allow ticks to remain on his sheep all winter.

Mr. Jackson: The injury I referred to was not from dipping sheep in the fall, but not dipping sooner and allowing it to go till fall.

A GROUP OF PRIZE-WINNING LEICESTERS, THE PROPERTY OF MR. JAMES SNELL, CLINTON, ONTARIO.

Mr. SNELL: My experience has taught me that it is almost impossible to keep sheep clean without dipping twice a year. I always dip in the spring, but I find it necessary to use the dip again in the winter. I do not often do it before this time. I always do it by pouring from a tea or coffee pot, opening up the wool at spaces of about four inches all over the body of the animal.

Mr. GIBSON: I think that Mr. Snell must have the parasites in his buildings if he finds it necessary to dip twice a year. My experience is that if you dip once carefully in the spring, it is all that is necessary. In reading the English *Live Stock Journal* I was surprised to find a letter from James Bruce, of Scotland, in which he stated that for thirty years he had never dipped his sheep. He said that if anyone desired to know what he did, he would tell them. I have not yet seen his second letter. In a previous letter a statement was made by another Scotch farmer that by using sulphur and salt he had entirely done away with dipping.

Mr. HANMER: I had a peculiar experience in this regard. On one occasion I went to a druggist for a certain dip. He had nothing but an American preparation, which he recommended very highly. The directions were to mix a certain portion with salt and feed to the sheep; also to sprinkle a little on the backs of the sheep. After three days had gone, they were to have another feed and so on. I noticed that after we had sprinkled it on the sheep's backs, they continually licked themselves. I also noticed that there was a strong smell of sulphur, and I came to the conclusion that we had paid a dollar for a pound box of sulphur and salt. The effect was certainly good.

Mr. GIBSON: I believe that in the case I refer to the sulphur was fed to the sheep.

Prof. FLETCHER: One of the chief remedies in the Southern States and South America is to feed sulphur with salt, and the ticks will leave the animals. It is said that this remedy renders them liable to take cold.

Mr. JACKSON: I used to use tobacco, but of late years I have employed carbolic acid —the pure, not the crude. The recipe is this: For every ounce of acid add a pint of soft soap and 10 quarts of soft water, and mix. I find this a valuable dip.

WOOL GROWING IN ONTARIO.

Mr. GEORGE E. DAY, Lecturer on Agriculture at the Ontario Agricultural College, read the following paper: It is with considerable diffidence that I attempt a paper on the subject of wool-growing before those who have had so much more experience than myself; but I am encouraged by the belief that those who are the most proficient in any line of business are usually the ones who are the most charitable. This is my first appearance before the Sheep Breeders' Association, and I am here to-day as a student, not as a teacher; but at the same time I hope my remarks may give raise to some discussion that will be of benefit to all of us. Before entering upon this subject I wish to gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Ald. Hallam, of Toronto, to whom I am greatly indebted for assistance. Messrs. Long and Bisby, of Hamilton, have also made me their debtor in this matter.

By way of commencement I believe I am safe in assuming that wool-growing is never likely to become an independent industry in Ontario. There are numerous reasons for this assumption. We have so many breeds of mutton sheep that produce wool of such excellent quality, that the mutton side of the question is not in danger of ever being overlooked. Then again the great improvements in machinery, the changes in fashion, and the enormous production of wool in the different countries of the world, all combine to confirm the impression that the price of wool will never again be so high as it was years ago.

There is one more point in this connection upon which I would like to hear some discussion. It is claimed by many, and my own experience inclines me to the same belief, that the wool of imported sheep deteriorates with us in softness, lustre and strength of fibre. No doubt this deterioration may vary with locality, and I would like to learn how far this has been the experience of the importers present.

Why deterioration should occur is not clear, but it is probably due to both soil and climate, while there may be many other influences also at work. In a paper on wool published in the Royal Agricultural Society's Reports, Earl Cathcart says: "Bakewell classes wool soils thus:—clay the best; next, sand; and then lime or of that nature." Further on the same writer say: "We are told that Southdown wool grown on limestone does not felt well, but improves when the sheep is removed from that formation;" while in another place he states: "In the northern parts of Derbyshire, where the strata are abruptly broken the difference of wool from the same kind of sheep was so marked and well-known, that both by buyer and seller this language was quite understood—"My wool is grit, sir, and I expect a better price than my neighbor's, which is limestone." The term "grit" refers to the red sandstone formation so common in Great Britain. Though these words were written nearly twenty years ago, they have not lost their significance when we consider how common is the limestone formation in Ontario.

With regard to our climate probably its greatest drawback is its extreme character. Heat has a tendency to produce coarse wool, while cold has the opposite effect. Climate, however, may probably be more or less modified by providing adequate shelter.

Shall we then neglect the consideration of wool in breeding? Certainly not. Though wool is not likely to take pre-eminence, still wool of good quality is consistent with good mutton, and the wool of the flock, even at present prices, is too important a source of revenue to be neglected.

The factors which tend to improve and maintain the quality of wool have no doubt been frequently discussed before this Association, but it will do no harm to mention briefly a few of what I believe to be the principal ones. They are as follows:

1. *Selection.* The breeder must keep a sharp lookout for weeds. The weeds of the flock must go if the standard is to be maintained.

2. *Feeding and Management.* Starvation, overfeeding, lack of water, exposure, etc., cause ill health which only too frequently results in weak fibre. A weakness in the fibre throws the wool into the cheapest class. Another common result is felting or cotting of the fleece.

3. *Cleanliness.* In this connection I quote Ald. Hallam "A great deal of our wool is marketed in a very slovenly condition: burry, seedy, chaffy and badly shorn. I think that if farmers were more careful, and got their fleeces up in first rate shape—free from the foreign matter as mentioned above, they would get fully from one to three cents per pound more for it."

4. *Breeding in a Definite Line.* The indiscriminate mixing of the blood of various breeds, is likely to give anything but satisfactory results.

5. *Use of Pure-Bred Rams.* The day of scrub sires of any description, is past. The present low price of sheep puts pure blood within the reach of all, and he who neglects to take advantage of this opportunity will no doubt sorely regret his lack of foresight when the present depression is over.

6. *Importation.* I believe we cannot as yet afford to dispense with imported animals. The vigor of imported sheep, fresh from his native soil, has a wonderful influence for good among our Canadian flocks.

Before closing I should like to bring up for discussion the question of washing wool on the sheep's back. Unfortunately, the term "sheep washing" is too often suggestive of a muddy stream, and a line of very wet sheep disconsolately wandering homeward along a very dusty road, to say nothing of the evil effects upon the sheep, so often experienced. Is it, or is it not a necessary evil?

In conclusion I would say, do not lose faith in the sheep. Though depression at present hangs heavily over the sheep industry in all its branches, it is bound to lift sooner or later. If the flock must be reduced let it be at the expense of the weeds, while the very best remain to amply repay us in the good time coming.

A Member: Why should wool deteriorate in this country? I see no reason myself. I have had considerable experience both in this and in the Old Country. The land varies a great deal more there than it does here. There are certain classes of land upon

which the best fleeces will be destroyed ; and there sheep are kept in the open pen and no provision made to keep out the cold. Where the wool deteriorates here, I think it is for want of proper management ; I do not think there is anything in the soil or climate to cause it.

Mr. HALLAM : I thought that this subject did not need any discussion. Any gentleman who has imported Shropshires will know that their wool becomes coarser, and that it almost entirely changes under the finger, becoming tender and brittle, and losing its combing quality, which is most valuable.

Mr. MCCRAE : I know that matters in the sheep industry are depressed at present, and that the American market has had a very serious reverse during the past year, but I think this should prove to be one means of bringing Canadian sheep up to a better standard than at present. We know that throughout the country rams are used that are not pure bred. I would move that this matter be referred to the Executive Committee to consider, and that if possible they accede to the request this fall.

The motion was seconded by Mr. HOBSON and carried.

A number of papers were laid on the table and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report for 1893.

The meeting then adjourned with a vote of thanks to the speakers of the evening for their valuable and interesting addresses.

CANADA'S SHEEP AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

By J. C. SNELL, EDMONTON, ONT.

A review of the record made by Canadian sheep at the World's Columbian Exhibition would seem to be in place at the first meeting of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association after the Show.

It is safe to say that in no class of live stock did the Dominion stand so well in competition with the world as in sheep. While in other classes of stock we made a creditable showing, and in some of the breeds were clearly in the lead, yet it is the general feeling that in some of the breeds of horses, cattle and hogs we did not do our country or ourselves full justice, and that we have seen times in the past when we could have made a much better showing than we did at Chicago this year. This may in part be accounted for in some classes by reason of the troublesome quarantine regulations in the return of the animals, and in others by the low prices prevailing in late years, which have been somewhat discouraging to those engaged in those particular branches. The sheep breeders, on the contrary, were free from quarantine, and were perhaps never in better form for making a display worthy of our country and the enterprise and energy of our people. It is perhaps useless to reflect upon what might have been, and yet one can hardly refrain from thinking how much better we might have done at Chicago if more of our breeders had entered the field of competition. When we remember that in none of the breeds of sheep had we more than three exhibitors and in most of them only two, it is remarkable that we made such a brilliant record as we did, and it speaks volumes for the character of the flocks that were represented ; but if even twice as many exhibitors had contributed to the competition our record might have been in some classes much better.

While the exhibition of sheep in the mutton breeds at Chicago was largely made up of imported sheep from Great Britain, and the prize winners in some of the classes were mainly bred and prepared there, though shown by Canadian and American exhibitors, yet it is exceedingly gratifying to know that in several of the breeds the animals were principally bred and fed in Canada ; that where prizes were offered for sheep bred by the exhibitor, Canadians fairly swept the board, and that in at least two classes—those of Shropshires and South Downs—several of the most important prizes were won by animals bred in Canada and competing with imported animals that had been winners at leading English shows. This fact, we think, should be regarded as a definite settlement of the

question, can we raise as good sheep in Canada as can be raised in the Old Country? Where the same time and attention is given to their care and preparation, there is no question in my mind that we can bring them to quite as great perfection, both as to size and quality. The fact that a few of our breeders have for one year given something like the attention to the preparation of show sheep that is every year given by English shepherds trained to the work from their boyhood, and with such gratifying results, is pretty good proof that we have a soil, a climate and a people fitted to produce the highest class of improved stock. Our record at the Columbian Exhibition will no doubt result in an increased demand for our sheep and other classes of stock. We feel sure that time will prove that the money expended by our Dominion and Provincial Governments was well spent, and will bring large returns to our people in the near future.

We cannot close this paper without paying a tribute of praise to both the Dominion and Ontario Governments for their liberality in providing so generously for the transportation and maintenance of the men and stock which went over to represent our country at the World's Fair. We would also acknowledge the courteous treatment accorded by the various officials of both Governments to exhibitors, which was all that could reasonably be expected or desired.

To Mr. J. S. Larke and N. Awrey, M.P.P., the Dominion and Ontario Commissioners, are specially due the highest praise for the interest taken by them in forwarding the interests of Canadian stockmen, and the zeal manifested by them in proclaiming to the world, through the press and by other means, the claims of Canada as a stock raising country.

To the Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Departments of Agriculture and Live Stock at the World's Columbian Exhibition, and Hon. A. M. Garland, Superintendent of the Department of Sheep, and Mr. J. B. Dinsmore, Superintendent of Swine, the thanks of the Canadian exhibitors are due for their kindness and attention to the wants and wishes of our exhibitors, and the generous and courteous manner in which they received and treated us. We would also here acknowledge the liberal treatment received by Canadian exhibitors in the sheep department by the directors of the Fair in the appointment of a fair share of judges from Canada, and I would say that in all the classes of sheep in which Canadians competed, except one, the judging was well and fairly done.

In conclusion we may say, that taking it all in all, the Columbian was a good thing for Canadian sheep breeders, and we may congratulate ourselves on the success of our exhibitors.

HOW AND WHEN TO FATTEN SHEEP.

By William Wallace, Niverville, Man.

The question how and when to fatten sheep depends very much upon the circumstances of the individual farmer and the location of his farm.

In the great wool-growing countries, such as Australia and the Argentine Republic, sheep twenty years ago were kept mainly for their wool, and the wethers were not slaughtered until four or five years old, but within the last fifteen years the frozen mutton trade has developed into a great industry, and carcasses are imported into London from these countries by the million. Since the relative values of the wool and mutton have thus been closely approximated, the tendency is to turn the wethers into mutton at an early age.

In agricultural, as distinguished from pastoral districts, where market facilities are favorable to the sale of early lambs, it will generally be found most profitable for the farmer to dispose of his stock at that age of their growth.

In the case of mountain breeds, such as the Cheviots and Black-faced Highland sheep, the wethers are sold at two and three years old, to be fattened by the lowland farmer, and no mutton is more highly esteemed by connoisseurs than well fed three-year black-faced wethers.

In Scotland the bulk of the sheep that are fattened are not bred by the farmers who feed them. The arable farmers purchase the lambs at weaning time from farmers whose lands are mainly pastoral, and it is an interesting sight to see from 50,000 to 60,000 lambs pass under the auctioneer's hammer in a single day at the large auction marts of Perth, Howick and St. Boswells. The purchaser, having got his lambs home, places them on clean pasture, or, better still, the aftermath of his hay crop, and in many cases begins at once to feed them linseed or other oil cakes. This continues as long as the grazing is good, after which they are put on the turnip brake; one-half or other proportion of this crop they consume, either *in situ* or cut into finger slices and fed to them in troughs, the other part of the crop having been previously removed to the homestead to be fed to cattle in byres and loose boxes. Along with the turnips the lambs should be fed hay and oil cake or grain, and this continued until they are fit for the butcher in April or May, when about twelve months old.

This practice of course is not applicable to Canada, where the crops grown and the methods of farming are somewhat different, and especially where turnips are not cultivated so extensively; but although this is so, it may be profitably followed so far as the varying circumstances permit, as it is the result of the combined experience of successful sheep feeders extending over a long period.

Writing more especially of Manitoba, it will generally be found most profitable to sell the lambs fat off the ewes. In ordinary seasons, when spring is not too late, and the mosquitoes not too troublesome in summer, there will be no difficulty in having fat lambs on prairie grass alone, if the flock is fairly well bred and is carefully managed. If, however, for any reason the lambs are not fit for the butcher, or a satisfactory market has not been found for them by about the middle of September, when the price of lamb and mutton are probably about the same figure, they will pay well for their keep during the winter if properly fed and cared for.

About the date named, when the grasses are getting hard and dry, the lambs should be separated from the ewes, and put upon a piece of rape or turnips for a few hours daily, having a run on the stubble during the rest of the day. On the first of November, or earlier if the weather becomes stormy, they must be housed in a comfortable building, not too warm, well ventilated, but free from draughts.

They should be fed on hay made from the finer and mixed grasses, cut and cured green, oat hay or sheafed oats out on the green side, with a daily ration of grain—oats, peas or wheat screenings. A few turnips, if possible, should be fed to them daily, as they will be found a most valuable addition to their fare. Turnips seem to possess a greater feeding value than the chemical analysis of their constituents indicate. Consisting of 90 per cent. of water, it might be thought that the paltry 10 per cent. of solid matter was not of much account, but in practice it is found that turnips act in a most beneficial manner along with the dry food given to stock, even though that should be little else but straw.

It will be observed that the different kinds of food mentioned can be successfully raised on the fertile soil of Manitoba, and it cannot be more profitably disposed of than by converting it into mutton at the prices current for that commodity.

The lambs kept over in the manner above suggested will come out good and fat at about a year old, at a time when mutton is scarce, the frozen article being exhausted and the grass fed not yet on the market.

WHEN AND HOW TO FATTEN SHEEP.

By James Sharp, Everton, Ont.

The wide-awake sheep feeder, like those in other lines of stock, must first study the market and try to produce the animal that that market calls for. At the present time I am decidedly of the opinion that we should aim at early maturity, and, consequently quick returns. It is beyond question that sheep will gain more in weight for the amount of food consumed the first year of their life than in any period afterwards, and unless there is a market found for wethers over one year old at an enhanced price, and that market

likely to continue for some time, I would say that all sheep not intended for breeding purposes should never see much beyond that limit, and the great majority much less. Feeding and selling off at this age will allow a larger flock of breeding ewes to be kept, and a larger crop of lambs will naturally follow.

Of course, many will sell off the grass to the local butchers, others will dispose of their little flock to those who are in the habit of feeding off on rape in the fall months, while others again will do a considerable amount of winter feeding before disposing of them. In some seasons it may be more profitable to market the lambs off the rape than to go to the trouble and expense of winter feeding, but we see the markets so often glutted about the time the rape crop is done, by persons forcing on the market large flocks for which they have no accommodation to house feed, and in consequence it might be well for the average farmer to do more winter feeding than has been the general practice in the past. A few hints from one situated, I may say, in the centre of the rape growing section of Ontario, where lambs are fed in large numbers through fall and winter, may not come amiss to many. In this paper I will treat mainly from weaning time on through fall and winter. First I will say a word of its summer life.

The more I study the sheep question the more am I convinced that the great majority of what may be called the general farmers are still in the belief that the sheep part of the farm stock should live on next to nothing and still give a profit. They give little or no attention to their flock at any time of the year. Turned out on the roads as soon as a green blade appears, the lambs, uncastrated, and unlike the sheep of "little Bo Peep," they forget to leave their tails behind them. Some years no doubt they will do well for a time on the roads, but they are often left too long, and what with long tails, burrs and poor feed, they present a sorry looking spectacle. I am pleased to say that in my own neighborhood very little of this is to be seen, the larger number of the farmers feed their lambs for the winter market, and look after the smaller details in a praiseworthy manner.

We all know, in sections where lambs are sold early, very little attention is paid to them. When visiting the Toronto Fair last fall the writer had the pleasure (?) of seeing a flock of lambs that were being driven through the city that looked positively disgraceful; their heads and bodies were one mass of burrs—not one layer or two, but inches thick on every available spot—and their long tails were stuck so full that when walking they looked like an animated foot-ball. Men who allow their sheep to get into such a mess are a disgrace to a noble profession.

To give the lambs a good start, which is very important, the ewes should be well fed after lambing; when out on the grass they will look after themselves if they get half a chance. The castration, docking and dipping should all be attended to at the proper season. They should be weaned sooner than is usually the custom—the middle of August is not too soon. It is better for the ewes, and the lambs will do far better if proper feed is provided, which should be second crop clover, with pure water and salt accessible at all times.

If lambs are to be bought in to feed, see that they are all altered or reject them. Ram lambs in a feeding flock are a decided nuisance, and will do more harm than they are worth. What I am about to advise may not be approved of by some, still I am strongly of the opinion, as are very many of our best feeders, that all lambs bought in to feed which were not dipped at the usual time, viz., when the ewes were shorn, should be thoroughly dipped before mixing with some home-bred flock. It is impossible for the lambs to put on flesh as they should, if covered with ticks and other parasites.

By the time the clover is getting picked up, the rape will be ready, and it is a crop we can by no means do without in sheep feeding. The lambs should be well tagged before they are allowed on the rape. If put on when their stomachs are full and when the rape is perfectly dry there is very little danger from bloating. They should have a good range outside the rape field. They will pick up a good deal and a bite of dry grass is a good thing along with the rape, as it is apt to scour them a little at first, especially if the weather is wet.

Though I have heard of some feeding grain with the rape, I do not approve of it. The lambs will do very well without it, and the cheaper we can feed the better—provided the lambs always do well. Economy in production is a very important factor when the

returns are to be made up. Some make a practice of driving their lambs in and out from one field to another, taking them off the rape, one part of the day, and on the other. I don't think this necessary. They should be watched to prevent any from becoming cast in the rape drills. Leave the fields they are to range over open. Let them have their own "sweet will," and they will soon find out what they want. Dogs should be kept away, and anything else that disturbs them; the quieter they are kept the better they will feed.

If it is intended to feed the lambs through part of the winter, it would be better to teach them to eat grain before the rape is quite done. What with the change of feed and confinement, and the newness of the situation, they are sometimes a little backward in feeding at first. If taught before leaving the fields there will be no trouble with them when put on the winter ration, and, in consequence, they will push right ahead. A few troughs containing peas and oats placed in the field is all that will be required, and if a few old ewes are put with the lambs they will very soon learn to eat.

Another very important thing is the proper housing of the lambs for winter feeding. A great many buildings used for the purpose are altogether too warm. We often see lambs kept so hot while in for the winter that their wool is almost black from sweating. When this is the case one may as well pitch the grain fed into the nearest river and expect a profitable return. Not only is the pen too close and warm of itself, but the manure is allowed to accumulate for months or perhaps the whole winter, causing a heat—to say nothing of the smell—which, taken with the close pen, the sweating of the lambs, and the consequent chilling when they go outside in cold days, I think it would be almost a wonder if they did much more than hold their own, to say nothing of paying a profit on the food consumed. A pen in which to feed sheep need not be at all expensive. A long frame building set on the ground, with a good roof and a dry floor, is all that is required. Sheep should be kept perfectly dry in wet or stormy weather. Yards, where no other stock can get in, should be attached to the pen where they can go out and in at pleasure. If one is feeding a large flock, the sheep house should be divided by moveable hurdles into several compartments according to the size of the flock. Sheep do very much better in small lots; when divided thus there is less crowding at feeding time, less will be wasted in feeding, and if one has to go amongst them to give them their food, it is far more pleasant to go through a small lot than a large flock.

To keep them cool and free from sweating, the pen, if inclined to be warm, should be cleaned out once a week, and be kept clean and sweet at all times. If the pen has no loft or upstairs above the sheep, it will be easier to keep it at the right temperature, which should be almost as cold as outside. It is all very well to have things handy and the feed above them ready to put down, but if it helps to keep the feeding pen too warm and close it should be somewhere else. No one can afford to feed good grain to sheep and then have them sweat off the gain in flesh that should follow. The bright dry cold of our Canadian winters is not at all against this important branch of Canadian agriculture—very much otherwise. Compare the mode of feeding here with that so prevalent amongst the British flock-masters, where the sheep are fed in the fields throughout the whole winter. Folded in the turnip field, allowed a small patch each day; standing often up to the knees in mud worked up by themselves; at other times the turnips frozen as hard as stones, and the weather at all times uncertain—cold rains, sleet and often very heavy snow falls—makes a contrast that should convince the farmers of this country, that, for feeding sheep, the dry bracing winters of Canada are pre-eminently suitable. Although there is more work with our system, see how pleasant compared with that which often falls to the lot of the British shepherd.

I am well aware of the great value of oil-cake and other feeding stuffs, but at the present time when all kinds of grain are so low in price, I would not advise the average farmer to invest in such. The grains grown on the farm, if fed rightly, will be found to give the best of satisfaction.

A grain ration that is much approved of in this section, consists of peas and oats, equal proportion by weight, fed whole in suitable troughs. Chopping grain for sheep is time and money wasted. The quantity to be fed per head is best left to the judg-

ment of the feeder. It would be well to start with a small quantity, increasing it towards the end of the finishing period. The shepherd going amongst the flock is the party best able to tell when to increase or diminish the grain ration.

Turnips I consider of very great importance in the winter feeding of lambs; where roots are not or cannot be profitably grown, well cured ensilage is a good substitute, and either or both of them should be provided on every stock farm worthy of the name. The importance of turnips in winter feeding cannot be over-estimated; they keep the sheep healthy, toning up the whole system. They should be fed either pulped or in strips, and in such quantity that the lambs will not require water. If turnips are in limited supply, less may be fed and plenty of good pure water provided at all times. Salt should be where they can take it at any time. The practice followed by some of salting their stock at intervals is not to be commended; it should be within their reach at all times.

Racks should be provided in which to feed the hay and pea straw. The best hay for sheep is composed chiefly of good clover well cured. It should not be coarse or the lambs will waste a good part of it. A feed of pea straw, if it is clean and has been cut on the green side and carefully harvested, will be a welcome change to the lambs and may be given once a day with profit. If they should not clean out their racks every day, the refuse should be taken out and fed to the store cattle. In this way nothing will be wasted. It is poor policy to allow fodder, or indeed any kind of feed, to remain in front of feeding sheep for any length of time. What with their breathing on it and its contact with the steam that comes from their bedding, they will be very hungry before they will touch it, and in the meantime a loss will be sustained. The best way is not to give more grain, turnips, or fodder than they will clean up at each feed.

To make a success of sheep-feeding much will depend on the shepherd. A rough, careless man who goes around with a kick ready for every animal that may come in his way, should have no place in and around the stables of a stock-farm, and more especially is he not needed in the sheep-pen. There is no animal on the farm that will appreciate kindness more than the sheep, or respond to it more readily in a way that one cannot mistake.

A good idea of breeding and feeding, attention to every detail in the management of the flock, love for the work and an eye always to the main chance in marketing, will insure success in this, one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most important, branches of advanced agriculture.

CARE OF THE RAM AND EWE DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.

By Andrew Whitlaw, Guelph, Ont.

The care of the ram during the breeding season is a matter to which the great majority of farmers throughout the country devote very little attention. The usual custom is to turn him among the ewes at the desired time and trust to luck. This trusting entirely to luck may turn out all right, and it may turn out the reverse. I have known farmers who, by this trusting to luck, found themselves minus a crop of lambs in the spring, and when asked the reason of their ill luck, replied: "They did not know for sure, but they supposed their ram was not a sure stock getter." If, instead of trusting to luck they had spent a little time each day when they first turned the ram amongst the ewes in closely watching how he was doing his work, they would in all probability have saved themselves from a great loss as well as a good deal of vexation at not having the increase of their flock that they should have had in the spring. The best way, I think, to determine whether or not a ram is going to be a sure stock getter is to paint his breast every morning, say with red paint, for at least eighteen days, and then change the color of paint to either black or blue. If he is a sure stock getter the ewes will remain marked with the original color. Just here, though, I may say that it is not always wise to condemn a ram and pronounce him of no use if the ewes should come in

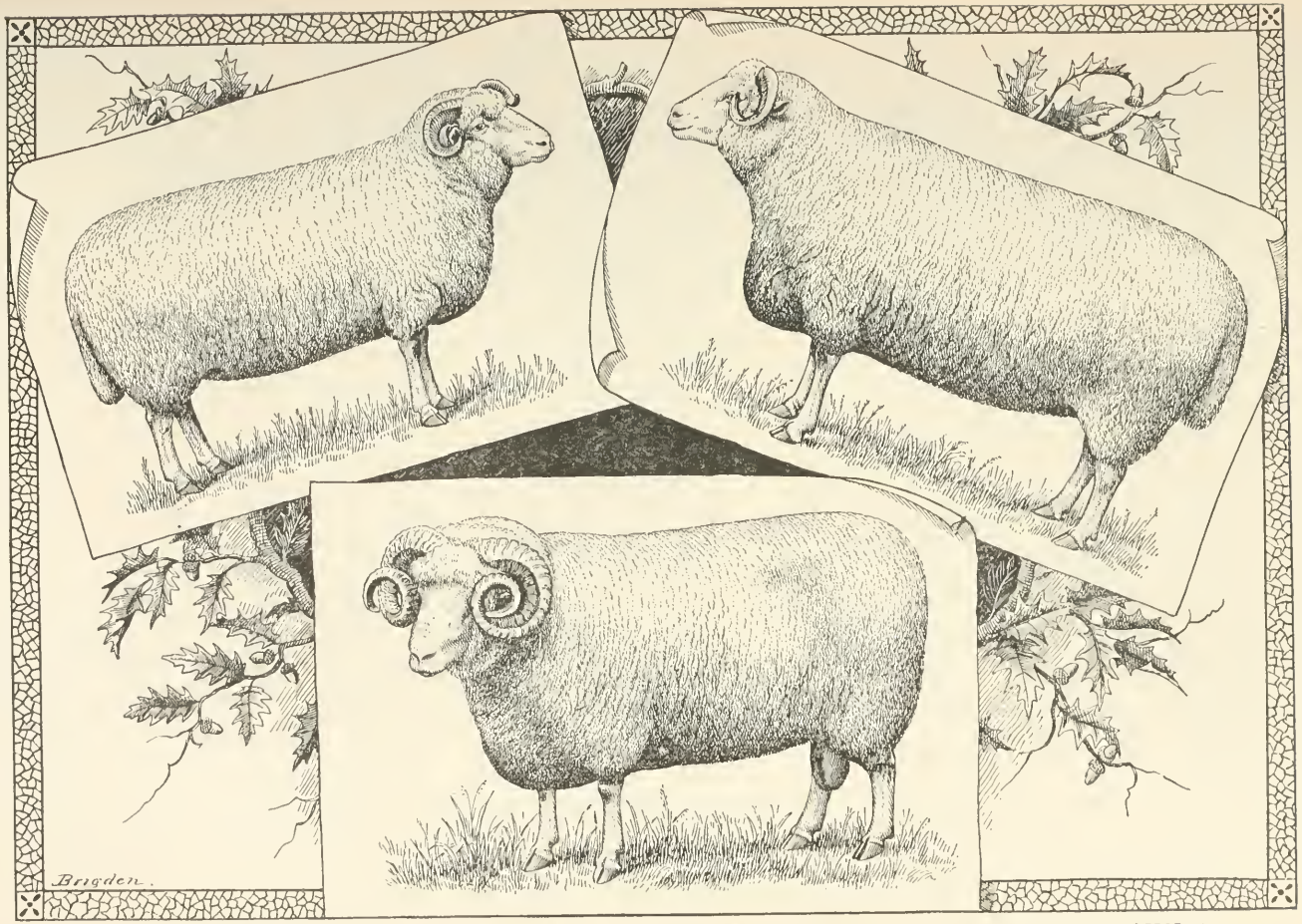
season the second time. I have known a ram to serve a flock of forty ewes and even more and not one of them be in lamb by the first service, and turn out perfectly sure in the end. This state of affairs very often happens with rams that have been highly fed for exhibition purposes—and I have known some of the best rams in the country to be utterly ruined by this pernicious system of overfeeding. My advise to anyone buying a stock ram is to steer clear of such highly pampered animals, and be satisfied with something just as as good, minus a little or perhaps a good deal of mutton.

Now, as to the number of ewes a ram should be allowed to serve depends a good deal upon the kind of a ram he is and the way in which he is handled, if a lamb is used I think the number should not exceed twenty ; if over that number a shearling or aged sheep should always be employed. I may state here that this fall I have had the care of an imported shearling ram (a good strong sheep but not in high condition). He has served seventy-five ewes and out of that number only five have come in season the second time. He was not allowed to run at large among the flock—in fact for a good part of the time he was confined to the house and only allowed to serve a ewe once. This, of course, caused some trouble and loss of time, but I think it was time well spent. It is, in my opinion, a great mistake to allow a ram to run continually with the ewes during the breeding season, especially if the flock is a large one. Common sense, I think, should tell any man that the prevalent system of allowing rams to run at all among large flocks of ewes cannot be anything else but hurtful to the rams and at the same time have a tendency to weaken the offspring.

In regard to the way in which a ram should be fed during the time he is among the ewes, I think there is nothing better than a liberal supply of oats mixed with a little bran. He should be given a liberal ration of this at least twice a day, and if the pasture is very poor he should be given a limited supply of roots, either turnips or mangels, and all the good clover hay he will eat.

Now a few words in regard to the care of the ewe during the breeding season. In the first place I think there should be some care given to her before the breeding season commences, so that she may be in proper condition when the time comes. There is, I believe, a prevalent idea among farmers that a ewe should be in rather a thin condition when put with the ram, and kept in such condition till she lambs. This is certainly a wrong idea. In my opinion, a ewe is never too fat to breed unless she has been put in that condition by artificial feeding. I never yet saw a ewe that I considered too fat to breed, unless she was stuffed and pampered for exhibition purposes. What she will pick up for herself will never unfit her for breeding, not even if the pasture she feeds upon be never so rich. I have always taken notice of the fact that if a flock of ewes are in good condition when put to the ram, and kept in the same condition till they lamb, there will not be many weak lambs to trouble the shepherd in the spring.

Now, as to how breeding ewes should be fed during the time of pregnancy. I think they should receive a limited supply of roots. There has been a great deal said by different breeders against the practice of feeding turnips to breeding ewes, but as far as my experience goes I have not met with any bad results. I never feed large quantities which I think would be very apt to work mischief, especially when the ewes are near lambing time. A limited supply of roots daily will never hurt breeding ewes, but on the contrary will do them good. They should also receive plenty of good clover hay ; but if this should not be on hand, good clean pea straw with a little grain added will act as a very good substitute. About five weeks before lambing time I have found it work well to feed liberally on chopped oats and bran mixed, half and half. It tends to increase the flow of milk, which, if the ewe should have two lambs, will all be needed. There is an idea abroad among farmers that sheep do not require water in winter. In regard to this, I would say, I prefer to give them the chance to get it. A good drink of clean water will be preferred to snow any time. The practice of allowing sheep to quench their thirst by eating snow cannot be condemned too severely. A man who cannot find time to water his sheep should go out of the business.



DORSET HORNS—A GROUP OF COLUMBIAN PRIZE-WINNERS, THE PROPERTY OF JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, Q.C., UXBRIDGE, ONTARIO.

TREATMENT OF SHEEP DURING THE BREEDING SEASON.

By James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

The Ram. The ram should be separated from the flock in the latter part of August and put into good pasture until serving season. If not in good condition, he should be allowed some grain—about two pounds of oats per day. This is a time when the ram should be strong and vigorous, so that he will be prepared to stamp these characteristics on his progeny. We are also of the opinion that the ram should have a good supply of flesh, as much as possible, as long as it does not interfere with his activity. Of course we cannot lay down one rule to suit all circumstances. If the ram has only a small flock to serve, and is in good condition, he may be allowed to run with the ewes and get the same fare as they do. But in case of a large flock, say, over twenty, he should be allowed to run with them an hour or two each morning, and then put into a pen or yard by himself the rest of the time, and then be well fed. If on pasture he should get about two pounds of grain—three parts oats and one part peas and bran. When used in this way he will be sure to find all ewes that are in season each day, and will not be apt to spend too much energy on one; he will rarely serve one more than twice or three times if more are in season. Have seen a ram serve three ewes in about five minutes, when used in this way, and I feel confident he will serve by this plan forty as easily and well as twenty, where he is allowed to run with the flock all the time.

In case a ram lamb is used, he should invariably be used in this way, even in the case of a smaller flock than the one mentioned. A ram lamb should not be used unless he is a well developed, strong one.

The Ewes. We will start when the lambs are, or should be, taken off ewes, in the latter part of August. The ewes are separated from the breeding flock. Let breeding ewes run on bare pasture for a week or two to dry up the flow of milk. By this time harvest will be in. Let the breeding stock run over stubble fields. Be sure and gather all the burrs, etc., from fence corners first, or they will do it, at a much greater cost to the owner. They should have fairly good pasture now, to enable them to build up their constitutions, which are generally pretty well run down by feeding their lambs. In late autumn, when night frosts dry up the grass to a great extent, a run in rape is an excellent thing to keep them still thriving and will put them in good condition for breeding and probably insure a good crop of lambs.

If rape is not to be had when grass fails, if ewes are not in good condition, they should be allowed a ration of grain daily, composed of three parts oats and one part peas or bran. One pound each per day of this ration will do. It should be started at the tenth of November and continued until the ewes are in lamb, which when put with the ram on the twentieth of November, will probably be about the tenth of December. They should be allowed to come into shelter on wet cold nights in November and allowed what clover hay they will eat up clean.

When properly cared for in this way, ewes will be in full life and vigor and also in that nice medium state of flesh, which is the sure one for success. When put to the ram on the twentieth of November, lambs will begin to come about the eighteenth of April, and if ewes get in lamb the first time, will all be lambed by the tenth of May and be ready for the first grass, making the period when they will need expensive food in the spring very short, which period, if long, adds greatly to the cost and very little to the price of the lamb the following autumn.

Winter Care of Ewes. Will start when ewes are all in lamb. If in the condition mentioned in last clause they will get along nicely with good pea straw and about two pounds of turnips per day with a feed of clover hay once a week for a change. In case pea straw is poor, they should have as much clover hay as they will eat up clean each evening. Corn ensilage may be used instead of roots in sections where roots are not grown. Continue this fare, and with dry, airy shelter and salt and water to run to at will, they will do nicely until about a month before lambing time, when the oat tailings which have accumulated all winter should be added to the fare already mentioned, say

one pound each per day until about a week before lambing commences. A little oil cake added to this will be found good, but care must be taken not to give too much at first. About a tablespoonful each will do to start with. When lambing commences great care, kindness and watchfulness are all repaid, until the lambing season is over. Make no change in the food until the ewes' udders have become soft and natural after lambing, when it will be found profitable to give them a good liberal ration, say, one part oats, one peas, one oilcake, one bran. Two pounds each of this mixture per day, with as much hay and turnips as they will eat up clean, continued until grass is good, when it will fill the bill alone.

THE CARE OF LAMBS FROM WEANING UNTIL ONE YEAR OLD.

By James Tolton, Walkerton, Ont.

It is assumed that the object in treating on this subject, is not so much how to feed for show purposes, as to feed for profit, or how the general farmer should take care of his lambs for this period so that he may obtain the best results or get the most wool and mutton during the first year of the sheep's life, for upon the lamb's treatment much depends as to the profit or loss.

It will be presumed that the lambs have been dropped during the months of March or April, and that not only the dams but the lambs have received generous treatment up to the period of weaning. A very good time to commence the weaning process is about the first of August if the lambs were dropped at the time indicated above; if not until May, it is as well that they remain with their dams a week or two longer.

When the lambs are taken off the ewes they should be put on some fresh juicy pasture. Second crop clover I have found to be as suitable or better than anything else for the lambs at this time. Salt should not be forgotten at this crisis with the lamb any more than at any other time in a sheep's existence. It should be placed in troughs or boxes in the field so that it may be of easy access at all times. Water must not be neglected; if some pure running stream is not accessible, water should be kept constantly in some clean vessel, so that the lambs can get at it at all times.

It is assumed that the lambs have been dipped or washed (for the extermination of sheep ticks, lice or other insect pests) at the proper time, that is a few days after the ewes are clipped. If this important matter has not been attended to at the proper time, it should be attended to some time during the fall, for it is certain lambs will not thrive if infested with ticks, bed lice or any other insect pest.

If the dipping process has not been performed in the early part of the summer, it should be done during the month of October. In fact many sheep-breeders advise performing this operation twice during the year at the times already indicated, and it can be done even later on into the early part of the winter. If done at this time, a fine and warm day should be selected so that the wool may dry off as soon as possible. Now, as to the kind of dip to be used, as there are many of them, I do not know that I am in a position to recommend one more than another, especially as I have found that the kinds that I have tried have answered the purpose if used in accordance with the directions, or perhaps made a little stronger.

Whenever possible a field of rape should be grown to put the lambs on. The latter part of September or the early part of October is about the right time to turn them on, as by this time the pastures are usually becoming short and dry. If possible, the rape field should be adjoining some field of grass, so that the lambs may not only have the run of the rape, but be allowed to run on the grass at will, for the reason that by this method the lambs are not nearly so liable to bloat or scour. I have fed lambs on rape for a number of years, and by this method have not lost a lamb from these causes. A fairly good field of rape will carry from ten to twelve lambs to the acre.

If there is plenty of rape the lambs will be all right until the winter sets in. As soon as this season of the year arrives they should be put into dry, airy pens, where they may have plenty of room and exercise. This is the time which requires the attention

and vigilance of the shepherd, for it necessitates in this country an almost entire change of diet and habits. From roaming around at will, they must necessarily be enclosed in small space, and changed from green and succulent to comparatively dry food.

Now, as to their winter rations. A very good food for the morning is as much pea straw as the animals care to pick over, and in addition a half to three-quarters of a gallon of pulped turnips or mangels to each lamb. At noon, a liberal quantity of good clover hay and a quart of oats, mixed with a little wheat bran. The night ration may be the same as the morning. When pea straw is not available, clover hay can be substituted. Although I cannot speak from my own experience, I think that well-saved corn stalks run through a cutting-box, to which bran is added, would do as a substitute for the root ration.

Plenty of salt should be constantly kept where they can have access to it at all times. A little sulphur mixed along with the salt is desirable, as it has a tendency to purify the blood and keep sheep free from ticks and other insect pests.

If lambs have the above stated root rations they will require but little water, but it should be supplied, as it is a mistaken notion "that sheep require no water."

As I said in the outset, the object of this paper is to teach the general farmer how to feed and take care of the lambs. Some feeders may desire to do a little better for the youngsters than I have indicated; if so, about a half-pound of oil cake in the nutted form per head, mixed with the grain ration each day will be found to be highly advantageous.

I would not like to say the method I have prescribed is the best way to take care of the lamb during this period of its life, but from my own experience I have found it to answer very well.

THE CARE AND FEEDING OF THE EWE AND LAMBS FROM THE BIRTH OF LAMBS UNTIL WEANING TIME.

By Walter Cowie, Valens, Ont.

Of all the domestic animals bred by the farmer, sheep probably require the best care, but as in the case with all other stock, careful attention is amply repaid by increased profits.

Timid by nature, gentleness should be an inherent trait in their owner's disposition. Susceptible to and easy victims to disease, constant watchfulness is imperatively demanded from him, and at no time are his watchfulness, gentleness and patience more in request than during the period we are discussing.

The care and feeding of the ewe and new-born lambs will depend very much upon the time of year at which the ewe lambs. While, with special facilities for feeding and housing, it may be more profitable to have early lambs, yet until the average farmer possesses warm sheep pens and plenty of succulent food, such as turnips and ensilage, it may be wiser not to have lambs dropped earlier than the latter part of March or in early April. There seems to be a tendency, as farmers are providing better winter accommodation for their sheep, to breed earlier lambs, but in a large majority of such cases a deterioration both in ewe and lamb is very noticeable. Such breeding is necessarily artificial to a certain extent, and requires an intelligent comprehension of the details of feeding, necessary to a successful accomplishment, that is not acquired by mere chance.

The time that lambs should commence should be definitely known and the house kept considerably warmer after that period than was necessary during the preceding winter months. When the ewes are in lusty health, have had proper daily exercise with good nourishing food, not over burdened with fat but in fair condition, we need not anticipate much trouble during the lambing period. However, it is well to keep a watchful eye upon the flock at this time. Some ewes may require assistance during labor. Weak lambs may need to be fed at first, and it should be borne in mind that any such assistance must be directed towards obtaining their natural nourishment by holding the ewe gently but firmly to allow the lambs to suck.

Even apparently hopeless cases may be revived by a teaspoonful of hot, diluted whiskey, a drink of warm milk and warm external wrapping. If the lamb is kept more than a few minutes from the dam we may have some trouble in persuading her to adopt

it, but isolation in a small pen with the exercise of a little patience will usually decide her favorably in the matter. Again, in case of a ewe losing her lamb, we may by patient care and temporary isolation induce her to adopt one from a pair or trio belonging to some other ewe.

After lambing we must endeavor not only by nutritious and succulent food but by a variety as well to keep the ewe's appetite and digestive apparatus in the best possible condition.

Unless the spring is especially early they should not be allowed upon the grass pasture until near the end of May. If rye has been sown the fall before they may be turned upon it two weeks earlier. Up to such time they should have good clover hay three times daily in such quantities as they will eat up clean, also roots, such as turnips, mangels and sugar beets, twice a day after they have had their hay. If the farmer has ensilage it may replace one feed of roots, thus helping to secure a variety. As to the grain ration, bran and chopped oats, equal parts by weight, or in this area of cheap wheat, two parts of oats and one of wheat, by weight, may be alternated with the above. Such grain rations may be given twice a day until they are turned upon good pasture. The quantity of grain to be thus fed will vary with the nutritious character of the other food given. One to three quarts per day in most cases will be sufficient to secure good results. When winter feeding is thus carried out the ewes go in good condition upon the grass, and if there is a good growth, grain feeding may gradually be given up, although it is wise to give a nightly feed for a week or two. If the nights are cold the sheep should be folded in the evening also.

If we bear in mind the good results obtainable by securing a variety of winter food we will change the sheep frequently from one pasture field to another, or if this is not practicable divide the field reserved for them into sections and pasture alternately. The complaint that sheep will injure a pasture field is entirely without foundation—on the contrary rapid improvement will take place. However, if they are kept upon a small area until they have to eat the very roots of the grass to obtain a living, then there may be such an injury as described, but frequent changes will lead to rapid improvement both in sheep and land

Salt and water are necessary to the economical keeping of sheep, and must be supplied not only every day but all day. The salt should be kept under a small cover, while the water should be accessible at will.

The lambs should have their tails docked and the males should be castrated when from three to five weeks old, or before warm weather comes. Either operation does not materially interfere with their growth and is absolutely demanded when they come to market later.

They should be afforded every opportunity to learn to eat by having the choicest food reserved for them, even before they leave the winter quarters. When they go to pasture an enclosure should be provided, from which the ewes are excluded, and here oats or oats and bran should be daily provided in such quantities as the lambs require. No grain can be fed so economically or to produce such good returns as in this way. If the reader does not believe this, a trial of one year will convince the most sceptical.

When wool-shearing time arrives, as each sheep leaves the shearer's hands it should be dipped or have some tick-destroyer applied, as after this time the flies will be found to leave the ewes to prey upon the longer wooled lambs, and even if they are found upon the latter at this time they should also have them removed, as their growth is otherwise seriously interfered with. As the summer goes by the ewes and lambs will require but very little care, although they should be taught by unvarying kindness and attention to look upon the owner with affection. Frequent changes of pasture and a constant supply of grain will produce lambs that are a legitimate source of pride to the owner, while the ewes are not reduced by such constant application for nourishment as under different circumstances.

When weaning time comes, in the latter part of August, the lambs are quite able to take care of themselves, and if put upon a field of second growth clover will scarcely notice the change. The ewes which have not been unduly forced to keep up a milk supply for continually hungry lambs, will, if put upon somewhat scanty pasture soon dry up without incurring the grave danger of caked udder and its injurious consequences.

THE PROPER CARE OF THE EWE AND LAMB FROM THE BIRTH OF THE LAMB UNTIL WEANING TIME.

By John Dicken, Milton, Ont.

I shall try and describe my management, having been successful in breeding and exhibiting pure bred sheep.

I shall have in some instances to reproduce the views that were written in some of the prize essays that were printed in our last report, and as my text reads I take up my task when I shall expect the little lambs to appear, which is at the expiration of twenty-one weeks from the service of the ram, although by chance a ewe may lamb a few days previously or a few days later. I have had instances where every one of my ewes lambed on the day their time was up. I consider this is attained principally by judicious feed thus knowing when to expect the youngsters.

I place the mother in a warm pen where I can many times a day catch a glimpse of her without disturbing her. If the delivery be natural a little assistance quietly rendered will be beneficial, but sometimes there is trouble when the skill of an experienced shepherd is required. To the inexperienced I would advise patience, be not hasty, sometimes a ewe may sicken for lambing for hours, do not interfere with her until she struggles with pain, quietly examine the passage and if the entrance to the womb is not relaxed give at once a tablespoonful of sweet nitre and a teaspoonful of ginger in a pint of gruel (pretty warm). Do not use harsher measures until adverse circumstances demand it. Always when introducing the hand into the womb smear it well with grease which will soften the hand. You will find it an excellent plan in extreme cases to use a string and a hook somewhat like a button hook only a little longer. Tie the string on the first foot obtainable and retnrn it, and then on the other, then try and place the hook in the lamb's mouth in this way you will remove the lamb with less danger to the ewe. I give these details knowing that any one can care for sheep who loves them, but often times the average farmer is at his wits end in these cases and it is to benefit such that I write this paper.

In case a ewe should cast the lamb bed, take some skim milk and clean water pretty warm about equal quantities, dissolve a little alum in water and add to it and bathe the part well and make quite clean (as the least speck of dirt will cause inflammation and subsequent failure) and return the part by holding the hind parts of the ewe well up and pressing the womb gently in place. In all such cases give medicine three times a day as follows: two tablespoonsful of castor oil, one of sweet nitre, and a teaspoonful of ginger in gruel. I give this simple dose as it is always on hand in every farm house, and I know its merits. Give your sick ewe anything that will tempt her to eat, only a handful at a time.

I will now turn my attention to the late arrival. Assist it to suck by starting the milk from the teat into its mouth; if very weak take a little milk in a cup and add a teaspoonful of gin and give with spoon. I must explain my practice in fostering motherless lambs on ewes that have only singles. In large flocks I have had several orphans one day from various causes, and the next day have had them all fostered on ewes that lambed singles, as follows: the moment a ewe lambs you wil find by experience and practice that by a sharp pressure with the hand on the ewe's abdomen just in front of the udder you will know whether she will have a second lamb or not. If not quick as a flash fetch your motherless one and tying its legs smear it all over with the wet one and change their places, and in about half an hour it may be brought back and the mother and two lambs placed in a pen by themselves for a few days, giving the ewe a bit of the nicest clover hay and a little chopped oats and bran with a few roots. When there are many ewes in the breeding pen always remove the ewes that produce twins into a pen by themselves for a few days, as it is a continual trouble for the mother to keep both together amongst several others; oftentimes a mother will disown one lamb from this cause.

At this time see that the wool is removed from about the ewe's udder as fully seventy-five per cent. of the lambs that die under two months' old, die from taking a little wool at a time in their mouths and swallowing it; it accumulates into a ball about the size of a hickory nut, which settles in the outlet of the stomach and causes death. I have found no method of removing the obstruction when once lodged and prevention must be the cure.

If your accommodation is meagre you may let the ewes with single lambs remain in the breeding pen, but the couples will require better feed, and should be kept together and their feed increased as the lambs get age; great care should be taken of the ewes that are nursing these lambs; the lambs should have an opportunity to nibble at a little chopped oats and bran so placed that their mothers cannot steal it from them. Give the ewes a good supply of pulped roots and grain, and, if you can afford it, a little oil-cake; you will find that the ewes will require a good deal of water at this time and should have access to salt at all times. I am discussing so far the rearing of early lambs and indoor treatment.

When the lambs are about two weeks old dock their tails. An attendant will hold each lamb by its shoulders with its feet upon the ground; take a sharp butcher knife and with one stroke from underneath sever the tail about two inches from the body.

In all cases I would castrate the males not wanted for breeding at this time, if the cold weather is not severe. My method is for my attendant to take the lamb and hold its legs on one side in one hand, and the legs on the other side in the other hand, and hold it firmly with its butt upon his shoulders, its legs facing the operator who with a sharp knife cuts off the end of the purse, then, pressing the testicles out, catch them and pull the strings clean out; I never put any dressing on if done early.

Give the ewes an opportunity to take their lambs out into the sun as early as possible, as it strengthens them. Don't let them get wet in cold weather. It is of the utmost importance that the ewes and lambs should have a chance to get some green feed early, for which purpose a piece of autumn rye sown near the buildings will be a great help, following on to the sod you intend to sow with peas, and then on to clover sown on the field you wish to sow with wheat, which may be plowed early in July into lands and the surface worked as required until seeding time.

The ewes and lambs will be the better if they receive a few oats—a pint each day per head while the grass is soft, as that will prevent scouring, which is very hurtful to both ewes and lambs. Wash your ewes about the twenty-fourth of May. At the same time a rub in the water will do the lambs good; keep them on a clean sod until dry, and when the yolk is up in the wool again, which will be in about a week unless the weather is very hot, shear the flocks, keep the ewes in the sheep fold all night before you start to clip them as they will lie quieter under the clipper's hands when they have been fasted twelve hours and are less liable to be hurt. I have seen sheep die under the clipper's hands from being too full, and becoming ruptured. Pick off all the ticks there may be upon the ewes' backs after being shorn, and in about three days dress the lambs. If there are over twenty, I would make enough preparation and dip them, taking care that the liquid that drains from them be returned to the bath; a good plan is to let them stand up in a water-tight box or tub for a few minutes. When the flock is small the wool may be parted in several places and the dressing poured in with an old coal oil tin, or such vessel, taking care to saturate underneath the throat well. One dressing if well done will be sufficient.

It is well to keep the ewes with couples on the best pasture until weaning time which should be about the first of August where I will leave them for the time being.

Dr. Moles' Criticism of John Dicken's Paper.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 28th January with reference to the essay on "The Care of Sheep," by Mr. John Dicken, and I do not remember to have read a more practical paper. There is no doubt that this man is practically acquainted with the whole subject, and what is more has the power of expressing himself plainly.

There is only one point that I know of that he misses. Whenever you approach a ewe she will always rise and move a few steps if she is at all well, but will remain prostrate if she requires any assistance. He also mentions that greasing the hands will make them soft; should he not also say that lubricating the shape of the ewe will facilitate delivery?

I quite agree with you as to the age at which the lamb's tail should be cut and also castrated. Our old shepherds always did them at the third and fourth day, biting off the testicles and tail at the same time. I must confess that I never could get my stomach to relish this sort of operation, although my old foreman, Mr. Cope, of Newark, England, said it was not at all repulsive.

W. Mole, M. R. C. V. S.,
Toronto, Ont.

THE DOG OR THE SHEEP, WHICH?

By John Dicken, Milton, Ont.

The question that I bring before you to-day is Sheep *vs.* Dogs? Shall we breed sheep or dogs? Our Association is established to advance the interests of the sheep-breeder and to protect them against the hindrances that lie in their way. My paper shall be short.

Coming to the point at once, I say that dogs are a hindrance and a curse to the sheep breeder. How often do we meet a man who refuses to buy high priced rams because if he (the ram) should be killed by dogs, he will not be allowed two-thirds the price he gave for him, while on the other hand, he will receive two-thirds the value of an inferior animal. That is one hindrance to the improvement of sheep in Ontario.

How many men do we find who positively refuse to keep sheep for fear dogs may destroy them? Why is this? Can we not get an Association petition, or, I should say, demand our Legislature to frame some statute for our protection? When the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, brought this subject up in the House some three years ago, he met with much opposition. Will not the Legislature, which so generously increased our grant, help us in this, our difficulty, and come to our rescue? I speak strongly, because I can place before you facts that should cause us to consider some means for redress. In the county in which I live, the old county of Halton, the destruction of sheep by dogs in one month was as follows: Trafalgar Township Council paid out for the month of October last to eleven persons, the total sum of $153.34; Nassagaweya, $110.65, damages to eleven different flocks; Esquesing, $105.00; Nelson, $33.98, being damages to seven flocks. Total paid by the four Councils in one county in one month, $403.00, being two-thirds value. Adding the other third makes the amazing total of $604.48.

Gentlemen, is not this terrible? Can you wonder that I should ask your co-operation in the matter? I am a lover of my dog, but a greater lover of my sheep. I have not come here prepared to advocate any particular remedy for this scourge; but hope that our united discussion may devise some scheme whereby this evil may be abated. My only safeguard now is to tie up my dog, and house my sheep at night. Many farmers object to fastening up their dogs at night, claiming they are no protection against thieves when tied up. My experience is that, in nine cases out of ten, should you rise in the middle of the night, you will find the dog that is not tied absent from home. Then what protection is he?

CARE OF EWES FROM WEANING TO LAMBING TIME.

By Geo. Breck, Paw Paw, Michigan.

Under our practice our lambs will average four months old and be ready for weaning July 1st. The ewes are then turned upon a piece of poor pasture, the grain being taken from them about ten days before weaning time, and the ewes are run thick so as to give them short feed until they are thoroughly dried off. The second day after weaning the lambs the flock is generally gone over, and those that require it are milked out, and the

same thing is repeated the sixth day, after which it is the exceptional case that attention to the udder is necessary. In two weeks' time the ewes will be thoroughly dried off, and are then put into flocks, of not to exceed fifty, and turned upon better pasture, being careful, however, to reserve the best pasture for the lambs.

Our greatest trouble in southern Michigan with our breeding ewes comes during the months of July and August, and is caused by the excessive drouths. On this account we have often been obliged to feed them green corn, ears and all, or turn them upon a piece of rape sown as early as the first of June.

We have found this rape corn the most beneficial, and as it has been an experiment with us, we have sown a small acreage at first, but gradually increased it until this last year we have raised twelve acres, which has enabled us to use about four acres of it for breeding ewes during the latter part of August, at which time some of our older ewes were taking the ram.

But the rape has proven such an excellent food for lambs that we have generally reserved it for that purpose. I believe, however, that it is our best forage crop for breeding ewes during the drouth. For this purpose we have established the fact that we may sow it on a piece of clover sod or on ground that has been thoroughly cultivated the previous season, or may turn under a piece of rye that has been sown for pasture, and sow the seed broadcast, five pounds to the acre, at an expense of 75 cents per acre for seed. The ground is thoroughly pulverized after plowing, and then allowed to lie for a week or ten days, when it is again thoroughly cultivated and the seed sown broadcast by hand at a time when there is no wind. It is then brushed over with a smoothing harrow and rolled. We sow a piece from the 5th to the 10th of June, another piece about the 20th, and then again about August 1st to 15th, and six weeks from the time of sowing the rape will stand two feet high and is ready for the sheep. We have often fed fifteen sheep for six weeks on an acre of rape without other feed, and the gain in flesh and growth was something remarkable. In this respect it is the most satisfactory feed we have found for sheep, and we have been very successful in getting ewes in lamb when turned upon the rape for from one to two weeks before breeding time. If there is anything that will bring a sterile ewe to breeding, it is rape or mustard pasture.

For fall feed we sow rye in the corn as early in August as we can get moisture enough to start it. This year, when we were sowing the rye, clouds of dust arose from the field, and our neighbors thought we were wild. A slight rain, that only laid the dust in the road for twenty-four hours, started the rye and it grew from that time. We sowed three pieces of rye from September 1st to September 25th, keeping the earliest sown rye for our latest pasture. It is now December 1st, and the rye is four inches high and forms a thick, heavy mat on the ground. Our 125 imported breeding ewes are now running in this field of rye, and have been for three weeks, and unless snow gets to be six inches deep they will get their entire living there until Christmas.

These ewes are shut in the yard and allowed to run in the sheds every night for fear of dogs, from which we have, however, never had serious losses, but we have taken some precautions the year round. Until the snow gets so deep that they are unable to feed on the rye the ewes have no other feed; except on very stormy days their racks are filled with cornstalks, of which we have plenty, and they are allowed to eat what stalks they want; but when they can get on the rye they will refuse the stalks.

Should any of the earliest breeding ewes show indications of lambing before we are obliged to take them off the rye on account of winter storms, these are taken from ten days to two weeks before yeaning time and put into their paddocks, and fed clover hay and one pint of a ration of two parts bran and one part oats. This is their allowance until the lambs are ten days old. As another aid to pasture, we have often found it profitable to raise a crop of turnips, which are drawn and fed from the waggon to the ewes in the field while on short pasture, and this has often proven sufficient, even when the pasture was very short and dry. It saves hay and bran and is less expensive.

Usually succeeding the drouth we have flush pastures through September and the first two weeks of October, and through this time the ewes are given no other feed. With plenty of grass, rye or rape pasture we have never found it desirable

to give them grain in any form. Should it become necessary to shut them up and feed them a while during the drouth in August, we also give them clover hay and a ration of one pint mixed two parts bran and one part oats.

It doesn't hurt ewes to get thin during the last of the suckling season, and I had rather have them thin than fat, but before breeding I deem it important that they should be on the gain in flesh and be hearty and thrifty.

Our sheep, at all times, from weaning to yeaning time, have a run of their sheds to get away from the flies and the midday sun. They have constant access to lump salt and to fine salt in their boxes. I have never had a sheep injure itself from eating too much salt when thus treated. If kept constantly before them they will not take enough at any time to injure them. Fresh water supplied from the wind-mill, with float-valves to keep the troughs constantly filled, or a running stream, is indispensible to the health and thrift of the sheep during this period.

I do not treat of the diseases of sheep because, we have never required the aid of medicine nor of the surgeon during this period with sheep thus treated. They have always been healthy, hearty and profitable.

It follows that the things to be avoided during this period are exposure of the ewes, without sheds to get away from the flies and out of the excessive heat of the sun, and the want of plenty of salt and water. Ewes that are neglected immediately after weaning time are apt to have spoiled udders, and if allowed to get very poor through July and August, they will either fail to breed, or produce weak lambs, and this a good breeder cannot afford.

He who is not willing to take the pains and go to the expense and trouble of raising rape, rye, roots and clover hay, and see that his sheep are at all times kept in a healthy, thrifty condition, had better keep his money than invest it in stud flocks of any of the English mutton breeds.

THE CARE OF THE EWE AND LAMB FROM BIRTH OF LAMB UNTIL WEANING TIME.

By Henry Arkell, Teeswater.

The title of my paper supposes the ewe to have produced her lamb. This paper is more particularly addressed to the ordinary farmer rather than to the breeder of pure bred sheep, who, from more than one standpoint, has of necessity been obliged to post himself in the management both of the ewe and lamb at and after birth. From personal contact, observation, and sometimes not very pleasant experience, I have found that the management of the ordinary farmer in the manipulation of his ewes at this critical time is sadly lacking. In nearly all works and writings on sheep husbandry the period of the delivery of the ewe of her offspring is seemingly passed by in silence, or with just a passing remark. Perhaps this may arise from delicacy in treating on the subject, but from so many cases having come under my own observation where the poor ewe has been cruelly treated, evidently from lack of knowledge of the proper handling at this critical time, I am induced to make a few remarks on the subject. The natural presentation of the fœtus, viz., two front feet with nose between them, is well known to all shepherds, if not to all farmers. We will now suppose all has gone well up to this time, two hours have been allowed to elapse since labor first commenced, the ewe is not delivered. With great care and gentleness the attendant now approaches and catches her, turning her gently on her right side. On examination the presentation is all right, but he finds the tongue of the lamb is swollen and protruding from its mouth. The cause is that the head of the lamb is large and the ewe requires help, but not in the usual way, of taking the lamb by the fore-legs and trying to draw it out. Instead of this, let the shepherd insert the second finger of each hand between the vagina and the lamb's head, placing his two thumbs outside on the top of the lamb's head just above the eyes, and pressing with his thumbs and slightly pulling with his fingers, and as the throes of the ewe come on the head is expelled. Then let him take the lamb by the legs and head and gently but firmly draw it from the ewe as she presses it forward. Other very common but more difficult presentations are the

GROUP OF THREE SHEARLING SHROPSHIRE EWES.

Winners of first at the S. & W. M. Show, 1891, in the open class for ewe lambs. Bred and exhibited by John Thonger, Wolf's Head Farm, Nesscliff, Shropshire. Imported and owned by The Isaleigh Grange Farm, Danville, P.Q.

head and one leg, or two legs without the head, or again, the head without the legs. In the first case, if the ewe has had two or three lambs and is roomy, the lamb may be extracted by pulling gently on the leg and head, at the same time in a downward direction ; but in the other cases I have named, and sometimes in the first named case, it will be necessary to place the fœtus in its natural position. This may be done in the following manner : Let the shepherd procure an assistant who, when the ewe is lying on her right side, places a foot on each side of her, taking her by the hind legs just below the hough joint, partially turning her on her back and lifting her well from the ground. The shepherd now, with well greased or oiled right hand placed on the head of the lamb, forces it gently back into the womb. Should the ewe strain against the operator, which she will be almost sure to do, let the assistant lift her a little higher, the operator firmly holding the lamb back towards the womb till he succeeds in placing it within it. He may now proceed to right the legs by moving his hand gently down the body of the lamb till he comes to the shoulder, and placing his fingers on the back of the leg, bringing it gently up to its natural position. When both legs have been thus placed beside the muzzle, let the assistant drop the ewe gently but quickly down on her right side, and by the shepherd keeping his hand around the legs and nose of the lamb, and as the throes of the ewe come on, gently draw, and the delivery of the fœtus is accomplished. The other false presentations are treated in a similar manner, with this difference: I have found it a good plan to place a tape or string on the legs or head, as the case may be, when alone presented before returning them to the womb, as the head, when the legs alone are presented, is apt to slip back, even when the operator has succeeded in getting it into its true position, but by drawing on the string attached to the legs with the left hand, the operator is enabled to keep the head in its proper place. Other false presentations may be named, such as a leg of each lamb when twins are in the womb, or the head of one and the leg of another. In either of these cases the tape or string is very necessary and very helpful in placing the fœtus in its natural position. One other presentation often occurring is the two hind legs. In this case the lamb should be withdrawn in the position it is presented as quickly as possible by gently drawing on the legs. If its delivery is deferred too long it will smother in the womb. In all cases let the lamb as soon as born be placed at the ewe's head that she may lick it. If she fails to do so place a little of the mucous from off the lamb in her mouth. Do not raise her up too quickly after delivery if she does not seem inclined to do so, but elevate her behind so that the parts may return to their natural position. When she gets on her feet place her and her lamb in a quiet warm corner of the shed or sheep house ; give her a warm drink with a little bran or oatmeal in the water, for a day or two ; let her be fed sparingly with roots also for a few days. I have supposed the case rather a severe one.

Commencing now with my subject proper : We will now suppose the ewe to be delivered of her lamb. A good plan, particularly where the flock is large, is to place the ewe and the lamb, as soon as it is dropped, into a small pen constructed of small hurdles about five feet long, set in the form of a square, the walls of the sheep house forming one side. In this pen they should remain for three days or more, according to the strength and thrift of the lambs. The ewe should be fed rather sparingly with roots and clover hay for the first two days. If water is given it should have the chill taken off it if the weather is cold. But perhaps it may be well to withhold the water for the first two days if roots are used. After this period the roots should be fed liberally with a little oats and bran, and all the good clover hay she will eat, with free access to water if the weather is suitable. Cold water in cold weather is not conducive to a good flow of milk, which is the one thing the flock master should seek to obtain if his lambs are to be kept thriving. I have found it a good plan where early lambs are raised to boil oats and mix with bran and cut clover hay. Ewes having twins should be separated from those having single lambs, and be better fed ; in fact, they should be separated according to age and thritt so that the strong may not rob the weak.

As the lambs begin to eat they should be provided with a separate pen with a hurdle so constructed that the ewes cannot get in, but the lambs can run in and out at will. In this pen should be placed nice clover hay in a small rack and pulped roots sprinkled with oat chop. As the lambs get a little older a few

peas should be boiled with the oats and be placed in a clean trough, and kept clean and sweet by removing twice daily what the lambs leave, which may be given to the ewes. (I am supposing the ewes are still in the yards.) The one grand object of the flock master should be to keep his lambs thriving from time of birth till slaughtered, assuming they are raised for this purpose.

At three weeks old the lambs should be docked and castrated, both operations being performed at the same time, in the following manner: The assistant takes the lamb in his arms, grasping all four legs, two in each hand, placing the lamb close to his body with its head nearly touching his shoulder. If a ram, the operator now seizes the purse or scrotum of the lamb and gently draws on it, and with a sharp knife takes a piece off the same, so that the two testicles are quite visible. He now places the thumb and forefinger of his left hand close to the body of the lamb and forces the testicles forward, which he seizes one at a time with his teeth and gently draws them out, keeping his thumb and finger moderately tight together and close to the body of the lamb, when the testicles are drawn out draw slightly on the scrotum. Then take off the tail at the joint, at the same time pushing back the skin with the left hand, and the operation is completed, and, if skilfully performed, with scarcely any risk. I have so operated on thousands, and do not remember losing one from castration, but have now and again lost a ewe lamb from swelled dock, inflammation having set in. Sometimes one will bleed too freely; if so, take a piece of small, soft string, tie moderately tight around the tail, and let it remain till the bleeding stops; then remove it, or the tail will swell.

We have now the ewes and lambs fit for the field. Do not turn them out if the ground is cold and damp, or your lambs may get chilled and your ewes will shrink their milk, and as a consequence the lambs receive a check. If the weather is suitable, and there is feed for them, they will do better out than in the yards, particularly the twins. Perhaps an old pasture is the best place. At first turn them out only for a few hours in a day, bringing them into the yards at night, and there feed them a few roots and a little grain with a little cut clover hay, which may be left off by degrees as the pasture improves. The very best green feed I have ever found for ewes and lambs is rye sown in the fall. Begin to feed it off when about six inches high, or at such a time as will enable you to have it all fed off before it comes out in head; this may be grown on the field intended for turnip crop. The ewes on this feed do not require any grain; the flock master can use his own judgment as to feeding his lambs grain or not. Undoubtedly they will thrive faster with than without it. Grain can easily be fed to the lambs if the rye is fed off with the use of hurdles or netting, which decidedly is the best plan. By using the lamb hurdle the lambs can run ahead of the ewes, and have their trough placed so as to enable them to eat their grain alone. This system may be followed still farther by providing spring tares, or oats and tares, or oats and peas to follow the rye, or the ewes and lambs can run in the pasture during the day, and get shade and water, and be folded on the green crop at night, say from four o'clock in the afternoon, remaining there till nine or ten next morning, no more being given them at night than they will eat up tolerably clean, and a fresh piece given in the early morning. Or they may be kept altogether in the pasture. In either case they should have free access to shade and water, and, if possible, changed from one pasture to another. Sheep do not thrive well on long grass. They do best on short grass, yet sufficiently long to enable them to get a good bite. Early in June, if the weather is suitable, the ewes should be shorn either with or without washing. I sometimes think the latter plan the best, and no doubt it is for the sheep. The only difficulty is in disposing of the unwashed wool to advantage. Both the ewe and lamb are frequently injured by the washing operation. The one by being driven a long way to the wash pool, the other by being plunged in a heated condition into the cold water. No doubt it would be a good thing for man and beast if the practice of washing were abolished. Having shorn the ewes it is well to house them for a night or two, particularly if a cold storm should come on, as it often does at this season of the year. In a few days after shearing the ewes the lambs should be dressed or dipped to kill the ticks which have collected on them after ewes are shorn. This operation will repay the flock

master in the improved thrift of the lamb. There are various compositions used. I have used many years, with very good success, McDougal's Sheep Dip. The last two years I have used Little's Dip, and perhaps it is the best of the two named. In very hot, damp weather, before shearing time, the shepherd is sometimes troubled with the maggot fly, particularly if the sheep are allowed to get dirty around the tail and about the udder. In looking over them every day as he should, if he observes one twisting her head round to her body and shaking her tail, he had better examine her. If the fly has been there he will find lots of small eggs, and if he has not been very observant, lots of maggots, too. If so, he should rub them well out of the wool with his hand, and then apply a solution of one of the above named dips daily till the sheep is freed from both eggs and maggots. After shearing the shepherd is very little troubled with this pest, except it may be in an occasional scouring lamb later in the season. For the next two months the shepherd's chief care is in providing suitable food and water, with plenty of salt always within reach of his flock. In fact salt should always be kept before them summer and winter. The lambs should be weaned from about the middle of August to the 1st September, that is, if dropped the last week in April or the first of May. Choose, if possible, a moist time, and have ready suitable food and a place for your lambs at time of weaning. Perhaps the safest and best food at this time is second growth clover or aftermath. In this they should be allowed to run at large, not folded. The ewes and lambs, if possible, should be so placed for a week or so that they cannot hear each other bleat. When once separated they should not be allowed to run together again. As the clover begins to fail a piece of rape should be provided for the lambs, and in October they should be placed on it. Begin by putting them on about three or four o'clock in the afternoon, and taking them off at night, and so on, putting them on a little earlier each day, but always off at night, on to the aftermath, or what is perhaps better, an old feeding field saved up on purpose for them. If the farmer and flock master will mix a little white turnip seed with his rape (before sowing) say half a pound to two acres, his lambs will learn to eat them in the field, and be ready to take hold of roots when coming into the yards; then there will be no check when put on dry feed, especially if they have had a little grain on the rape. Lambs fed and cared for somewhat after the lines herein laid down, when slaughtered, will be toothsome enough for an epicure in this or any land.

FALL AND WINTER CARE OF BREEDING EWES.

A. P. Ketchen, Brucefield, Ont.

Early in the fall is the time to prepare for winter. There is an old saying "That well Novembered is half wintered," and there is more truth in it than appears on the surface. After weaning the lambs cull out the unprofitable ewes. I do not say the oldest in every case, as I would be sorry to cull out an old ewe that had been in the habit of raising me two good strong lambs each year, and retain another, which, though younger, had not proved so profitable as a breeder. Add the best of the shearling ewes. The breeding flock should then be turned on good fresh pasture. An acre or two of rape will be very serviceable at this season, or a field that has been seeded down to clover is excellent; but, although good for the sheep, the sheep will be very bad for the clover, so it will be better to provide some other form of green food to come in in the fall. As to how this fall feed is to be provided each separate farmer must judge for himself, as circumstances and conditions differ in different localities. It matters not what form it takes, providing the end is subserved, viz., to have the ewes in good, healthy, thrifty condition at the time of copulation. If the ewes have been on a bare pasture, this change of food should be made gradually, otherwise it may be attended with serious results. It will be well to turn them on for an hour or two each day at first, until they become accustomed to it, never letting them on when the feed is wet with dew or rain. As the breeding sea-

son approaches, the ram, unless already too fat, should be fed a few oats each day, gradually increasing the allowance, until at the time he is turned in with the ewes, he may consume say a pint and a half each day. As it has been said that the sire is half the flock, it will be readily seen that it is of the utmost importance that he be in a thrifty, vigorous condition during the breeding season. By daubing the breast of the buck with lard and Venetian red, and going through the flock and noticing those that have been freshly served, it will be easy to keep a record of the date of service. This will be found very convenient in the spring, as the shepherd will know when to expect his lambs. As the season advances and the cold weather sets in, it will be better to put the sheep in the sheds at night and give them a feed of clover hay. This will make the change from pasture to winter feed more gradual. I would keep them on the fields as much as possible during the day, if for no other purpose than to give them plenty of exercise, as exercise during pregnancy is absolutely necessary to obtain healthy offspring. Care should be taken, however, not to expose them to cold rains. Better far to keep them in the pen on cold wet days, even on short rations. Sheep will endure any amount of dry cold, but cold rains are extremely bad for them. Their winter quarters should be provided with a good, roomy yard, into which the ewes should have access at will. This yard should be provided for the exclusive use of the sheep. I do not believe in having one yard for the sheep, cattle, colts, poultry, and all other stock of the farm. It is very bad for sheep to be chased around a straw stack by a mischievious colt. "Oh," some will say, "I thought you told us before exercise was necessary for their welfare." So it is, but it is just possible to have too much a good thing sometimes. The yard for sheep, if possible, should be situated on a high, dry knoll, and it is well to have a few racks scattered through it, in which they could be fed on mild days. In fact, if the yard is perfectly dry and clean, the sheep will spend the greater part of their time in it during the winter, and they will thus be induced to take more healthy exercise. It is necessary to provide a good shed for them to run into in stormy weather, but this need not be very expensive. Let it be remembered that the essentials of a good sheep pen are freedom from draughts and a good dry floor.

Now a word as to winter feed. It goes without saying that clover hay and a few oats are the best food that can be provided for the flock, but under ordinary circumstances they are too expensive, and as our only hope of increasing the profits is by lessening the cost, we will have to substitute something that will answer the purpose nearly as well, and at smaller cost. We have always found that sheep could be wintered over very well on good pea straw, provided it is cut a little green and is well cured. This will need to be varied a little by feeding oat chaff, or cut oat straw occasionally. Even corn, if well cured and cut up fine, makes excellent sheep food. In fact, we find it pays to cut up all hay or straw fed to sheep; it prevents waste and the sheep seem to relish it better. A few roots should be provided for the winter, which must be fed sparingly, because if fed too freely the sheep are apt to gorge themselves, and this has a bad effect in crowding and weakening the lambs; but when fed with judgment there is no other thing that will take their place in keeping the flock in a healthy, thriving condition. As the lambing season advances it will be necessary to feed a few oats and a little clover hay, as the system at this time requires more nutriment than at any other, and it is desirable to give the extra nutriment without increasing the ration. Feeding a bulky ration to any animal with young is not to be commended, it being almost sure to result in weak and deformed offspring. After lambing the ewe should be fed on good, succulent food, so as to induce a good flow of milk, and thus keep the lambs growing as rapidly as possible. As soon as the lambs are old enough they should be taught to take a little grain. By running a partition across one end of the sheep pen, leaving an opening through which the lambs can run in and out at will, and by keeping a trough with a few oats in it, they will soon learn to nibble at them, and in a short time will be doing their level best to provide a home market for your oats. This can be discontinued as soon as the grass gets a good start.

I will now close with a few hints on general management. In the first place be sure to feed your sheep regularly. The expectations of the flock run high as feeding time approaches, and any delay not only worries the sheep, but also deranges the digestive organs, and puts the animal in an unfit condition to assimilate its food when it does get it.

In the second place, treat your sheep kindly. Perhaps no other class of farm stock is so susceptible to kind treatment as sheep. Bear in mind that every time you indulge in the luxury of kicking and knocking your sheep around, you are lessening your profits in proportion.

Salt should be kept within reach of the sheep at all times, and though it is not absolutely necessary, especially when feeding roots, yet I like to let them have access to water at will.

SHOULD SHEEP BE MORE EXTENSIVELY RAISED IN CANADA THAN THEY ARE AT PRESENT?

By D. F. Wilson, Brandon, Man.

In considering the subject, the first thought that strikes the intelligent farmer is: If sheep are produced in very much larger numbers than they are at present what is to be done with them? Is their a market where we can dispose of them? This question each year is becoming of greater moment with regard to all farm products, for with fast freights, improved systems of storage and artificial freezing far distant producing countries are competing with those much nearer the market, and in many cases, owing to cheaper lands and more favorable climates, successfully competing, not only with countries that are nearer the market, but also with the home product.

England, with her small area, her large population and immense wealth, is the market to which Canadians must principally look in disposing of their surplus farm products. It is claimed by some that the United States is Canada's market, but I must say I have always been unable to see it. It is true that our neighbors did, at one time, take several of our products at very remunerative figures, and while it is very convenient to have such a market along side us, it may be said to be but a temporary one at best, for the large area of the United States enables her to produce large quantities of all kinds of farm products which we in Canada produce. We are, therefore, liable at any time to lose our market across the line for those staples which we produce by an increase in their home production. England, on the contrary, is a consumer, and must always remain such; to what a tremendous extent it is needless to say, drawing as she does from all parts of the world for her supplies, and being the market to which all nations look to take their best productions. Not only does England take an immense amount of food stuffs, but she also takes it in free of duty and will always do so, agriculture not being her principal industry, not being one vast workshop she must naturally feed her workmen as cheaply as possible.

One of the commodities which England imports very largely is mutton. We must, therefore, consider whether we can compete successfully with other mutton producing countries, who also look to England for a market.

Frozen mutton is now imported into England by the shipload from Australia, New Zealand and the River Platte, where it can be raised at an exceedingly small cost, the climate being temporate or semi-tropical, and land very low in value. This mutton is retailed very cheaply in London and other large cities, where it is a great boon to the poorer classes, and at the very low price at which it is sold, it would at first appear to put the English sheep market out of our reach. The quality, however, of this mutton is not of the best, being the product of sheep that are bred principally for their wool; and another thing is that it is frozen, and an Englishman does not like meat that has been frozen. We cannot compete with these countries in quantity but we can in quality. It may be urged that these countries can go in for the best mutton producing breeds, which to a certain extent they can do, but they are too far from the market to successfully send live sheep, and frozen mutton will always be frozen mutton. Canada has for years exported live sheep to England, and it must have paid or the exporters would not have continued at it; and, moreover, the sheep sent there have not been of a quality to give Canada a name for good mutton. If Canada's flocks are to be increased in numbers suc-

cessfully, particular attention must be paid to the class of sheep exported. Flock masters should endeavor each year to have a number of well grown wethers, not just in ordinary condition but well fattened. The lambs for export should be well bred, well grown and well fattened. If sheep of this description are exported they will soon begin to create a demand for Canadian sheep to supply the English market with choice mutton for that very large class of consumers who require the best and will have nothing else, regardless of cost. This class of mutton is now principally supplied by the home product, and varies in quality according to the breed of sheep and locality where it is raised. Canada's success in the English market will depend very much on the breed of sheep she sends there. Nothing but the best mutton breeds should be grown. If enough choice sheep are sent there it will create a demand for Canadian mutton, which would be a great source of profit to the Canadian farmer. Then, again, we are not too far from England to prevent us sending dead mutton in the chilled state, which is not nearly so detrimental to the meat as freezing. A very large trade in chilled mutton might be worked up, provided the sheep were choice mutton animals.

Much is said about the double crop that sheep give in the year, but I think we in Canada should make the lamb crop the all important one, concentrating our endeavors in producing the finest mutton and letting the wool be a very secondary consideration, for other countries can produce the finest quality of wool, and do so at a smaller cost than we can.

Another thing about sheep which should very much tend to cause farmers to increase their flocks is the effect that their keeping can be made to have in restoring or adding to the fertility of the farm, also their usefulness as scavengers, they being death to weeds. The beneficial effect of sheep in this respect is hard to estimate, and is but beginning, in this country, to be appreciated, but is largely adopted in the Old Country. Where they are turned in on turnips and fed on concentrated foods, their droppings enriching the soil, and doing it so much cheaper than if commercial fertilizers were used, thus giving sheep the right to the title of "the animals with the golden feet."

A very decided advantage sheep men have in Canada over those in the Old Country is the very great freedom from disease which they enjoy in our dry climate. The losses by sickness and the constant attention which sheep require in a damp climate adds very considerably to the cost of production.

When we consider that we have a market which will give us remunerative prices for our sheep, and that they can be so profitably used in improving the land, it is, I think, safe to say that sheep should be more extensively raised in Canada than they are to day.

WHO SHOULD FATTEN SHEEP—WHEN AND HOW?

By Walter J. Quick, Professor of Agricultural Science, State University, Missouri.

In discussing this question it is not my intention to go into the details of sheep raising for market, or grazing, or for breeding purposes. To consider it only from the farmers' standpoint as a feeder, and to offer my opinion as to how and when he will find it most advantageous to undertake the preparation of good mutton is my purpose.

It is now patent to the majority of agriculturists that they must make some return for the fertility constantly and surely being annually removed from their farms by the sale of grain crops, or their farms will soon be disposed of piecemeal. Like the merchants' shelves that will not replenish themselves, so the soil becomes soon the depleted foundation for something valuable, from which, if re-stocked, profit again and again may be derived. The farmer must be like the merchant—a business man. Can one imagine a merchant so insane as to sell his goods and spend the entire proceeds in living. The farmer cannot afford to be less sane than any other, for his vocation certainly, if well and rationally followed, demands forethought to a surprising degree. He may and usually must employ his profits, which he wisely makes as large as possible in the support of his family. But he, of all business men, should live within his income and not

interrupt his principal, his capital—in short his farm. This is difficult to avoid, since it is so easily and imperceptibly drawn upon. One cannot draw upon his account in bank without a cheque—the farm is drawn upon without any cheque. It is so gradual, and like Pharoah's corn piles and the fabled grasshoppers that repeatedly came and took "another grain of corn," so another and another grain or element of fertility is going with each successive crop, with no returns, until finally only the exhausted farm, like the corn bins and merchants' shelving, remains.

The farm will be impoverished as certainly as it is conducted for present profit. No affairs require more constant and able management than those of the farm. There are very few exclusively grain farmers. A large number feed some variety of stock, choosing that which they can best produce or buy and market, but very few fatten sheep, and yet, at present at least, that of animals would give him best returns as feeders. I make this statement from the fattening standpoint alone; not taking into any consideration the oft-repeated, grubbing value of sheep. However let it be said that it matters slightly for what purpose a sheep comes unto a farm he seldom leaves it in debt, but usually has paid the owner profusely for his board.

The fattening of sheep is an autumn and winter, or winter and spring undertaking, and occupies the less busy seasons of the year, when the farmer and his sons can give it their personal attention or supervision, and can employ reliable men readily. As the sheep or lambs are usually purchasable for fattening, this is no more a hindrance than the securing of hogs or cattle for the same purpose. They are more easily handled and fed, and consume a greater variety of feed, or less different feeds, agreeable to the farmer's supply. They are less subject to disease than hogs, and not more liable to death than cattle, with much less loss when one does die. Under favorable conditions they acquire a marketable condition sooner than cattle and as soon as hogs, if of a good mutton breed or grade and are more in demand than either. Mutton is gaining a place it never occupied before, and which it is not likely to lose if the quality is kept up.

The market competition is smaller. Not only is the grain and hay fed and hauling to market saved, but straw, stover and fodder is consumed by sheep, returning in greater amount and more rapidly the fertility to the soil, than can be done with other domestic animals. It may be considered a small point that sheep carry a larger money value in their pelts and their coverings than other animals, but it adds to the right side of the ledger account, even if by unhappy legislation it is sometimes made insignificant. The wool grows and increases in weight very rapidly during the fattening process. Certainly not the smallest incentive, but conversely the all important, is the flattering prospect one has in sheep fattening, of securing greater immediate returns on the investment, better price for the crops thus marketed and more compensation for the labor employed.

Profits. Let us note something of the profits accruing from sheep or lamb fattening. We know that numerous feeders, who might be called professionals, prepare or "finish off" cattle, hogs, sheep or lambs who are at an expense for everything. They purchase live stock, stock of feed, and labor, and even pay for hauling, receive meagre or no returns from the fertilizer product, and notwithstanding make a fair and sometimes even a handsome per cent. on the investment.

My experience, derived from years of breeding and feeding, and observations made in Indiana, Colorado, Kansas and Missouri, persuades the belief that farmers can make more money at this feeding than any other for the reasons above advanced, and also because more can in this way handle this important animal and enhance greatly the value of their farms in addition to other profits, than would otherwise do so. In the states mentioned but few farmers engage in feeding. In Colorado many do, and lambs are the principal feeders. Some lambs are fed in Kansas and the other states mentioned, but grown sheep are usually secured for the fattening pen. Feeders of ewes make from 30 to 70 cents per head, of wethers 45 to 80 cents and occasionally as much as $1 per head, while lambs well finished always reach the top of the market and make their feeders the greatest profit.

In Colorado during the winter and spring of 1892-3 was given the opportunity of feeding in experiment a small number of half-blood Shropshire lambs and to observe the feeding, and to take notes upon the expense and profits in the operations of many breeders.

About 37,000 head of lambs purchased in New Mexico were fattened in the Cache a la Poudre Valley, Colorado. From data secured from over a dozen feeders it is ascertained that the profits ranged from 72 cents to $1.91 per head. The gentleman securing the greatest profit fed 1,000 head. In figuring this we considered cost, feed at market value, labor, including his own time, freight and everything, nothing was omitted but the manurial gain. This farmer never raised a sheep in his life and but few died. It should be stated that all the grain for this fattening was shipped from Kansas or Nebraska, excepting the bran that was used in starting. The rough stuff was alfalfa. The finished stock were shipped to Chicago, having been billed to that point from the purchasing point and "stopped off in transit to feed," for which purpose a permit of several months is granted by the railroad companies. In Kansas 87 cents on ewes and $1.07 on wethers has been made with clover hay or alfalfa and unground wheat with some corn.

When to Fatten. The opportune time for the farmer is certainly when not occupied with other duties of importance. As winter is his idle season the fattening of lambs is doubtless best suited to him, as they have reached the proper maturity just about the time he can give them attention.

Early lambs should be started in the fall, say October or November, and those of later birth, that is May or June lambs, in December or January 1st. In the former has been found the greatest profit and least interference with spring work as they may be marketed and gotten out of the way. Ewes from which lambs have been taken can be grazed on good pasture with a small grain ration and placed on full feed in September or October; wethers still earlier. The farmer can usually manage for the short time required as long as the sheep are yet securing pasture.

How to Feed. No two feeders can have the same arrangements, but there are some general principles in shelter, care, management and feed that all must observe who attain success. Shelter from rain is not necessary in the arid and semi-arid regions, but from winds and blizzards it is absolutely necessary for the greatest profits. This can be arranged as it is most frequently done by enclosing the feeding grounds, which should be only large enough for sufficient exercise, with a high tight board fence. Two barbed wires placed on supports, projecting outward at an angle of 45 degrees from the top of the fence, will prevent dogs scaling it.

In a climate where precipitation makes sheds desirable it has been found sufficient to make roofs along the north and west, supported on the outside by the fence, and opening to the south and east. A site should be selected with naturally good drainage. Farmers who feed cattle will find their arrangements for shelter and feed usually quite satisfactory for sheep. I should always recommend the construction of such feeding lots, sheds and buildings as would be equally suitable for either. There is always enough profit in one of these classes of live stock to make it advantageous to feed on the farm, thus securing the manurial value and saving the marketing of crops.

Management and Care. The fattening of animals is no boy's play. A boy, any man, or various men, in fact a different man each time can feed, but no sheep will fatten under such management. The arrangements must be such that certain and the same persons will feed each time. The grain, usually fed in troughs, should be deposited in separate departments or lots when they are vacated and the sheep turned in afterwards to eat. One apartment should be arranged exclusively for this purpose, in which one lot be permitted to eat at a time, the trough being refilled for another lot to take its turn. Do this in regular systematic order each feeding time. No stranger, or in fact any but the regular feeders, should be permitted about at meal time. The hay, fodder or straw should in like manner be placed in the racks, after first quietly turning the feeders in another apartment. After a few times doing this systematically the sheep expect it, and the same person can do it easily and without frightening.

The plan of having the entire system of lots roofed, like stock pens or covered barn yards, and surrounded by tight fence gives good ventilation and sufficient protection from cold. This I have seen nicely arranged with drop wing doors, hinged beneath the eaves to connect the fence and roof, by this means shutting out the prevailing wind or snow from any side, while the other may be left open. This may be built for grain and hay

storage, and has the advantage of admitting loads of hay, etc. Roughness may then be fed in the best possible way in racks so that the animals can go round them. These racks should be straight up and down, not projecting over the sheep so that seed and trash may get into their fleeces, and made of poles of 2 x 4 timber. They are best about five feet wide, with division A shaped in the centre, sixteen feet long and four feet high, with opening all around for sheep to eat through. This opening should be at least ten inches and have a pole or other smooth timber beneath, that the wool may not be worn. If barns or closed sheds are used, the sheep must have freedom to pass in and out, but after once enclosed on full feed the flock should not be turned to pasture or large range.

Feed. In fattening mature sheep they do better if started on grass with a little bran and perhaps some corn for ten days, after which they may be given all the grain they will consume with safety. With lambs it is different; they must be started later when there is not likely any grass. They, however, need the green food more than the old sheep. Ensilage, or preferably roots, in small quantities sprinkled over with bran, with clover hay, alfalfa or fodder make a fine start for lambs. Bran with the rough stuff mentioned is good when roots cannot be secured. Gradually a well balanced ration is adopted, depending upon the farmer's supply and what is accessible. Many claim that they should be in close quarters and on full feed in a week, but I prefer a fortnight to four weeks. It must be remembered that potatoes, or almost any vegetable, also barley, peas, wheat, corn, oil and cotton-seed meal are relished by sheep and have a high place for feeding. By the feeding of any of these crops, especially wheat, a much better price may be secured. Wheat is best ground and fed with cracked corn or other grain. Straw will be eaten daily if kept in reach, it matters not how highly the sheep are fed. Some feeders salt by sprinkling the straw with brine. Rock salt always accessible is to be preferred.

Let the farmer and all feeders remember that each and all can do a great deal to increase the popularity of mutton and secure the top of the market by always having well finished sheep, while poor and tardy dressing on the part of a careless butcher may have an immense amount to do with the aversion to mutton. We should bear in mind that the antipathy is largely due to the repugnant, oily stuff coming from scrubby, poor, half fat or improperly fed sheep. No feeder can afford to market any stock in an unfinished condition, even if it means to purchase feed and continue feeding a month longer. What you do do well, and when you are paid you will be paid well, would be good advice to all feeders.

THE VALUE OF THE ENGLISH BREEDS OF SHEEP.

By A. H. Craig, Mukwonago, Waukesha Co., Wis.

It is with pleasure I respond to your invitation to prepare an essay on the sheep industry as seen from my standpoint in Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and although, I am not competent to professionally draw a line of perfect breeding, yet it is a pleasure for me to note the wonderful influence which the Dominion Sheep Breeders have, and are exerting over the sheep interests of the United States.

Without doubt this locality has been the greatest fine wool breeding section in the world. At one time within a radius of twelve miles we could count over 150,000 Merino sheep of high grade, and several thousands of thoroughbreds. Mark the change; the fine wool industry has almost entirely disappeared, while dairying and mutton breeding is commanding the attention of our farmers. No man who is raising mutton can command as easy money from any other source as from this. I know these facts from experience. I was raised to worship the Merino, and for twenty-five years I fought their battles with all the persistence of a man battling for the right. I assisted in the organization of Registering Societies, I published two volumes of the American Merino Sheep Register, but in the latter years it was a fight against the inevitable. Your mutton sheep found lodgment in Waukesha county. I strove to drive them back; I attended Farmers' Institutes and extolled the wonderful qualities of our fine wools; I showed how the farmers had grown comfortable in the business. I drew the contrast between the successes of all other businesses and that of ours. I talked with them of the magnificent farm

A GROUP OF SHROPSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF THE HON. JOHN DRYDEN, BROOKLIN, ONT.

houses, the barns, the cultivated fields, the rich soil, but still those Canadian sheep kept coming and coming, and our numbers grew less and less, until finally I threw up the sponge. I resigned my position as secretary of two associations. I sold my fine sheep and turned my back to the industry in every form. I then engaged in dairying and assisted in the building of a splendid butter and cheese factory on the spot where more sheep-shearing festivals have been held than in any other part of the known world.

One day the butcher called at my doors and asked me if I wanted a piece of mutton, I scornfully told him "No." "But," says he, "I have some very fine mutton, it is from a Southdown." "Southdown is no better than any other," I replied, "I never eat mutton. I do not want any, and if you cannot leave me a porter-house steak you may go on." "You shall have the porter-house, but I will make your wife the present of some genuine English mutton." We had the mutton for dinner. My eyes were opened, I never ate such meat before, it was sweet and juicy—the fat was delicious. I was almost mad at myself to think that all these years I had eaten pork and beef, and beef and pork, and had not known of the qualities of real mutton. I made a resolve that if that was English mutton I would have some of my own, I would breed it, and in just one year from that time, I had sold nearly all my entire dairying herd and was the owner of 150 Southdown sheep. My first purchase was twenty breeding ewes in lamb from George McKerrow, of this county, and who took so many premiums at the World's Fair. It was a matter of experiment. I raised twenty-one lambs, two ewes proving dry. At the age of two months the lambs would weigh from 40 to 50 pounds, while at weaning time quite a number weighed over 100 pounds; I did not weigh all of them, but some scaled 106 pounds. Now I had taken no particular care, such as is given by forcing, for after they were turned out to pasture they were fed nothing extra. In winter these ewes received only good tame hay, a mixture of timothy and clover, but when the lambs were to be cared for I fed a fair ration of whole corn and oats twice a day and at noon a bran mash. The lambs were given an opportunity to enter a little pen and eat of cornmeal which they relished, and which I regard as a real necessity when lambs come in March. Of course my little description does not savor of what many of your breeders have done, but it shows what fair keep accomplished while I was attempting to demonstrate for my own satisfaction the real merits of this breed.

I could now see why the Merino was doomed in Southern Wisconsin. We had been breeding for wool, regardless of flesh. When the price of wool dropped the main support fell. We grew discouraged, and only by the real force of circumstances did we commence to breed for mutton. Again am I proud of our achievements, for instead of the 150,000 Merinos we hold an honorable position in the ranks of the breeders of Shropshires, of Southdowns, of Oxfords, and of Cotswolds, as the World's Fair awards testify. But, to whom do we owe this remarkable change? It is to you, the Canadian breeders, who have so materially aided in expanding our views, and in improving our flocks. I would that I could grasp your hand in token of the great good which you have conferred on us. If Waukesha county obtained more premiums than we would naturally expect from one so young in the business, remember you opened your stable doors to us. You taught us how to buy and how to breed. You encouraged us in an honest competition, and now we are proud of our relations, and from the prosperity which is again surrounding us we thank you for making us what we are.

In closing my remarks I will say that I am almost ashamed to state that I sold my flock, I sold my farm and am now engaged in what has been the curse of many a man—politics in the United States. But should I ever return to farming I shall not forget how my first kind thoughts of mutton came upon me. Again I thank you for your kind invitation to address you, and although I have not followed the subjects assigned, yet I have given you something of our conditions, past and present, and if continued relations can be maintained, then, indeed, will mutual benefits rise up between us and your blessings will be our blessings, and our profits will be your profits.

THE HAMPSHIRES, AND WHY I LIKE THEM.

By S. W. Woodward, Lockport, N.Y.

Uncle Sam and Miss Canada together own, on this side the "By Pond" a good bit of land, and if ever they get married they will have, if not the largest, the finest and best farm in the universe. It will have a greater diversity of soils, climates and conditions than any other farm on the green earth,and will have a place especially adapted to all the best breeds of sheep. As soon as American farmers realize its necessity, and adopt the practice of giving their flocks as good corn as is given theirs by the English farmers, all the mutton breeds will be more popular than ever before.

In my experience as a raiser of winter lambs, raising each winter and putting in the market from Christmas time to June 1st from 400 to 800, and as a feeder of lambs coming one year old, of which I feed about as many more, I have naturally tried about all the breeds ever imported.

Now, I don't believe there is any one breed superior in all respects to every other. Each has its good points and each its failings, and while I like other breeds very well and think some superior for certain purposes, I have never found any to give such good results in lambs for winter feeding when coming one year old as Hampshires and their crosses.

What is wanted for this purpose is quick growth, uniformity in size, shape and markings, and ability to fatten. In all markets clean, black faces and legs will add fifty cents or more to the value of each lamb, even though no better in other respects. A careful study of the Fat Sheep Shows on both sides of the Atlantic will show that in almost every instance the first prize for sheep one year old goes to full blood Hampshires or crosses having this blood on one side or the other. There is something in this blood that gives extraordinary maturity and plumpness to the year olds.

It is a fact, though possibly not well known, that ninety-five per cent. of all Hampshires are the get of *lamb sires*. As a rule lambs are used in the flocks and then fattened and sold for mutton the same winter. So universal is this practice that it is hard to find, in all the Hampshire districts, a ram one year old or over unless it has been kept for show purposes. The use of the lamb for sire necessitates its being crowded forward as fast as possible all summer to have it of sufficient size and maturity for this purpose. No doubt but this system so long followed has had much to do with its habit of early maturity. Two other points in which the Hampshire excels are in uniformity and prepotency, or the ability to beget uniform offspring.

In all other dark-faced breeds, except the Southdowns, there will be found much variety of form and shades of color in faces and legs. Especially is this true of the cross-breeds. That eminent Wisconsin sheep-breeder, Geo. McKerrow, when describing the prize-winning Shropshires at the Columbian Exposition, speaks of some "as of the Southdown type," and of others as "of the true Shropshire style," and this of the world's prize winners. And when the Shropshires are used as sires on any of the white faces the lambs will have legs and faces "ringed, streaked, speckled and spotted," and the variations in form will be nearly as great. But it is not so with the Hampshire. The full bloods are all of one type, as like as so many "white beans." And where the Hampshire is used as a sire in crossing it matters little what the dam is, the lambs will be all alike, and every one will have the clean black face and legs of its Hampshire father. There will be no calico faces or legs in the lot. Another very desirable feature in mutton-making is to have a large proportion of lean meat and to have the meat nicely marbled. Too much fat is not wanted, and the sheep that, like most of the coarse wools, puts the fat about in "chunks" and "gobs" is "not in it." No sheep, not even a Southdown, excels the Hampshire in the proportion of lean meat, or in the fine marbling of that meat. Of course the Hampshire is a good eater, but so long as its ability to digest and assimilate keep pace with its eating this is a desirable quality. The profit in sheep keeping as shown is in the mutton or gains. The gain or growth comes wholly from the food eaten in excess of food of support. The food of support or maintenance ration is by far the largest proportion of what is eaten. From these considerations it follows that the

sheep which will eat the most food and digest and assimilate it will make the largest gain in a given time. It further follows that the sheep that will do this and most quickly, and become sufficiently mature to meet the demands of the consumer, is, all things considered, the most desirable sheep for the wide-awake sheep raiser.

The Hampshire just fills this place, and that is why I like them.

THE LAMB—FROM BIRTH TO BLOCK.

By S. W. Woodward, Lockport, N. Y.

The present low prices of wool caused by the stocking of the free ranges of the various countries of the southern hemisphere, and the probability that these low prices must continue for many years to come, renders sheep-keeping for wool production a very discouraging business, and should cause the flock masters of North America to turn their main energies to the growth of mutton.

Luckily for the sheep industry mutton is the best, most nutritious and desirable of all meats, and can be produced most cheaply. It is also growing very rapidly into public favor. There was a time when sheep were valuable in proportion to size and the load of fat which they carried. It then paid to keep wethers until three or four years old and load them with the last pound of fat which they could be induced to put on. But the conditions and habits of the people have changed, and with this change has come an equal change in their tastes. What is now wanted is meat, tender, juicy and mostly muscle (lean meat); if there is any excess of fat it is taken off and goes into the waste bin. It will therefore no longer pay to keep mature sheep, except ewes for breeding. The sheep grower must strive to bring his lambs to the most profitable marketing condition in the shortest time, and when they reach this point to get them into the consumers' hands without delay.

When so situated as to have a market near that will take such lambs at remunerating prices there is no line of sheep keeping that will pay like the production of early lambs for a winter market, but as very few are so situated it will be better to consider the conditions surrounding the mass of sheep owners.

The best time to have lambs dropped is while the ewes are still in winter quarters; before going to grass. The ewes should then be in warm houses, constantly under the shepherd's eye, and by proper feeding he can have the production of milk so under control as to fear no danger of milk fever or caked udder. The lambs coming in warm folds are free from danger of cold winds and rains, and when ewes go to pasture the lambs are all able to look out for No. 1.

For a few weeks prior to lambing the ewes should be fed laxative food, such as roots or silage, (it would be better if so fed during the whole winter), and sufficient grain to ensure plenty of milk for the lamb, so that from the day of its birth it should suffer no set-backs.

It is well to remember that whenever a lamb is kept without grain, even though for but a single day, that whatever is fed during that time is utterly wasted. That a lamb so kept can never make up what it should have gained during such time. That not only is there the loss mentioned but the lamb so kept is permanently injured, or stunted, and can never thereafter make as much gain as though kept steadily growing all the time. It must not be inferred that the lamb should be made excessively fat. The degree of fatness depends more upon the kind than the quantity of food. Luckily for the mutton grower modern research has demonstrated the fact that the character of the meat producer can be very largely, if not entirely, controlled by the kind of food supplied, and the lamb may be made to grow very fast and not become very fat. It may be so fed as to develop a large proportion of lean meat, and those foods which conduce to this end, also make juicy, tender meat, such as is most in demand.

There is another fact that must not be overlooked—starved lambs or sheep are much more subject to disease than those full fed. In fact few diseases ever attack well fed lambs.

When two days old, never longer than four, all the rams should be castrated. Many recommend doing this when two weeks to two months old, but the wise shepherd will never let them go longer than the second day. The organs are then so small and have so little circulation that the lamb will scarcely bleed at all and will not notice the operation. I have cut the whole scrotum off with a dull pair of sheep shears with no loss; but in this way they bleed more and I prefer to castrate by cutting about one-third of the scrotum off and press out the testicles so as to grasp them with thumb and finger or pair of nippers and pull all out. If left the longer time of two or three weeks or months, these organs will have become enlarged proportionate to the size of the lamb; they will contain much more blood and the circulation will be very much more active, and if none die the shock to the system will be much greater and it will take two or three times as long for a lamb to recover the shock, and the much greater loss of blood.

When the lambs are two weeks old they should have their tails cut off. To do this let one hold the lamb, shoving the skin on tail up towards the body as far as possible and lay the tail over a block, let another place a two inch firmer chisel on the tail about two and one half inches from the rump and with a stroke of hammer or mallet sever the tail, then have a sponge or a swab handy in a mixture of one part tincture of muriate of iron to four parts water and apply to the cut end of stump; this will stop bleeding instantly.

Some flock masters are very much afraid to feed the ewes grain before lambing for fear of getting them too fleshy. But since I have been in the early lamb business I have found more danger of the ewes being too poor than too fleshy. If fed on nitrogenous food with plenty of succulence no one need have any fear. In fact the better the condition of ewe the quicker the lamb will be up and at its "legitimate business." From the day the lamb is dropped it should be "kept booming." As soon as it will eat it should have some nice clover hay always within reach, and as soon as it has eaten the leaves and blossoms the hay should be changed for a fresh lot. In a day or two longer the lamb will eat some new process linseed meal. I have always found them to eat this before any other food except the clover.

The best foods for lambs are those of a nitrogenous character as lean meat is what is wanted; these are bran, peas, oats, linseed meal (preferably new process) gluten meal, and dried brewers' grains. It is better to give the lamb a variety. No animal so craves it or will pay so well for having it, and the mixture should always be made with the view of health and growth and for these purposes nothing is better for a basis of food than wheat bran.

When the ewes are turned to pasture it will pay to have a yard attached to field or to have a portable pen which can be set in the field in which are suitable feed troughs, so that the lambs can go by themselves to be fed every day.

At weaning time, which will depend upon the condition of ewes and pasture, but at about five months old, the lambs should all be put into the best field on the farm with a few old ewes to mother the whole flock. They should be put where they cannot hear the bleating of the mothers, but where they can have abundance of pure fresh water. The grain ration should be increased so that they shall not stop growing even for a single day.

As soon as the grass has frozen so that stepping on it will kill it the lambs should be put into winter quarters. These should be warm (so warm as to never freeze) dry, well ventilated and so arranged as to be most convenient for the shepherd. No pen should ever contain over twenty-eight lambs, assorted as to size and vigor. A pen 10x22 and 9 feet high will be plenty large for twenty lambs.

If the lambs are to be sold during very cold weather of course they cannot be shorn, but where to be fed through till April or May they should be shorn December 1st. The reasons for this are: they will not occupy so much room—they may be kept in warmer quarters. On the same food they will make considerably more gain. If to be fed over ninety days or in any case if to be fed to the highest profit some sort of succulent food must be provided. For this food roots may be used or silage, pollen, but they will do better, eat more and make a larger gain for food eaten, if they can have both roots and silage.

I have said nothing about salting, or troughs, or feeding racks, or watering dishes. My limits will not allow further than to say they should have access to salt, and the fold fixtures should be the best one can afford.

With any of the mutton breeds, preferably with a cross between the best, a lot of lambs treated as I have briefly outlined can be easily put into market at about one year old, at an average weight of from 130 to 170 younds, according to breed, and a net profit of from $2.00 to $3.50 per head be made over all expense for pasture and feed. Every farmer should be only too glad to care for them in return for the very large amount of manure of the highest quality he would thus procure.

THE SELECTIONS OF A FLOCK.

By J. L. Thompson, Cass City, Ind.

Every farmer should have, at least, a small flock of sheep. There is no doubt as to the advisability of keeping them, as they are sure, if rightly managed, to show a gratifying profit over that of any other kind of stock. Wool and mutton will fluctuate greatly in value, no doubt, from year to year, but the farmer who keeps a firm hold on his sheep and improves them year by year, will succeed.

The selection of a flock depends greatly on the circumstances of the breeder. He may be a man of considerable means and does not care to take the pains to raise sheep for profit, but simply to gratify a fancy for beautiful animals.

Next, there are the men who can afford to purchase pure bred ewes and a good registered ram, and make a profitable business of selling rams. This is the most common phase of the subject which receives especial comment by writers on the selection of a flock.

Aside from the above the question of what are the best things for the common farmer to consider in selecting and managing a flock, is of more importance than is generally conceded. There are a class of farmers who do not belong to any given community, but make up a part of every county in every state in America, viz. : The farmer of very limited means, controlling a farm of from 60 to 120 acres.

His selection of a flock depends on what he can get at a minimum cost. He may at first be able to select some good, strong, well built and well wooled ewes from the local buyers ; no matter what the breed may be the flock can be adjusted by the judicious selection and use of the ram.

The selection of the ram is of the first importance, as upon this depends the development of a flock of ewes to almost perfection as far as practical purposes are concerned. I would recommend the ram to be well built, not too high off the ground, well wooled over head and legs, and his skin should be a clear pink skin. He should be a ram with quality as well as size.

It is a common practice with our farmers to dispose of their entire flocks every few years, each one reasoning and explaining that he has had the flock long enough ; that sheep do no good if kept long on the same farm ; that kind gets sheep-poor, and further says he has concluded to change to some other breed. This *foolish notion* that we must be everlastingly changing from one breed to another has done much injury to American sheep husbandry. It is our methods, care and management, that need changing and improving.

To be classed with the foregoing for folly, is that of allowing the dealer to pick the flock when we have a surplus to dispose of, leaving us the culls with which to improve and increase the wool and mutton products of our flocks. Instead of following these common and mistaken practices, we should see to it that the breeding flocks have our first and most careful attention, selecting and retaining those that will best perpetuate the good qualities of our flocks.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

By Ald. John Hallam, Toronto.

Owing to the constantly declining tendency of the prices of wheat and barley, the attention of Canadian farmers is being rapidly diverted to dairy and cattle products. The wonderful success and extent of cheese production have induced the Dominion and Provincial Governments to use praiseworthy efforts to accomplish similar gratifying results with butter, in which direction much improvement has already been made, both as to quality and quantity. The great extension of these two industries has necessarily created a similar increase in the number of cattle and hogs fed—an increase largely in excess of the increase in population. The profitableness of the dairy and cattle industry must largely depend upon the prices obtained for the cattle and hogs, which are raised in conjunction with it. The home market must soon prove utterly inadequate for the consumption of animal products. Even under the exceptionably favorable conditions which Canadian cattle and sheep were formerly admitted into Great Britain, the disposal of live cattle there was attended with so much risk and expense that it was evident that some safer and cheaper means of transportation and sale must be found. The withdrawal by the British Government of the preferential terms of admission for Canadian cattle on foot has emphasized the necessity for such a change. Many believe that a great improvement in the price of cattle and their products would be effected by free trade with the United States. Such expectations have no foundation in fact, as is evident from the following statements taken from the official report of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington for the year ending June 30th, 1892 :

Total value of animals and their products exported from the United States to foreign countries was.....	$183,857,439
Of which there was exported to Great Britain.....	121,507,981
The Dominion Trade and Navigation returns show for the year 1892 :	
Imports into Canada from the United States and entered for consumption :	
Animals and their produce, free of duty.....	5,225,460
" " dutiable.....	1,268,346
	6,493,806
Exports from Canada to the United States :	
Animals and their produce.....	3,935,924

From which it will be seen that Canada purchased from the United States a much larger value of these products than it sold to that country

It is quite clear that for the surplus of animals and their products Canada must look to Europe, and especially to Great Britain, for its market. For this country the great objects to accomplish are, the cheapest possible methods of preserving and curing for home and foreign markets, and the quickest and most economical means of transporting to the markets of the world. These are the ends which capitalists and railway companies should try to accomplish for the Dominion of Canada, for as sure as the sun shines at noonday there is in this country an extensive, progressive and profitable field waiting the energy and enterprise of those who have the pluck to enter and take possession of the promised land. The establishment of packing houses in Toronto and the North-west with ample capital, employment of the best skill and latest improvements, is a step in the right direction that will not only conduce to the advantage of farmers but to the general prosperity of our country. With this end in view the Ontario Stock Yard and Abattoir Company has been incorporated and will soon be organized with power to establish stock yards, packing houses, cold storage and to use the best approved methods for slaughtering cattle, hogs and sheep, for preserving, canning and curing all kinds of meat, and the utilization of all animal products to the best advantage, to sell the same in the

home market or to export and sell in foreign markets ; to carry on a canning business in connection with the operations of the company. Creating such industries with sufficient capital and brains will be an earnest of a new era of productive activity, and a new means for employing a large amount of labor and increasing the commercial importance of our country.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.—THEIR CLAIMS TO PUBLIC FAVOR.

By John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont.

It has been said of sheep that they are the most valuable of all the animals that contribute to the wants of man, and are closely associated with his history, vicissitudes and progress from the earliest time. The origin of sheep is unknown ; it may be traced back through vast ages into the mist of time's dark obscurity, and probably before the advent of the human race upon earth, for we find it associated with the son of the first created man—"Abel was a keeper of sheep." Search the Scriptures, and how closely we find it associated with the material and spiritual welfare of mankind, adopted as a symbol of purity in Christian belief, an emblem of patience, docility and forbearance. A careful observer, who would calmly survey the vast world of animated nature, would note the teeming millions of sheep, which contribute so much to the wants and comforts of mankind.

The thoughtful mind wanders from the scene around him, when contemplating this useful animal, how it has been developed and adapted to conditions opposite and extreme ; be it upon the high, bare, desolate mountain, or the scorched plains of Africa, sheep are found suitable to the conditions of soil, climate and man's requirements.

Modern civilization has not rendered sheep less important now than they were at earlier periods ; they form the most essential of all food, and their wool is one of the most important materials connected with trading, manufacturing and pastoral industries of mankind. If this applies with more force to any one breed of sheep than another, I think it is the Southdown.

To realize the largest margin of profit should be the aim of every keeper of sheep. There are several breeds of sheep that are valuable for mutton and wool, and owing to the fact that different classes of wool are required to manufacture different sorts of fabrics, it will be necessary to continue to breed the various kinds of sheep.

What would seem to me the strongest claims which any breed of sheep can make for public favor would be their ability to return the largest possible value in mutton and wool for a given amount of food consumed. The question is not what a single fleece of wool or carcass of mutton will bring in the market, but rather how much is realized per acre when the product is fed to the sheep.

The late Mr. Jonas Webb, who did so much to improve the Southdowns and bring them into public favor, built upon this very solid foundation. Before deciding upon which of the different kinds of sheep he would breed, he made careful and extensive experiments with the leading breeds of his day, till he was fully satisfied in his own mind that Southdowns would return more money in wool and mutton for a given amount of food consumed than any other sheep. This was what led him to breed Southdowns. It gave him unbounded confidence in the breed, and gave him encouragement through all the years in which he did so much for the breed, and to make for himself a name that is familiar wherever the Southdowns are known.

Southdown sheep may claim public favor by reason of several points in which their superiority can be shown. It is a well-established principle that the best results are obtained from the animals that are given to early maturity—one of the predominant characteristics of the Southdown. They also produce a superior quality of both wool and mutton, which command a higher price per pound than that of other breeds.

By their early habits of having to travel long journeys in search of food on the rather bare hills in Sussex, they developed a high degree of endurance, with a strong constitution and plenty of muscle, and on account of their thick, even coat of wool they will stand exposure to storm, let it be rain or snow better than most other breeds. In fact they are not hot-house plants. They were brought up to endure hardship, and to-

day many of the flocks in England are exposed the year round to all the inclemencies of the weather, winter and summer, without shade or shelter.

They are prolific breeders; mature earlier perhaps than any other breed; will make a pound of flesh with as little, if not less, food than any other, and more of it on the most valuable parts of the carcass. This is where the profit comes in.

The fact that Southdowns possess all the most valuable points in a mutton sheep, coupled with unquestioned purity of breeding for centuries back, makes them most valuable for crossing on common sheep to improve their mutton qualities.

They have played an important part in improving all the other Down breeds, and the valuable qualities they possess largely depend on how much of the Southdown blood courses through their veins.

Southdown sheep, when placed in competition with other breeds on either side of the Atlantic, have more than held their own. In this country, however, the superior quality and value of Southdown mutton, as compared with that of other breeds, is not as well understood as it is in England, where the different mutton breeds have been so much longer known.

I shall, therefore, refer to the records of that country to establish beyond question the correctness of what I have claimed for this breed of sheep, and will quote as my authority the prize list of the Smithfield Club for 1891, in which there is published a summary of champion prizes awarded, extending over a period of sixty years. We could produce evidence showing the victories Southdowns have won at other large shows in England, in Canada and in this country, when placed in competition with other breeds, but we consider the results or awards at the Smithfield the most reliable and highest authority attainable.

At that greatest fat stock show in existence, where all the breeds are brought out in the very pink of condition, from the year 1832 to 1861 there was offered yearly a gold medal for the best pen of wethers in the short wooled classes; from 1861 to 1873 a silver cup was substituted for the medal, making a period of forty-two consecutive years that a prize was offered for the best pen of wethers in the short-wooled classes. The result was Southdowns won it forty-one times. (In 1872 it was won by Hampshires.) The only wonder is that Southdowns should lose it once out of forty-two years. (Possibly an error of judgment.)

At the same show, in the year 1869, there was added another prize; this was a champion prize of the value of fifty pounds, for the best pen of sheep in the show, of any age, breed or sex. This was continued, with the exception of the year 1874, up to 1889—a period of twenty years—and the result was, Southdowns won eleven times, Oxford three times, Lincolns twice, Hampshires twice and Shropshires twice, so that Southdowns won more of these champion prizes than all other breeds combined. And this was done where the quality and value of the different breeds was well understood.

Now, with regard to that very valuable characteristic, "early maturity." It is generally admitted that the sheep that gives the most profit is the one that goes to the butcher under one year old. Breeders make claims for their favorite breed; none will dispute the quality of the Southdown. Some have said "he is rather small." Facts and figures are stubborn things, and comparisons are the best way to arrive at correct conclusions. In this case I will take for comparison two other breeds, a long-wool and a short-wool: First, the Leicester, because this breed was about the first to attract much attention by its being improved by Bakewell, and commanding very high figures in that early day; second, the Shropshire, being a nearer relative of the Southdown, and a sheep that of late years has gained more popularity in America, perhaps, than any other breed. We take our figures from the official catalogue of the Smithfield Show.

For this comparison I have taken the twelve heaviest lambs of each of the three breeds at the show, and find the average weight as follows: In 1885, Shropshires 145 pounds, Leicesters 169 pounds, Southdowns 175 pounds; in 1887, Shropshires 142 pounds, Leicesters 160 pounds, Southdowns 166 pounds; in 1890, Shropshires 162 pounds, Leicesters 145 pounds, Southdowns 167 pounds—or for the three years, Shropshires averaged 149 pounds, Leicesters 158 pounds, Southdowns 169 pounds. This shows the Southdowns have the advantage in actual weight of twenty pounds per head over the Shropshires, notwithstanding he has been dubbed as "rather small."

MY THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN SHEEP BREEDING.

James Anderson, Guelph, Ont.

When I came to Canada in 1856 sheep breeding was in its infancy, compared with what it is to-day. The fall that I landed in Quebec I had the honor of being appointed a judge at Three Rivers, along with Col. Rhodes, the late Minister of Agriculture for Quebec. I thought I knew a good deal about sheep, having studied farming in Scotland with a first-class farmer, but I found I had a good deal to learn, especially in Canada, where I was told a man with little manipulation could show three different breeds of sheep from one flock. Cotswolds I knew had a large tuft or top knot. By removing that and shaving the head a little they showed them as Lincolns, then by a little more trimming and oiling the head they transformed them into Leicesters, so you can understand how difficult it was for me to tell what I was judging. However, we could not have gone far astray as the bulk of the prize winners took prizes at the Provincial Show at Kingston the following week. In looking round and taking stock in the different breeds of sheep I became convinced that the beautiful symmetrical, hardy and prolific Southdown was the sheep for me; so thirty-three years ago I purchased forty shearling ewes and a first-class buck from the late Mr. Tye of Wilmot, Mr. Stone and I being the only breeders of Southdowns in my neighborhood. The Southdown then was a different animal to what it is now, as we considered the blackness of the face showed the purity of the breed, and I recollect selling some to Mr. White, of Chatham, and he picked the darkest faces I had in my flock. I got several rams from Mr. Stone, which greatly improved my flock, as he was then importing almost annually. I afterwards imported a pen of Southdown ewes from the Royal Show in England which made an additional improvement. I then found I had struck the right breed. For several years I got 45 cents and for two years 50 cents a pound for my wool from Randall, Farr & Co., Hespeler.

All my surplus stock I could sell to Americans for breeding purposes, there being a great demand for them. I often made the mistake of selling my best ewes, a mistake which is still made by breeders *and a very great one*, being tempted by big prices, for $20, $30, and $40 was the common figures for shearling ewes and $10 and upwards for buck lambs, according to quality. These were the days we poor farmers of to-day could live on the fat of the land.

How often do you hear of poor, weak, sickly lambs being dropped from other breeds of sheep. Too many turnips fed to the ewes before lambing will often do this, but I never had the least trouble with my Downs; they generally had twins, and the lambs came strong and hardy. I never had my lambs come early, except a few for show purposes. I found I had the best success by having them dropped about the 1st of April; they never then had a set back by cold stormy weather, and they grew rapidly. I fed the lambs a few boiled oats and bran as soon as they were able to eat, having a place apart from the ewes where the lambs could go and come at pleasure. As they got older I gave them a little oats and peas mixed with bran and fine cut turnips or mangels. The finest crop of wool and the best sheep I ever had was some twenty-six years ago. We had a very dry season and peas were short in the straw and very light. I never thrashed them, but run them through a cutting-box, driven by horse-power, and fed the whole. My sheep did splendidly and the wool averaged a pound a fleece more than when I fed them pea straw, clover hay and turnips alone

I have heard a great many shepherds complaining about their inability to keep sheep on low land. I have fifty acres of such land in pasture, in fact so low that it is flooded every spring, which makes it as fertile as the valley of the Nile. I have had as many as ninety sheep on it at once and never had the slightest appearance of foot-rot or any other disease. The Southdowns seem to thrive and do well on any kind of land, be it high or low, rich or poor. My next neighbor, Col. Saunders, had to give up keeping sheep on account of goitre or swelled neck. I never had a single case of it. I invariably kept large chunks of rock salt in troughs in the field, which may have had something to do with the health of my flock. It is a mistaken idea that sheep never drink in sum-

mer. The river Speed runs through my farm and I have seen them come there almost as regularly as cattle in hot weather.

I have tried Leicesters and Cotswolds but always returned to my first love the hardy Southdown; in fact I never gave them up entirely. Fashions change and sometimes long wool is in demand, then the Cotswold is the best paying sheep—and Mr. Snell will tell you it is the best all the time. Again Messrs. Kelly and Whitlaw swear by the Leicesters and so on; but I am like my friend Jackson, for I swear by the Southdowns. The mutton is so much superior that in the Old Country markets a penny a pound more is realized for it than white faces, and some dishonest butchers keep a supply of black-raced heads and tack them on to white faced carcasses to delude the poor benighted citizens into paying a penny a pound more for it.

I am a great advocate of growing rape for sheep, and twenty-six years ago Mr. Thos. Waters and myself were the only two who grew it in this vicinity. If care is taken to keep the sheep off in wet or frosty weather nothing will bring sheep into condition quicker or keep them healthier, and with the addition of a little grain will fatten them in a very short time. I also found tares mixed with a little oats and cut green excellent food for sheep.

I generally wash my wool, having excellent facilities for doing so, being so near the river, but I believe the best breeders do not do so now, as it is more profitable to sell it unwashed and is better for the sheep. It is very hard on big fat sheep, especially rams. In some cases they die under the operation, especially if the weather is very hot. My fleeces generally average six pounds each and I have no difficulty in finding a market. I always dip my sheep with McDougald's Sheep Dip a few days after shearing. I found that my sheep did far better in the fields where they had plenty of shade in very hot weather. I think where washing is not done we should shear them a great deal earlier than we do, as it must be very oppressive to the poor sheep. We often find them lying panting in the fence corners.

Another thing which some farmers are very careless about is keeping their fields clear of burdocks. These are the ruination of a flock of sheep.

I often treated my sheep with the sheep dip by parting the wool and pouring in a little every few inches. Whenever I saw them rubbing or scratching I generally resorted to this. Some say that feeding sulphur with salt will kill ticks on sheep. I have tried it but found the pouring the most effective. If the sheep are in good thriving condition the ticks will not annoy them much.

I have found sheep the most profitable thing on the farm, but be they Cotswold, Leicester, Hampshire, Shropshire or Southdown unless you feed regularly and well, shelter well from rain storms, and be kind to them generally, you will never succeed in making them pay.

For keeping down weeds on a farm, coming into maturity quickly and increasing in numbers more rapidly than almost any other animal on the farm, the sheep is ahead and will continue to be. Sheep manure is also more valuable than any other, as witness the crops raised after folding sheep on turnips in England.

Whatever breed of sheep you have improve your flock by getting the best rams you can. Attend to them properly and you will find as I have done that they are the most profitable animal on the farm.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP FOR MARKET.

By Geo. McKerrow, Sussex, Wis., U.S.A.

The Southdown has often been termed the rich man's sheep, mainly, I presume, because this breed is fostered largely by the nobility of England and the aristocracy of America, as well as from the fact that his flesh is the finest grained and best flavored, which causes the above mentioned classes to seek after it for use upon their tables.

The market is the *finale* of nearly all the sheep grown, and it is in fitting for and selling upon the market that the Southdown becomes pre-eminently the poor man's sheep.

There are two considerations that influence every good sheep feeder in a choice of a breed to feed for the market:

First, a good and quick return for food consumed. In this respect the Southdown is second to none, as all competitive tests at experiment feeding stations will testify, notably the five years test at the Ontario station, where the grade Southdown showed an average profit of $6.60, followed closely by its relatives, the Shropshire and Oxford, leaving far behind the other mutton breeds, none of which came within $2.50 per head of the profit of the little Southdown.

Second, a sheep that will turn the food consumed into the highest priced product. Every good mutton market in the world will testify to the claims of the Southdown on this point—even the Chicago market recognizes the merit of the choice Southdown.

His great constitutional vigor, as shown by his bold, bright, large eye, full chest and large heart girth, as well as his perfect mutton form, shown in his wide shoulders and well-sprung rib, which ensures the broad back, wide loin, rump and hips, with full thigh or twist—in short, a round,, plump body on short legs, with no excess of wool or yelk to draw feed from its more profitable work of meat production, makes the Southdown the practical feeder's ideal to feed for profit, and the butcher's ideal to cut upon the block, as in this plump, finely formed carcass he finds the greatest percentage of the high priced cuts, consequently he can pay more for it and yet get a greater profit in return.

One great injustice done the Southdowns and some other dark-faced breeds in the Chicago market is that nearly all the sales of the dark faces are credited to Shropshires. While I must admit the Shropshire is a grand breed of sheep, yet in justice to the other good breeds this should not be. The old charge against the Southdown that it had but little wool on the pelt is now in its favor. Every pound of wool over a sufficient amount to protect the carcass is now produced at a loss, and I have found in my experience that the heaviest fleeced sheep of every breed, as a rule, are not the best feeders.

I may here say that while I believe the Southdown to be one of the best sheep to feed for market, yet nearly all the breeds have their good qualities, and will find sections in this wide country of ours where they are well adapted to soil and climate, and surrounding conditions. Yet with all the competition from other good breeds, I am ready to predict that the Southdown of quality will continue to make friends, and in the future become more popular than ever as the profitable feeder's sheep.

RAM SALES.

By D. McCrae, Guelph.

The time has come in the sheep industry of Ontario when a better system is needed for the disposal of pure-bred rams. That which obtains favor with the foremost sheep breeders in Britain is the system of auction sales at convenient centres. This could very well be managed under the auspices of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. The subject is one worthy the consideration of the members of this Association at the coming annual meeting, to be held during the Fat Stock Show in Guelph early in December.

In Britain the system of annual sales has been long in vogue and is very popular. In fact, it is so popular that it is fast taking the place of the old style of dickering at local fairs, and now nearly all animals sent to the weekly or monthly markets are passed under the hammer. This has been an outgrowth of the system adopted at the ram sales. Shearling rams are those principally dealt in, though a few breeders offer ram lambs, but the latter are not in favor, as the breeders have learnt that mature sires are most profitable. With the sales there is usually a show, and it is a good test of the judging and the awards if the public endorse by bidding the awards of the judges. This is not always the case, however, and some well-known lots of old-established breeding will bring far higher prices than their appearance in a show ring would warrant. The top of the tree is held, not by the winner of the first at the show, but by the breeder who gains the highest average in the sale. Every breeder knows that it is not always the highest fed and plumpest animal that he would select as the best breeder. He also knows that at our shows the prize animals are not always the ones the judges themselves would select to pay out their own money for as breeding animals to place in

their own flocks. Such a sale might bring out the best from all the breeders, and it would certainly be an admirable method to bring buyers and sellers together. Not only would Canadian buyers be benefited, but many Americans would no doubt come and see what was for sale, and be purchasers if they got what suited them. As to place for a beginning, the Agricultural College would be as suitable as any, and being a Government institution should be available for such a scheme. The accommodation would be ample, and if found convenient the College authorities could at the same time dispose of their surplus stock. The time is a matter of importance. That most suitable for the majority of the buyers should be chosen; it should not interfere with our large fall exhibitions. The breeders will be well able to name the best time. One day, or two at most, would be ample to do the work, as, if necessary, the selling of different breeds could go on simultaneously. The result would probably be a better class of sheep throughout Ontario.

THE MERINO SHEEP.

By John S. Ray, Hemlock Lake, N. Y., U. S.

The critical student of events, exacting as to facts and data, will find but little satisfaction in all that history records concerning the origin of fine wooled or Merino sheep. To the people of Spain belongs the honor of conserving and building up the race, if not that of creating the breed also. Whether the elements for its construction constituted a common blood line derived from different sources, or whether they crossed races and merged different bloods, will always be a matter open for speculation.

More than twenty centuries have come and gone since the breed was established, and Spain rightfully boasted of a monopoly of these sheep and the products of their fleeces. As a distinct breed they antedate by long stretches of time that of any other of our domestic animals. The subject matter of their dispersion into other countries and their development into varied and distinct types covering a period of more than a century of time are matters of record accessible and well authenticated. We submit that in the light of what has already been accomplished, it is within the bounds of truth to say that these sheep possess within themselves capabilities for the creation of any type which the needs or fancy of man may dictate. For a very long period of time the government and people of Spain guarded their flocks with jealous care and adopted the strictest measures to prevent other countries sharing with them the benefits of the breed. The best families of these sheep were owned by the government and wealthy nobles, and were kept in large flocks, or cabanas, as they were called. They were wintered in the south of Spain and summer pastured in the northern portions of that country, several hundred miles from their winter quarters. War had much to do with the dispersion of these sheep abroad and the breaking up of the Spanish flocks. Principal amongst these were the Escurial, bearing the finest wool; the Gaudeloupe, the most perfect in form; the Paulars, bearing much wool of a fine quality, with the heaviest necks of all; the Infantados, whose lambs have a hairy coat when young, and the Negretti, the largest and strongest and most wrinkly family of all the Spanish sheep. When we recall the importance which ancient Spain attached to these sheep we wonder that national pride did not rescue these flocks from decay and destruction and maintain them in original integrity and high estate. To-day all that gives character and standing to the Merino race is the imprint of the skill and taste of American, French and German breeders.

The French or Rambouillet Merinos that are now attracting so much attention where ever fine wool is grown, are the pure descendants of the flock established by Louis XVI. in 1786. This consisted of three hundred of the best Spanish sheep selected from different flocks by Mons. Gilbert. Ten years later he made another selection to ascertain whether the best specimens and best blood obtainable in Spain were secured in the first importation. A short trial and comparison showed such to be the case, and all the blood of the last named importation was discarded. For more than a century these sheep have been manipulated and cultured by the best breeding talent in France, with a view of producing a well balanced, fine wooled mutton sheep that should take high rank in yielding either product. Special attention has been paid to constitutional vigor and ability to convert

food into valuable products. Wooliness at extreme points has been secured in a marvelous degree. A most valuable fleece of wool, devoid of excessive yolkiness, has been obtained. The fibre is less fine than the Saxon, Silesian or average American Merino wools, and has less crimp or style. As a rule the rams weigh from 200 to 300 pounds and upwards; ewes from 130 to 200 pounds. They are a long-lived and hardy race and an all around profitable sheep for the average farmer to keep. A ewe at our place, bred by Baron Von Homeyer Ram in Germany, is rounding into her fourteenth year and yeaned a lamb last spring.

In 1765 three hundred Spanish Merinos, understood to have been taken from the Escurial Cabana were introduced into Saxony, where they were bred with special reference to extreme fineness of wool, regardless of almost every other consideration. From the standpoint of practical utility they are the least valuable of any Merino family of to-day.

In 1811 Ferdinand Fischer of Wirchenblatt, Silesia, visited Spain and purchased one hundred choice Infantado ewes and four Negretti rams. From these bloods, without other mixture, he bred the celebrated Fischer Silesian. These had larger, stronger, denser fleeced, and were more wrinkly and better covered sheep than the Saxons, yet equally as fine fleeced. The late Wm. Chamberlain, Red Hook, N. Y., a wealthy retired New York merchant, from 1851 to 1854 imported 34 rams and 212 ewes of this family of Merino sheep. These were placed in charge of the late Carl Heine, one of the best trained and most skilful shepherds the writer has ever known. To say that the blood of these sheep was of no advantage to the sheep of this country is putting the case mildly. If any of it remains to day we are not aware of the fact. The demand for such extreme fineness of fibre was so limited and the price too low to make them successful competitors for public favor in competition with the larger, hardier and much heavier fleeced American Merino.

In the year 1802 Col. David Humphreys, the American Minister to Spain, imported from that country twenty-one rams and seventy ewes, which were taken to his home in Connecticut. In the years 1809 and 1810 Mr. Jarvis, the American Consul at Lisbon, Portugal, sent out several thousand Spanish sheep to the States. Several other smaller importations were brought out during these years. These importations constitute the foun-foundation of the American Merino, the great wool producing family of Merinos. It would take a whole chapter to tell of the varied fortunes of these sheep. At certain periods they were threatened with total extinction, while at others riding upon the topmost wave of fashion with a demand almost unlimited, and reaching values which appear fabulous. Down to 1815 these sheep enjoyed great prosperity; their wool was in great demand, and during the war of 1812 sold for $2.50 per pound, and sheep sold as high as $1,000 each. The Peace of Ghent, which raised the embargo and reopened the American ports to free trade, changed the whole outlook. Within the year these sheep sold as low as $1,000 per head and thousands were slaughtered for their pelts, and subsequently nearly all were crossed with other breeds or families. From 1826 down to 1840 the American shepherds were experimenting with the Saxon and English middle wooled and long wooled breeds. During the decade between 1840 and 1850 the old fashioned or Spanish Merino were coming boldly to the front, and were passing into the hands of some of the most skilful breeders which the States can boast of. The foundation was then being laid for as great and as marvelous an improvement as any race or breed of our domestic animals can boast of. Down to this period conditions were not auspicious for any great improvement or change in the old Spanish type, and their numbers had dwindled down to a small compass, and were found mostly in the hands of the Atwoods, Nettletons and Blakeslee of Connecticut; Messrs. Bailey, Buffum, Irish and Potter of Rhode Island, and the Rich Bros., Leonard Beedle, Consul Jarvis and some lesser flocks established from these in Vermont.

A flock that would yield four pounds of washed wool took high rank as a heavy shearing one. Rams that would clip ten pounds of fleece were among the most famous of the country. These sheep, viewed from the modern standpoint, would be considered small in carcass, light in bone, and poorly covered on head, legs, belly and at armpit and inside of flank. Their wool would be considered short and thin. The liberal meat supply furnished the people of the States by their cattle and swine, while always lacking in clothing materials, gave direction to their sheep husbandry and made intense wool production the chief aim in the culture and development of the American Merino flocks. The contrast presented by the typical American Merino of to-day, with its dense fleece of wool covering

every extreme point with remarkable evenness as to length of staple and quality of fibre and amount of net or scoured fleece with its ancestors of fifty years ago is most striking and marked, and a just tribute to the skill and judgment of our breeders.

A modern flock of one hundred or more that are well kept and cared for, that will not clip fifteen pounds of unwashed wool and yield five pounds of scoured wool ready for the card or comb would not be rated as No. 1. A stock ram should clip from twenty-five to forty pounds and yield from eight to ten pounds of scoured wool, and weigh in full fleece from one hundred and sixty to two hundred pounds. Typical ewes have clipped as high as twenty-five pounds, and scoured, eight pounds and upwards. It is claimed by the breeders of these sheep that they have no equal among breeds for the improvement of the wool-bearing flocks of the great pastoral regions of the world. The following standard of excellence adopted by the Standard American Merino Sheep Breeders' Association intelligently applied, it is claimed, will give the relative standing of individual sheep as to quality and value :

OFFICIAL SCORE CARD OF THE STANDARD MERINO SHEEP BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

Date .....

..... No. .....

Constitution—Fifteen points.	
1. Bone	5
2. Physical development and general appearance	10
Form—Forty points.	
3. A broad head, broad, wrinkly nose and face, covered with a soft, velvety coat	5
4. Short, broad, muscular neck, well set on shoulders	5
5. Massiveness of shoulder, as to depth and breadth	5
6. Level, straight back and rotundity of rib	5
7. Breadth and length of hips	5
8. Straight forelegs, well set apart	3
9. Straight hind legs, and set so as to give a perpendicular appearance to hind parts	5
10. Soft, thick, velvety ear	2
11. Pure white nose, ears and hoofs	5
Wrinkles—Fifteen points.	
12. Heavy, pedulous neck	5
13. Across arm and point of shoulder on side, and running well under	5
14. Tail, hip-folds and flank	5
Modified for Delaine Ram yielding a staple of 2¾ inch and upward.	
12. A deep gullet and heavy cross at brisket	5
13. Heavy flank with fold extending upward on side and back of shoulder	5
14 Heavy tail	5
Density of Fleece—Fifteen points.	
15. On neck	3
16. On back	3
17. On side	3
18. On hip and extending to flank	3
19. On belly	3
Covering—Fifteen points.	
20. Crown of head or cap	3
21. Cheek	2
22. Foreleg	2
23. Arm pit	2
24. Hind leg	2
25. Inside of flank	3
26. Connection between tag wool and belly	1
Total	100

Fibre to be indicated as "fine," "medium" and "coarse." Oil, as "buff" and "white."

..... *Expert.* ..... *Sec'y.*

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Merino sheep seem to have certain characteristics that are marked and confined to the breed. These consist of social herding qualities that allow large numbers to be grouped together in flock. Freedom from disease and vermin, and ability to adapt themselves to conditions of climate, soil and products, and bear pinching in supply of food and water, and return profits where no other variety of our domestic animals would succeed. By far the larger proportion of the sheep of the world are composed of the different types and families of this breed, and so long as soft, fine fabrics are preferred they will predominate for the reason, if no other, that there is really no substitute for wool; while various food products can take the place of mutton as food. For a combined mutton and wool Merino the Rambouillet French stands unapproached, while for the amount of wool, compared with size of carcass and cost of keep, the American Merino has no successful rival.

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA—ITS FUTURE OUTLOOK AND PRESENT REQUIREMENTS.

By Jas. Wells, Prospect Place, Virden, Man.

The sheep industry may be said to be in its infancy in Manitoba in comparison with the possibilities in the future. There are already a few large flocks in this province and also some small flocks, but there are not ten sheep here to-day where there could be thousands.

Our dry, bracing and steady winters, and the absence of slushy weather in our spring and autumn, with the long, cool twilight of the evenings and early mornings in summer (such as sheep delight in while grazing) give us a climate hard to be excelled. These advantages, coupled with large ranges of prairie land along our streams, admirably adapted to sheep ranches, and also our grain farms, with their large fields of stubble, as well as a variety of grasses and even weeds that are incidental to cultivated lands, should afford unlimited scope for millions of sheep. With such inducements as these the future outlook should be very encouraging to those who engage in this branch of farming. I think that (owing to the present overproduction of wheat in the world and consequent low price of that cereal) there are many of our farmers now contemplating a change in the system, and intend giving more attention to stock raising. More than that, owing to the high prices that have been paid for farm machinery many are already involved in financial ruin, and some think seriously of abandoning the farm.

At such a crisis as this I would strongly urge the need of mixed farming, and would emphatically recommend the sheep as an animal well suited to our climate, an animal that is easily cared for during winter, and one that will bring quick returns for the investment with a comparatively small cost for its food.

As to our *present requirements*, I think a great deal has yet to be learned about the sheep industry in Manitoba. To those intending to go into it extensively, I would advise visiting several of the large sheep ranches already established, and in that way learn from the actual experience of those engaged in this industry. To those beginning with a small flock in connection with grain farming I would say, my experience has been that where the grain is grown at some distance from the buildings and the sheep can have the run in the opposite direction as well as around the buildings, and by giving them an occasional feed of grain and treating them kindly, they can be trained so that there will be very little, if any, herding or fencing required. The farmer who is starting upon his place, usually can easily locate his crop to suit an arrangement like this, and therefore might keep a few sheep without going to much expense for fencing. A strip of plowing twenty yards wide will often keep them within limits. If possible it is better to have a plot fenced, and for that purpose four barbed wires (possibly less might do) with a few furrows on each side make a useful fence; the wires should not be put too high, or more will be needed.

Sheep like to choose their own time of day to go to feed in summer, in order to avoid heat, etc., therefore, if possible, they should have entire liberty. They should also have access to their pens to escape from the flies. For their winter quarters they are

just as well with a cool pen in the early part of the winter, but need a warmer place as the lambing season approaches. At this period they should have close attention, as on this depends largely how the profit and loss account will stand. Where the flock is not large, I think March is a good time to have the lambs come. Then they will be able to run at liberty as soon as the snow disappears. Besides, during the seeding the farmer who has his grain to sow cannot so well give them the attention they need. Where the flock is large, May will probably be the best time for lambing.

During the winter, as long as the snow is not too deep, sheep will pick considerable in the fields. I find that oats and wheat fed in the sheaf, and any screenings of grain that we may have on hand, are as convenient and cheap food as any. My experience has been that sheep kept in this way, given their liberty most of the time, with a small ration of grain during winter and spring, will be (young and old) mutton fat all the year round. Pardon me for giving an instance in my own case to illustrate more fully. Three years ago I had a lamb come on the 7th March; the next morning the mercury stood at 35 degrees below zero; the pen the sheep were in was a single ply of lumber, but the lamb survived all right, and on the 2nd of June (less than three months) weighed 80lb. Roots can be grown successfully and will certainly give good results. I might here make the suggestion that several flocks could advantageously be run together during the summer on a ranch by giving due regards to their wants, such as letting them graze early in the morning, and late in the evening when necessary. The cost of this need not be much per head, and would keep them out of the way during the hurry of the harvest.

There is one point I must not omit to mention, viz., in localities near large timber wolves may be troublesome; it would not be advisable in such places to keep sheep, excepting under the eye of the shepherd. This obstacle, no doubt, will soon become a thing of the past as the country gets a little older.

As to the most suitable breed for this country, with my own small flock of imported Shropshires, it would not be seemly on my part to puff the merits of that particular breed. However, there is one point that I cannot refrain from mentioning, which is that their compact fleece will enable them to withstand the cold better than those having more open fleeces.

We have already in this country a good class of common sheep, and I would advise beginners with limited means to select from these at reasonable prices, and then improve by the use of thorough-bred males of such breed as may seem most suitable.

As to markets, so far we have had a good home market for all that is produced, and probably will for some time to come. However, as regards the market for wool, I think there might easily be an improvement in that. Eight or ten cents per pound is a pretty small figure (of course this is for unwashed wool). Possibly more woollen factories would help in this respect; at all events they would get a good home market for their products.

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN THE SHEEP TRADE, AND THE OUTLOOK

By Jas. Laidlaw, Jr., Guelph, Ont.

From patriarchal days down to the present time, sheep and sheep husbandry have received a very large amount of attention, not only from those directly interested but by many whose interest is not so direct, and so have taken a very prominent place in the material economy of those countries in which their breeding and feeding have been most largely carried on, and, in fact, in the whole world, for there is hardly a country known in which sheep do not form an important item of national wealth. So much has been written and spoken, especially in these later days, by the admirers of the different breeds as to the merits of their favorites for mutton or wool or both—of their adaptability to certain climates and soils, and of their suitability for crossing with other breeds or with the native sheep of this and other countries—that with many the idea does prevail that but little of value is left unsaid, especially when we add to all that has been written by the admirers of the different breeds, the vast amount of literature sent out by those in

charge of the different experimental stations in the world, and through the medium of the agricultural press, in which every phase of sheep life is dealt with and made so clear that "he who runs may read." It is hardly to be expected that in this article any very startling statements will be made, or new theories of progress along any line of sheep farming will be promulgated, for I simply propose to tell you that which you yourselves do know. What is the outlook for the sheep trade? This is a question that is receiving a good deal of thought from almost every Canadian farmer at the present time. From all hands we hear but one answer—bad, decidedly bad. A crisis in the sheep trade of America has been reached, and the question is asked, "What are the causes that have led to this demoralized condition of the markets"? The answer comes almost intuitively, over production, intensified by the severe commercial depression existing in the United States, and doubly intensified to us Canadians by reason of the customs duty of 75 cents per head that we must pay in order to reach their markets, our only market being the great cities, the manufacturing centres, with their immense consuming population, of the Eastern States. It does not come within the limited scope of this article to cite, much less to discuss, all of the causes that have led to the present stagnation in trade. Prominent among them must be placed the McKinley tariff and the Silver Purchase bills. Whether or not either of these bills is to be held singly responsible, or whether they must share it jointly, or in conjunction with others, I am not prepared to say. On the first of them the people of the United States spoke at the polls about a year ago with no uncertain sound, and as to the other, both Senate and Congress have already passed the preliminary legislation looking towards its repeal. By reason of these economic fallacies having become law—and the people of the United States by their action during the past year, whatever they may have thought previously, have stamped them as fallacies—an unnatural boom was given to business, and with it came the attendant evils of over-production and over-trading, followed among business men and moneyed institutions by a feeling of distrust, a want of confidence in the security offered for their investments, which led to a great stringency in money markets, and as a consequence factories and mills were closed, operations in mines and forests were curtailed, and a whole army of employees were thrown idle, the purchasing power of all reduced, and of many entirely cut off. Were there no other cause for a depressed market for our sheep than the reduced purchasing power of the people it must very seriously affect the trade of this or any other country tributary to those markets, and cause a large falling off in the amount of meat consumed. Cattle and hogs have not suffered nearly so much as sheep, as they find a foreign market, while our sheep must go to the depressed but only available market, that of the United States. Practically the lamb trade of Ontario, and I believe of the Dominion, is its sheep trade, our exports being almost entirely lambs. Any trade in older sheep is confined to old ewes, whose usefulness being gone are disposed of and their places taken by a few ewe lambs retained for that purpose, the balance being sold either for the wants of the home market, which in Canada is a somewhat limited one, or for export to the United States. A phase of sheep, or rather of lamb life, is to be met with in the neighborhood of the city of Guelph. It is not confined to that section, but is more largely engaged in there than I believe in any other part of Canada—that of fattening lambs on rape.

For several years back large areas of land have been cultivated for and sown with rape. During the months of September and October lambs are brought and shipped in by the thousands, allowed to eat of the rape, and are then usually in prime condition for the market, to which they are sent as quickly as possible. A fair profit has been realized, apart from the cleaning and enriching of the land. They are not, however, being brought so largely this year as formerly, the prices asked for store lambs being higher than farmers feel warranted in paying with the poor prospect for Christmas markets, that being the season and market for which they are most largely fed. Four years ago I paid a visit to the East Buffalo stock yards, and spent a part of four days watching the trade passing through them. As all of our western Ontario lambs enter the United States at this point, it is an interesting place for Canadians to compare the stock of the two countries, and so far as sheep are concerned we suffer nothing by the comparison.

In conversation with some of the leading commission men, both with those handling Canadian as well as those handling American stock, I learned that American farmers were preparing to compete with us for our share of the lamb trade, and that from consignments of Canadian lambs ewe lambs were being selected by farmers to be kept for breeding purposes; and they further stated that in about three years we would be crowded out of their markets by their own lambs and the duty against us. Up till last year, with a very few exceptions, our lambs commanded a higher price than theirs, but last year theirs came up, and for a time were ahead. One reason given for this by our dealers is that our lambs are too big, too much like sheep, while the market calls for a smaller animal, or in other words, that a car load of ninety pound lambs would sell faster and perhaps higher in Buffalo than one of one hundred and ten pound animals

Against the native lambs of many of the States we can compete and win easily, but against lambs raised from our own stock, and as is the case in north Michigan and many other sections where those lambs are bred and fed by expatriated Canadians and their observing neighbors, and handicapped as we are by the customs duties against us, we are not in a position to compete successfully.

Efforts have been made, notably by the O. A. C. authorities, to establish a trade in fattening our lambs through the winter for the British markets in the spring, but their success has not as yet been such as to inspire the farmers of Ontario with that confidence in its future as to lead them to adopt it. Responsible and representative shippers and commission men have said that we never can compete successfully for the British trade against the countries that already supply her. With these admitted facts of financial depression, a glutted market, and an adverse customs duty staring us in the face, Canadian farmers may with some slight show of reason ask, what are we going to do about it? Must we sell off our flocks and go out of the business? No; not by any means. Be assured of this, that this is but one of those periods of depression which with almost unvarying regularity overtakes the commercial world. Severe, bitterly severe, it may have been, and all the more so on account of iniquitous fiscal laws, but it will pass, and when confidence has been restored, and capital at present hoarded is set at liberty—when those tariff reforms promised by the Cleveland administration have been inaugurated—then the over-production phase of this question will right itself by the workings of that unfailing law of supply and demand, and more prosperous days will be in store for the sheep farmer, as well as for the farmer and producer in other lines.

The average farmer of the United States is, if the inference drawn from my reading and slight opportunities of observation be correct, much more a man of impulse than the Canadian farmer. He rushes from cattle to sheep, from sheep to hogs, and back to to cattle, just as overproduction in one class of stock reduces its profits, and the value of another is enhancedby its scarcity. With the price of wool low, very low, and mutton lower still, sheep will be neglected and sold off. The rush to get rid of them making a bad market worse, the supply of mutton being in this way reduced, markets will improve.

What the Canadian sheep farmer wants at the present time is, not so much advice as to their management, but encouragement to go on. Nature has given us a climate that guarantees almost complete immunity from disease in our animals, a soil rich and fertile to produce grasses, grains and roots with which to fit that stock for the markets of the world, and above all a class of farmers who for industry and energy are the equals of the farmers of any country, and who can intelligently discern the wants of the different markets and adapt their supplies to those wants. Stick to your sheep, perhaps not quite so many as at present; get rid of your poor scrubby ewes; buy a few good ewe lambs, now when they are cheap; keep only the best and keep them well, and all will soon come right again. For of this we may be certain that just as long as animal flesh continues to be used as an article of food, just so long will mutton continue to be one of the staple meats. And until such time as science shall have produced a fabric that for cheapness, comfort and durability shall take the place of our woollen fabrics, we may rest easy in the knowledge that the sheep is one of the necessities.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE SHALL WE MARKET OUR WOOL; AND THE SHEEP TRADE?

By D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont.

Canadian wool is generally of good quality, sound and strong in staple. It is not usually sent to market clean and free from foreign substances. It is desirable that it should be in the best condition if it is to command the best price. This cannot be easily done with our present surroundings and modes of feeding, but much can be done to make it better than it is at present. First, we must clean our fields and fence corners of all burdocks and other weeds of an objectionable character. The greatest trouble in the Canadian wool is the large soft bur which has to be removed by hand. The smaller hard bur can be taken out by suitable machinery, but the larger ones cannot be treated in this way. It frequently happens that even with ordinary care a flock will pick up a few burs in the fall; these should be carefully removed by hand as soon as noticed. Another trouble is our winter feeding and it is very difficult to arrange any mode of feeding that will keep the fleeces clean from straws, seeds, etc. The closely built racks with the opening at the bottom are a help, but even with them the wool about the neck is frequently full of bits of straw and chaff. The whole of the Canadian clip will be lowered in price by about three cents per pound on account of the presence of burs and straw in the fleece. The springtime is that usually selected for shearing. Some experiments have been made in fall clipping but these have not been very successful. Breeders of pure-bred sheep usually clip in the grease and where the animals are in high flesh and valuable, it is much safer to do so. The price obtained is lower than that usually paid for washed wool taking both on a scoured basis; with a free market in the United States this will soon right itself. Already several Canadian manufacturers are anxious to get all the unwashed wool they can buy at current rates which are one-third less than washed prices. When the flock are clipped each fleece should be spread carefully on a clean table (an old door or trestle does very well for this purpose) with the clipped side down and the fleece examined and foreign substances removed, also all dung locks pulled out, not clipped off. These dung locks should be kept apart and cleaned, but not put in or with the fleeces. The fleece being cleaned, the sides are folded inwards, leaving a breadth of about two feet varying according to the size of the fleece. Clean, loose locks are put in the middle. The fleece is then rolled from the tail toward the neck, neatly and tightly, the neck twisted into a rope long enough to go around the fleece and the end tightly secured below the rope. The fleece thus rolled with the clipped side out is easily handled, and can be packed and re-packed without trouble or breaking. Broken fleeces are not worth as much to the dealer as those neatly packed. Any trashy, seedy or clotted fleeces should be kept by themselves as they bring an inferior price. The shearling fleeces are better kept separate though few of our country dealers take this trouble. The time to sell is usually when the market has fully opened. The first wool if often bought at a low price and the highest point reached is frequently on the flush of the market. This is the case with ordinary washed wool. For unwashed it may be sold as soon as clipped, and at this time the price will often be finer than when the market has opened for washed wools.

The place to sell is of course where the highest price can be obtained and this will frequently be at the mill which is using the class of wool grown by the farmer. Cotswold is the coarsest grown in Canada, and is specially well adapted for mills manufacturing carpet warp. The strongest and longest breech wool is well adapted for this purpose. The same mills can use the finer parts of the fleece for the manufacture of other yarns. Leicester and Lincoln wool will be bought by worsted mills. The various kinds of Down wool can also be used by these mills and they are also very suitable for hosiery purposes, and the most of our knitting mills will use ordinary wool, if of a fine grade—any wools of a Down quality. Many mills use a large amount of "Southern" wool, which with shoddy enters largely into the cheaper grades of "all-wool" Canadian goods. If not near a good mill the large firms of wool-dealers have agents and correspondents in all the leading towns and villages, and the cash value can generally be got for any of these.

The Sheep Trade.

With wool very low in price the flock master has this year to face a very dull market for his lambs. For several years past the lambs have been selling well and the prices have been good, gradually but steadily tending upwards. This year there is a decided re-action. Prices for ordinary lambs have this fall been away down. In some sections they have been almost unsalable. This has been caused by the low prices in the United States market, which is almost our only export market for lambs. In the leading live stock market of that land cattle have held their own and they are at present quoted in Chicago at 6¼ cents for prime fat steers. Hogs are still keeping well up, while sheep have fallen far below the average of former years. One chief cause of this is the rush to sell. For many weeks and months the weekly arrivals in Chicago in the sheep pens have been 60,000 and 70,000. This is more than fifty per cent. above the ordinary receipts for the same time last year. Perhaps one cause of this is the "free wool" tariff proposed under the new Wilson Bill. Wool growers who have been getting protection prices for their wool became alarmed and rushed their sheep to the shambles in greater numbers than the market could quickly absorb. A speedy fall in prices followed. The result has been a drop in the Canadian lamb market at Buffalo. The re-action however now seems to have set in, and within a week lambs have sold in Buffalo at five cents per lb. As the duty is 75 cents per head the value here can be estimated. This was the one point where the McKinley tariff did not put up the duty. It is said that in estimating the duty McKinley was not aware of the good quality, and therefore of the high price of Canadian lambs, and really thought he was increasing the duty. As it is now the return to an *ad valorem* duty of 20 per cent. will be higher if good prices prevail than it is now. This is the duty proposed on all animals under the new Wilson Bill. The duty of the Canadian breeder is to raise the very best lambs, feed them well and have them in the best possible shape when ready for market. The Americans now raise plenty of medium and inferior mutton and lamb, but what is wanted is a first-class article. There is much room for improvement here. Use only pure bred rams. Dock all, and castrate male lambs while young. Keep fields free from burs and have abundance of good feed for your ewes and growing lambs. Second growth clover or a nice field of rape for the fall is excellent feed to bring on lambs. Another line in which there is plenty of room, and in which there seems to be considerable profit is the raising of early lambs for the spring market. There is a good demand at long prices and very little of this class of stock is available. Those who have gone into it say it pays well.

As regards the prospects for the future, sheep breeders need not be discouraged. The past is an off year, but the probability is that there will be more attention paid to raising a good mutton sheep in the United States, and that there will be a good demand for rams of the best mutton breeds. The reduced prices for wool will almost certainly cause this. Mutton is becoming more and more a popular article of diet, though in this respect the whole of the American continent is far behind Britain in the use of mutton as a staple food. It is the most wholesome of all the meats for human food, and as a better quality is supplied the amount used will certainly steadily increase. The awards at the World's Fair at which our Canadian flocks took such a prominent place will clearly point to Canada as the place to get the best stock to improve the flocks on the continent. Our best come from Britain, but here they become in Canadian hands acclimatized and accustomed to the changed conditions of life on this continent, and therefore more valuable to the American buyer.

FOOT ROT IN CANADA.

By J. Y. Ormsby, V.S., Danville, P.Q.

There is an old saying among horsemen "No foot, no horse," which might I think be equally well made use of by flock masters, for while the uses to which the two animals are put are very different indeed, in both cases diseases of the feet render the animals affected practically useless, for while a sheep that is lame can and will manage to support life out of doors, he will, in my experience, do no more.

In England, the home of all our improved breeds of sheep, the animal losses from foot rot are tremendous, and while we in Canada have every reason to be thankful for our comparative immunity from this and almost all diseases of sheep, still it behooves us to keep a watchful eye lest we allow the seeds of such disease to take root in our flocks.

The question whether foot rot is or is not contagious has been debated over and over again; very strong arguments have been brought forward on both sides. Such able authorities as the late Prof. Dick, Prof. Brown and Prof. Williams declaring it to be non-contagious, while Dr. Geo. Fleming and numberless others as firmly express themselves of the opposite opinion; and again several eminent continental authorities as well as some English and American veterinaries divide the disease into two varieties, namely, contagious or malignant foot rot, and simple or non-contagious foot rot. From my own personal observation I may say that I am strongly inclined to this latter opinion, and the more so as while I have seen many cases in Canada of what I should call simple or non-contagious foot rot, I have never seen a case in which disease has been communicated to sound animals by their simply passing over the same road or even pasturing in the same field as affected animals, although numerous cases are on record in Great Britain of such having occurred. However, it is not my intention in this paper to enter into an extended discussion on the pathology of foot rot, but simply to point out the common causes, and simplest treatment of foot rot as met with in Canada.

In his work on veterinary surgery Prof. Williams states that foot rot manifests itself in two forms. In the first, sheep pastured on gravelly or sharp sandy farms wear away their hoofs and the sensitive structures become exposed, and with sheep pastured on low, soft land the wall grows too long, the horn of the sole becomes imperfect and permits the penetration of dirt and thus the sensitive parts become exposed and after a short time fungoid growths appear on the exposed surfaces.

In the second, the disease is manifested by swelling and inflammation of the interdigital tissues followed by a fetid discharge, which burrowing under the walls of the hoof separate them from the sensitive laminæ beneath. This, the Professor adds, is by far the commonest form of the disease, and undoubtedly it is in England, but as far as my memory serves me every case I have met with in Canada has exhibited the symptoms of the first form, a form which I may say is very easily cured as a general thing unless allowed to go too far.

In very wet seasons it will be found especially advisable to run over the flock once a month, at any rate, if possible, and carefully examine their feet, trimming off with a sharp knife all partially detached pieces of horn, and paring back to its natural form any part of the hoof that is overgrown. When a sheep is found that is limping at all examine the foot carefully, cut away all diseased horn and dress the part with some caustic preparation. I generally use the terchloride of antimony, commonly called "butter of antimony," although in some cases a stronger preparation may be necessary when the fungoid growths are of any great extent, while in many cases a milder application will suffice, as, for instance, an ointment made by mixing one part of powdered blue-stone (sulphate of copper) with three parts of pine tar.

In almost all ordinary cases the animal can be treated without being removed from the flock, but in some severe cases where there are in addition to the local symptoms, constitutional symptoms exhibited, such as feverishness, etc., it will be found advisable to place the animal in a clean, well bedded pen, and fed on laxative food, and in some cases a small dose of physic will be found useful. While ordinary cases of foot rot as met with in Canada are not hard to treat, still it is easier to prevent than to cure, and the most essential thing in keeping a sheep's foot right is the free use of the knife, as I am satisfied that ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are caused in the first place by allowing the foot to grow out of its natural form, and the dirt gathering between the sole of the foot and the overlapping edge of the wall soon sets up disease of the sole.

A GROUP OF FINE IMPORTED SUFFOLK SHEEP, THE PROPERTY OF THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

SOUTHDOWNS.

By W. W. Chapman, Sec. English Southdown Association, London, Eng.

I must first of all thank you for the great honor and compliment that has been paid to me in allowing me this privilege in appearing here before you on such an unique and important occasion, well as being one of the very few Englishmen who have crossed the sea for the purpose of reading a paper on Southdowns, or any other breed of sheep.

I trust that this meeting may result in good in many ways. That it may be the means of warming up your countrymen to the greater necessity of at at once largely increasing their sheep, and thus increase their meat and wool supply on one hand, and on the other increase the value of their holding by the excellent manure that sheep always leave behind them. That it may lead to the increase of the number of registered Southdowns imported. That it may be the means of bringing to the notice of your farmers the necessity of keeping a better class of mutton sheep, for depend upon it, until better mutton is sold to the consumer than that I saw in some of the best shops of New York, and that which I have eaten elsewhere, you will never get your countrymen to eat mutton as they ought to do, and as they would do if only once they got a real liking for Southdown meat as we produce it in England, and as you can produce it here. I would here mention that although I am fully convinced that the Southdown sheep are the best sort in the world, and the most profitable ones to keep whenever Down sheep can be kept, I am at the same time certain that other breeds have good qualities, and that there is, in both the States and Canada, as in England, room for all breeds. Therefore, I hope and trust that the sheep industry will flourish and increase very largely in every way.

I see by your agenda that my paper is entitled "Southdowns, their treatment and why preferred to other breeds." Now I take it that you are all fully aware of the history of the breed, of the great work done for them by Ellman, Jonas Webb, H. H. Penfold, H. P. Hart, Henry Webb, and in more recent times by Messrs. Ellis, Penfold, Pagham Harbor Co., Toop, Heasman and others. That you are aware that the labors of these men by carefully noting the good points of various animals, and keeping records or what we now call registration of pedigrees, brought the Southdown sheep from being an animal narrow at both ends, with long neck and scrag, to the present symmetrical form in which they are now to be seen and found. Therefore, I will at once pass on to deal with the treatment or management of a Southdown flock.

The first thing a flock owner has to do is to decide upon the type of sheep he wants. A pure-bred registered Southdown sheep should be as near as possible as follows: Head wide and broad between the ears, with no sign of slug or dark pole; eyes large, bright and prominent; ears of medium size covered with short wool; face full, not too long from eyes to nose, and of an even mouse color, not approaching black or speckled with white, under jaw light, neck wide at base, strong and good; shoulders well put in, the top level with the back; crest wide and deep, "thick through the heart," foreflanks fully developed, ribs wide sprung and well ribbed up; back level, with wide and flat loin, the whole covered with firm, fine flesh; flanks deep and full; rump wide, long and well turned; tail large, and set on almost level with the chine; thigh full and well let down, with deep and wide twist, thus insuring a good leg of mutton; legs mouse color and outside the body, the whole of which should be covered with a fine, close and even fleece down to the hocks and knees, and right up to the cheeks, with a full foretop, but there should be no wool around the eyes or across the bridge of the nose. The skin should be of a delicate and bright pink, the carriage gentlemanly, and the walk that of the thoroughbred. Having then this type fixed in his mind, every ewe should be carefully picked, so as to come as near as possible to this standard, as well as to match one another. In selecting the ewes the greatest possible care should be exercised to see that every point of detail is attended to, especially character and wool, which should be of the finest quality, and that the flesh should be firm and to the touch like India rubber, viz., have a firm but springy touch.

In selecting the rams for service in the flock, we must be, as it were, doubly cautious in doing it, for not only must the fixed type be carried in one's mind, but also the weak points of every sheep should be considered, so that what was lacking or deficient in the ewes should be in excess or prominent in the rams.

Mating. Ewes should not have the rams turned to them entirely and completely. Mating should be done in either of the following ways: 1st. If the flock is intended for breeding rams and ewes chiefly for breeding purposes, the sires to be used should not be turned loose to the ewes, but teasers should be used, viz., rams with a sack tied round them and their breasts covered with red ochre or paint. These will mark the ewes as they come in season; the individual ewes should then be caught, say once a day. or morning and evening, and led to the ram, and after comparing each, the most suitable sire should be put to her. 2nd. If the flock is to be used for producing sheep for killing, the ewes should be divided into suitable lots, each lot as nearly as possible matching, and a sire selected as being strong where the ewes are weak, and placed with them, but then only at night, thus leaving him all day for rest and food. After mating, all ewes should at once have put upon them a mark distinctive of the sire that served them, and this, together with their own number, should be duly recorded in a book kept for that purpose, to which the permanent numbers of their produce could be added when they are tatooed, thus making a complete record of their breeding at once.

As regards age at which ewes should be drafted, it is again necessary to divide the flock into two classes: First, breeding rams and ewes for breeding purposes; second, for market In the first, no ewe should be drafted that is breeding good lambs, either male or female, until she fails to breed, for if any particular ewes produce good lambs, they are far better kept than to put young ewes in, about which nothing is known or can be for at least twelve or fifteen months. While in the second division no ewe should be kept after she becomes full mouthed; she should either be sold after she produces her third lot of lambs to a feeder to have one more lamb, and then to be fattened with her lamb, or be fattened and sold to the butcher. When once a ewe gets full mouthed she has reached her prime, and will then, if properly fatted, fetch full value, whereas if kept longer she will depreciate in value. As regards sires, I would strongly recommend that in ram-breeding flocks no ram lamb be used. These are all very well and can be used without harm in flocks that are breeding for killing, but in ram-breeding flocks they have often caused great harm, and I do not believe that their use can be of good, for it certainly is against common sense to breed from immature animals. Therefore I consider, except for a very few ewes, ram lambs ought not to be used at all, and that all sires should be at least yearlings before they are used. In these views I am supported most strongly by Mr. H. Penfold, of Selsey, Chichester, England, one of our best Southdown breeders, who has often told me that the use of ram lambs has caused immense harm to flocks he knows of.

If the rams continue to get good stock, continue to use them so long as they are fit for service, which may be until they are eight, nine or ten years old.

When lambing time comes round, a large, well sheltered pen should be made, or yard, into which all ewes that are near their time should be brought and carefully watched, and as soon as a ewe lambs, place her in a pen by herself with her lambs until they are three or four days old, then they can be allowed to run with their mothers all together.

Before letting them from their first home carefully mark them on their back or side with the ear number of their mother. This mark will last until the tails are taken off, at which time every ram or ewe lamb should be tattooed in the ear with their private number, which will last, if properly done, as long as they live.

Why I advocate the system of tattooing is that I have found it as certain as any other mark, and because it has one great advantage in that it cannot be removed, and once there it remains; as many of the Southdowns now here have these marks, as well as the registered trademark of the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association, therefore anyone can see it for himself and he will at once appreciate its value.

For the information of those that may not be aware of the fact, I may inform them that no registered Southdown sheep leaves England without being first trade marked, and warn intending purchasers that if they are buying imported Southdows they ought to make sure they are getting what they desire, to insist upon seeing the registered certifi-

cate of every individual sheep, which is granted to it and to it alone, on leaving England. This certificate is duly signed by myself and stamped with the common seal of the Society. The purchaser will find written thereon, in addition to the pedigree, the copy of the registered trade mark, with owner's flock number in left ear and owner's private number in right ear.

Remember that all sheep imported that have neither the registered trade mark nor foreign certificate are unregistered and unrecorded; whilst every sheep whose registered trade mark and flock number correspond with the certificate produced is guaranteed pure by the English Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association.

As to the management of flock in reference to feeding, it is certainly necessary never to let the lamb lose his lamb-flesh, but to keep him going on from the first by gently but surely pushing him until ready for the market. Give every change of food possible, give as great variety as possible, and the better will be the result.

Another point in management, and upon which a great deal depends as to profit and loss, is the care and attention that is paid to keeping the sheep healthy and clean. They should all be dipped at least once a year, twice if possible, and all lambs should without fail be dipped as soon as ewes are shorn, and once again in September. These, what some call unnecessary expenses will be more than repaid by the increase in wool and general health and freedom from losses. Again, all sheep should, in places where the ground they feed on is free from stones, or where they are constantly on grass, have their feet pared at least twice a year; and if lameness ever breaks out at once pare every foot, and then turn them into a pen with one-half inch of unslacked lime in on the bottom. By these means I am sure that lameness will pretty soon be cured and healthy feet secured again. It is chiefly owing to the neglect of seeing that the feet are properly pared, that causes the very great amount of lameness amongst sheep. I have myself noticed time after time whenever foot-rot is prevalent, the feet of the sheep have been entirely neglected, or only casually or not thoroughly been done.

Now, I will briefly turn back upon the question why they, the Southdowns, should be kept in preference to other breeds, and it is as follows: 1st. Because they of all sheep will produce more meat at a less cost from a given area than any other breed of sheep. You can keep thirty of these Southdowns where only twenty of the larger breeds can be kept, on the same food and area. They are small in size but great in value—they are big sheep in little room. They are sheep that produce the greatest weight where the best points are. Many of you may not be aware of the fact, but the hind quarters of Southdowns are always at least one to two pounds heavier than the fore quarters. This is a merit peculiar to them. They are producers of fine wool of the best quality, and although the weight of the fleece is not so much as of some other breeds, taken as a whole a farmer would receive in cash more from the produce of fifty Southdowns than from any other breed, if an account of the cost of food and attendance were properly kept.

Because of their hardiness, freedom from disease, adaptability to almost any soil or climate, as well as their ability to live and thrive in extremes of heat and cold, they are to be found all over the world. They, on their native downs have great extremes of climate to endure, from the heat of summer to the almost Arctic cold of winter. Their fine, thick wool and close fleece is most essential to their well-being, which being impervious to either wet or snow, they are able to put up with the greatest hardships, cold and wet, without any ill effects either to their bodily health or to the quality of their wool. Thus, not only do you, by keeping a flock of Southdowns, keep a sheep of the most valuable mutton breed, but you keep one whose wool is of the finest and best quality, and is not affected by the weather in the manner it affects other fleeces.

Because they will thrive and live well where other sheep would almost starve; because they are small eaters and rapid fatteners, and will come as early to maturity as any other breed of sheep in the world. Because of their small size, they produce just the joints that make the highest price in the market.

Another reason why Southdowns should be kept is, that if you could get your "upper ten" taste a good mutton chop or joint of mutton as we produce in England, the demand for mutton would increase by "leaps and bounds." What keeps the fashion for eating mutton at so low an ebb is no doubt the poor quality of that sold. Increase the quality, and

trade will certainly follow. And lastly, because rams and ram lambs of this breed are by far the best sheep for producing cross-bred mutton from sheep whose pedigrees are not recorded, or to use on various other breeds for making better mutton sheep for the butcher.

A few words on importation of sheep. If a farmer is not able to come to England himself, let him get a friend to buy for him. If a breeder does not want show sheep, but breeding ones, there are plenty of the finest Southdowns to be found on farms where none are ever shown from. These may be purchased at a far less price, whilst for breeding purposes they are just as good, if not better, than show animals.

I would earnestly press upon all sheep breeders, whatever they do in the way of importing sheep, to buy only those whose pedigrees are duly and properly recorded in the books of their respective Flock Book Associations, for it is no use bringing to America sheep whose pedigree and breeding will not bear the stamp of publicity in being recorded in the flock book of its breed. I would also venture to express a hope that shortly the question admission of stock for breeding purposes, both in the States and Canada, will be as follows: Free admission to all animals that are duly recorded in the pedigree record of of their breed, provided that they are each accompanied by an individual pedigree certificate duly signed by the Secretary of the breed, and have in their ears, or elsewhere on their bodies, the Society's registered trade mark tattooed in the flesh, together with their breeder's registered number in the record, thus having a permanent and certain means of identification which cannot be removed or erased; and the total prohibition of importation of all non-registered animals for breeding purposes. Why I hold this opinion is, that it is for your benefit only to receive animals whose pedigree and breeding are beyond dispute, whilst it is to your present as well as future detriment to receive here stock of whose pedigree there is no public record at all, and who may or may not be pure.

Finally, in addressing myself especially to Southdown breeders, once again let my urge you all not to buy a sheep without the English registered trade mark is in the ear, and without obtaining with it the individual certificate; and, above all things, remember the Southdown sheep is small in size but great in value, and that it would be a sad event in the history of the oldest and purest of breeds if size should become preferred to quality, and mere weight of mutton to character and good wool.

Gentlemen, the last words I will utter are those which a countryman of yours, Mr. C. M. Clay, of Kentucky, used in a letter to myself in reference to Southdowns as compared with other breeds: "I prefer gold to dross."

CARE OF LAMBS.

By D. G. Hanmer, Mount Vernon, Ont.

There seems to be a prevalent opinion with many in Canada that we cannot produce as good sheep as can be produced in England, in proof of which we are frequently pointed to the fact, that a large proportion of prize winners in Canadian show rings, particularly in the yearling classes, are brought across the water. Although our Canadian winters are much longer and more severe, and though it may cost something more, there is no reason why the Canadian flock master cannot bring his flock to as great a state of perfection as can be done in any other country. In order to bring the flock to its greatest state of perfection, the flock master must continually bear in mind that which tends to the comfort and welfare of the lambs under his care. He should remember that while his lambs are not growing and laying on flesh, he is actually keeping them at a loss; in order to bring the lamb flock to the greatest state of perfection they must be kept going from start to finish.

How have the many different breeds of sheep been brought to their present state of perfection? By liberal and systematic feeding.

Note the bodies of sheep raised on meagre fare. We find them with long backs, long necks and long legs; but examine the improved breeds and we find them compact, broad backed, short legged animals; thus improvement has been brought about by the liberal and skillful feeding of the lambs until one year old. It can thus be seen that liberal and skillful feeding is the true basis of improving the flock.

The fact must not be lost sight of that improvement can be hastened by a proper selection in breeding, but improved breeding can never make up for poor feeding.

The flock owner should always consider it a great misfortune when his lamb flock is reduced to a scanty ration, even for a short time. He cannot afford to economize in the food supply of his lambs; trying to save here is reckless waste. No animal will grow more rapidly compared with food consumed, and the per cent. of grain as to cost is probably the highest. Lambs removed from their dams about August 1st, and provided with a good run of fresh clover and other grasses, followed later with rape, will have little need for a grain ration being added.

When, however, from frost or any other cause, a failure of the above should occur, a liberal allowance of oats, bran and oil cake should be provided. On going into winter quarters and put on dry feed, lambs should be liberally supplied with roots; there is nothing they will relish more, and nothing will give better returns in wool and mutton.

Dry, roomy and well ventilated quarters, should be provided with plenty of yard room for exercise. Racks should be discarded and troughs provided. Hay, corn, fodder, etc., should be put through a cutting box, whereby a saving of at least one third can be affected. A good pair of shears should be always at hand. All soiled and uneven wool kept neatly trimmed off, which will add much to the general appearance of the sheep. In short the flock should always be in such condition that the owner will feel it a pleasure to show them to visitors. He will find that sooner or later he will have the satisfaction of knowing that his surplus at the bank has been materially increased.

SHEEP STATISTICS.

C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

SHEEP IN CANADA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS.

Year.	Province.	Population.	No. of sheep.	Wool
				lb.
1667	Quebec	3,918	85	
1679	"	9,400	719	
1685	"	10,725	787	
1692	"	12,431	903	
1698	"	15,355	994	
1706	"	16,417	1,820	
1719	"	22,530	8,435	
1734	"	37,252	19,815	
1765	"	69,810	28,022	
1784	"	113,012	84,696	
1827	"	473,475	829,122	
1831	"	553,134	543,343	
1844	"	690,782	602,821	1,211,000
1851	"	890,261	648,685	1,428,783
1861	"	1,111,566	682,829	1,967,388
1871	"	1,191,516	1,007,800	2,763,304
1881	"	1,359,027	889,833	2,730,546
1891	"	1,488,535	722,025	
1842	Ontario	487,053	575,730	1,302,508
1848	"	725,879	833,807	2,339,756
1851	"	952,004	967,168	2,710,434
1861	"	1,396,091	1,170,225	3,659,766
1871	"	1,620,851	1,514,914	6,411,305
1881	"	1,926,922	1,359,178	6,013,216
1891	"	2,114,321	993,748	
1671	Nova Scotia	441	407	
1686	"	885	759	
1693	"	1,009	1,910	
1701	"	1,134	1,796	
1827	"	123,630	173,731	

SHEEP STATISTICS.—*Continued.*

Year.	Province.	Population.	No. of sheep.	Wool.
				lb.
1851	Nova Scotia	276,854	282,180	
1861	"	330,857	332,653	
1871	"	387,800	398,377	1,132,703
1881	"	440,572	377,801	1,142,440
1891	"	450,396	318,855	
1840	New Brunswick	156,162	141,053	
1851	"	193,800	168,038	
1861	"	252,047	214,092	633,757
1871	"	285,594	234,418	796,168
1881	"	321,233	221,163	760,531
1891	"	321,263	181,110	
1861	Prince Edward Island	80,857	107,245	
1871	" "	94,021	147,364	
1881	" "	108,891	166,496	552,083
1891	" "	109,078	147,097	
1838	Manitoba	3,966	457	
1840	"	4,704	1,897	
1843	"	5,143	3,567	
1846	"	4,871	4,223	
1849	"	5,391	3,096	
1856	"	6,691	2,245	
1871	"	18,995		
1881	"	62,260	6,073	16,452
1891	"	152,506	35,816	
1881	British Columbia	49,459	27,788	85,148
1891	"	98,173	50,406	
1881	The Territories	56,446	346	320
1891	"	98,967	64,920	
Total in Canada or the country now included in Canada:				
1851	Canada	2,380,988	2,083,303	
1861	"	3,181,418	2,510,044	
1871	"	3,635,024	3,310,873	11,700,000
1881	"	4,324,810	3,048,678	11,300,736
1891	"	4,833,239	2,513,977	

Imports of Sheep for Breeding, Duty Free.

Year.	Total importation into Canada for breeding, year ending June 30.		Importation *via* St. Lawrence route, during season.		
	No.	Value.	For Canada.	For U. S.	Total.
		$			
1885	1,541	10,503	199	56	255
1886	286	5,977	212	116	328
1887	149	2,849	341	147	488
1888	391	8,122	1,154	862	2,016
1889	970	15,812	431	178	609
1890	832	20,718	900	1,002	1,902
1891	1,568	18,143	938	2,085	3,023
1892	770	19,811	969	1,859	2,828
Total, eight years	6,507	101,935	5,144	6,305	11,449

Classification of Sheep Imported Via. St. Lawrence.

——	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Total.
Cheviot				214				84	298
Cotswold	3	14	15	80	44	38	109	97	400
Dorset	29		33	86	11	10	127	173	469
Hampshire	2	11		3	11	68	63	5	163
Leicester	6	7	12	143		6	7	6	187
Lincoln			6				27	24	57
Oxford		75		150	28	125	211	387	976
Shropshire	112	148	359	1,263	500	1,621	2,435	1,997	8,435
Southdown	89	71	63	75	8	34	34	33	407
Others	14	2		2	7		10	22	57
Total	255	328	488	2,016	609	1,902	3,023	2,828	11,449

Imports into Canada for Consumption.

Year.	Sheep.		Wool.		Woollens.
	No.	Value.	lb.	Value.	
		$		$	$
1871	86	566	4,792,323	938,473	9,716,516
1872	195	391	6,193,971	1,661,235	11,735,351
1873	5,770	16,134	6,326,309	1,540,493	11,194,927
1874	11,078	23,717	3,756,588	726,084	11,297,598
1875	8,690	18,777	7,947,879	1,374,484	12,867,775
1876	11,856	23,240	3,621,296	695,906	8,622,236
1877	11,617	21,817	4,608,825	896,413	8,918,297
1878	10,506	20,444	6,230,084	1,106,210	8,535,453
1879	292	10,189	4,976,758	841,173	7,063,488
1880	7,967	15,558	7,870,118	1,684,761	6,296,699
1881	8,205	15,036	8,040,287	1,598,877	8,742,024
1882	9,859	22,402	9,682,757	1,860,615	10,160,945
1883	14,829	38,024	9,821,106	2,061,138	10,105,561
1884	18,603	48,393	6,182,421	1,170,844	8,371,563
1885	26,364	69,705	7,759,554	1,342,405	9,053,167
1886	30,427	61,643	11,958,740	1,785,828	9,324,828
1887	33,888	73,447	12,038,693	1,875,651	11,897,776
1888	32,270	65,391	8,398,902	1,322,783	9,850,334
1889	43,255	81,863	10,664,166	1,605,355	10,391,072
1890	48,844	107,674	8,905,261	1,729,056	11,026,329
1891	43,157	100,122	7,848,802	1,398,848	9,971,656
1892	52,509	115,664	10,224,086	1,694,800	10,352,915
1893	37,994	91,406	10,504,663	1,651,782	10,946,244

Exports, the Product of Canada.

Year ending June 30th.	Mutton.	Tallow.	Pelts.	Wool.		Woollens.
	$	$	$	lb.	$	$
1871	.....	203	84,687	3,196,234	1,364,989	31,103
1872	.....	5,422	247,733	3,892,329	839,145	35,462
1873	.....	12,286	47,919	3,126,572	1,450,927	52,780
1874	.....	88,363	64,304	2,764,796	983,846	26,721
1875	.....	17,737	80,152	2,647,498	919,680	17,954
1876	.....	53,574	49,524	2,907,229	933,601	45,249
1877	.....	30,117	38,236	2,476,484	698,974	38,652
1878	35,722	20,455	27,458	2,445,893	707,319	33,897
1879	17,583	72,065	28,924	3,013,587	691,894	35,125
1880	5,424	50,451	51,431	3,619,181	920,923	32,687
1881	8,814	66,173	13,201	1,404,123	409,683	21,681
1882	18,732	61	10,664	1,053,305	246,657	25,752
1883	22,826	710	18,157	1,375,572	280,530	31,296
1884	10,990	8,929	28,740	1,501,031	310,060	41,060
1885	18,731	4,034	20,515	989,925	196,178	55,733
1886	22,146	4,730	28,901	1,524,184	316,937	28,283
1887	20,756	1,463	24,071	1,416,238	317,250	25,093
1888	27,816	647	20,776	954,975	223,266	44,895
1889	8,570	5,042	16,135	1,015,001	217,600	42,079
1890	4,190	1,808	7,103	1,047,754	235,669	19,990
1891	23,993	2,809	18,591	1,108,286	245,503	38,528
1892	13,658	425	21,624	916,390	200,860	80,644
1893	7,671	2,283	66,955	1,168,834	228,311	35,992

Exports from Canada of Live Sheep.

Year.	To Great Britain.		To United States.		Total exported.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		$		$		$
1871	.....	.....	.....	.....	313,619	829,362
1872	.....	.....	.....	.....	353,178	1,015,277
1873	.....	.....	.....	.....	315,832	957,721
1874	.....	.....	248,208	689,888	252,081	702,564
1875	.....	.....	236,808	617,632	242,438	637,561
1876	.....	.....	135,514	487,000	141,187	507,538
1877	3,170	21,968	198,820	536,648	209,899	583,020
1878	11,985	68,402	223,822	609,103	242,989	699,337
1879	54,421	333,531	246,573	630,174	308,093	988,045
1880	109,506	625,232	279,202	771,128	398,746	1,422,830
1881	80,222	594,596	264,812	748,945	354,155	1,372,127
1882	71,556	510,152	233,602	700,564	311,669	1,228,957
1883	72,038	632,386	228,541	723,655	308,474	1,388,056
1884	105,661	919,495	192,244	596,724	304,403	1,544,605
1885	51,355	456,136	274,962	773,491	335,043	1,261,071
1886	36,411	317,987	313,201	829,884	359,407	1,182,241
1887	68,545	568,433	363,046	974,482	443,495	1,592,167
1888	30,421	211,881	353,999	1,027,410	395,074	1,276,046
1889	43,477	303,009	307,775	918,334	360,131	1,263,125
1890	57,006	486,299	251,640	761,565	315,931	1,274,347
1891	40,732	344,405	244,996	759,081	299,347	1,146,465
1892	32,569	288,145	290,074	1,073,200	329,427	1,385,146
1893	14,821	133,222	337,718	1,088,814	360,509	1,247,855

Sheep in the British Isles.

—	1885.	1887.	1889.	1891.	1892.
England	16,809,778	16,452,508	15,889,882	17,874,722	17,993,756
Wales	2,767,659	2,740,359	2,840,689	3,233,936	3,197,501
Scotland	6,957,198	6,765,901	6,951,449	7,623,900	7,643,447
Ireland	3,477,840	3,378,417	3,789,629	4,722,391	4,827,702
Total	30,086,200	29,401,750	29,484,774	33,533,988	33,642,808

(Channel Isles and the Isle of Man included.)

Sheep and Wool in Australasia.

Colony.	Population, 1891.	No. of sheep end of 1892.	No. of sheep end of 1891.	Wool, 1892-3	Exports, 1891-2.
				bales.	bales.
New South Wales	1,132,234	58,080,114	61,831,416	631,888	624,219
Victoria	1,140,405	12,928,148	12,919,428	451,579	466,898
Queensland	393,718	21,708,310	20,289,633	190,818	184,703
South Australia	320,431	7,500,000	7,646,239	148,476	166,443
Western Australia	53,285	1,700,000	1,962,212	15,662	22,512
Tasmania	146,667	1,664,118	1,662,801	19,117	17,617
New Zealand	626,658	19,170,000	18,128,186	345,926	308,861
Total	3,813,398	122,750,690	124,439,915	1,803,466	1,791,253

Australasia.

Year.	Total No. of sheep.	Year.	Total exports of wool.
			bales.
1884	78,247,583	1884-5	1,111,846
1885	82,719,080	1885-6	1,130,554
1886	84,830,301	1886-7	1,181,824
1887	96,268,675	1887-8	1,272,749
1888	96,881,835	1888-9	1,334,798
1889	100,806,019	1889-90	1,458,247
1890	110,130,600	1890-1	1,616,205
1891	124,439,915	1891-2	1,791,253
1892	122,750,690	1892-3	1,803,466

Sheep and Wool in United States.

Year, January 1st.	No.	Average price.	Value.	Wool.
		$	$	lb.
1871	31,851,000	2.33	74,035,837	153,000,000
1876	35,935,300	2.61	93,666,318	192,000,000
1881	43,569,899	2.39	104,070,861	240,000,000
1882	45,016,224	2.37	106,595,954	272,000,000
1883	49,237,291	2.53	124,365,835	290,000,000
1884	50,626,626	2.37	119,902,706	300,000,000
1885	50,360,243	2.14	107,960,650	308,000,000
1886	48,322,331	1.91	92,443,867	302,000,000
1887	44,759,314	2.01	89,872,839	285,000,000
1888	43,544,755	2.05	89,279,926	269,000,000
1889	42,599,079	2.13	90,640,369	265,000,000
1890	44,336,072	2.27	100,659,761	276,000,000
1891	43,431,136	2.50	108,397,447	285,000,000
1892	44,938,365	2.58	116,121,270	293,000,000
1893	47,273,553	2.66	125,909,264	

Imports and Exports of Wool.—(United States.)

Year.	Imports.		Exports of domestic wool.	
	lb.	Value.	lb.	Value.
		$		$
1870	49,230,199	6,743,350	152,892	54,928
1875	54,901,760	11,071,259	178,034	62,754
1880	128,131,747	23,727,650	191,551	71,987
1885	70,596,170	8,879,923	88,006	16,739
1886	129,084,958	16,746,081	2,138,080	476,274
1890	105,431,285	15,264,083	231,042	33,543
1891	129,303,648	18,231,372	291,922	39,423
1892	148,670,652	19,688,108	202,456	30,664

The World.

——	No. of sheep.	Wool clip.
		lb.
North America	51,292,797	319,000,000
South America	96,242,137	430,000,000
Europe	187,144,203	800,000,000
Asia	39,922,366	200,000,000
Africa	35,589,208	125,000,000
Australasia	124,645,606	500,000,000
Oceanica	12,607	.....
Total	534,848,924	2,374,000,000

Importations into the United Kingdom.

——	No. of live sheep.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Holland	197,935	119,669	208,443	6,686
Denmark	153,362	139,465	65,368	38,529
Canada	55,857	42,640	31,633	15,743
Argentine Republic	101	22,075	20,911	14,558
United States	18,690	3,904	10,537	2,829
Total imports	677,958	358,458	344,504	79,048

——	Fresh mutton, in cwts.			
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Australasia	610,599	897,148	1,063,457	977,394
Argentine Republic	395,303	435,084	436,358	471,128
Holland	77,939	116,152	56,668	164,872
Belgium	57,706	78,883	50,339	43,390
Germany	81,774	121,143	32,427	22,958
United States	1,609	134	10,574	72
Falkland Islands	.....	5,445	10,776	10,183
Total imports	1,225,058	1,656,419	1,662,994	1,699,966

Imports of Wool into United Kingdom.

From.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Australasia	418,771,604	477,727,486	513,405,793
Cape of Good Hope	64,864,918	72,253,483	63,028,792
Br. E. Indies	34,238,586	36,503,864	37,608,257
Russia	24,785,500	38,382,854	24,404,157
Turkey	17,458,657	17,817,973	22,774,764
France	10,873,788	12,270,828	17,060,677
Natal	22,357,008	24,408,586	19,042,496
Other countries	39,678,070	40,648,996	45,721,168
Total imports	633,028,131	720,014,070	743,046,104
Re-exported	340,712,303	384,224,656	430,828,993
Net imports	292,315,828	335,789,414	312,217,111

Woollen Mills in Canada, from Census of 1891.

—	No.	Value Tools and Machinery.	Employees.	Horse Power of Steam Engine.
		$		
British Columbia	1	12,000	15	15
Manitoba	2	18,500	20	60
New Brunswick	279	34,239	383	80
Nova Scotia	46	163,156	664	795
Ontario	301	2,189,705	5,174	4,768
Prince Edward Island	51	29,040	129	90
Quebec	162	994,887	2,018	1,101
Total	842	3,441,527	8,403	6,909

In New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island the establishments are designated "Woollen Cloth," in all others "Woollen Mills."

Total capital invested in Canada in woollen mills $9,365,158
Total value of annual product $8,408,071

Woollen Mills in Canada from Census of 1881.

—	No.	Hands.	Year's Wages.	Raw Material.	Product.
			$	$	$
Carding and fulling mills	439	901	123,886	1,120,544	1,498,343
Woollen cloth mills	1,281	6,877	1,382,859	4,756,593	8,113,055

Consumption of Raw Wool.

—	Production.	Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Great Britain (1891)	147,500,000	720,000,000	384,200,000	483,300,000
United States (1891)	285,000,000	129,300,000	2,900,000	411,400,000
France (1887)	124,800,000	391,200,000	76,000,000	440,000,000
Germany (1889)	54,900,000	307,700,000	24,000,000	338,600,000
Canada (1891)	9,500,000	10,000,000	1,000,000	18,500,000

General Conclusions.

1. According to the census the number of sheep in Canada in 1891 was practically the same as in 1861. During the same time, 30 years, the population increased by one-half. In the 10 years from 1881 to 1891 the changes were as follows:

—	1881.	1891.	Increases.	Decreases.
Ontario	1,359,178	993,748	.....	365,430
Quebec	889,833	722,025	.....	167,808
Nova Scotia	377,801	318,855	.....	58,946
New Brunswick	221,163	181,110	.....	40,053
Prince Edward Island	166,496	147,097	.....	19,399
Manitoba	6,073	35,816	29,743	.....
British Columbia	27,788	50,406	22,618	.....
Territories	346	64,920	64,574	.....
Total	3,048,678	2,513,977	116,935	651,636

2. For every 100 inhabitants Canada possesses 50 sheep; the United States, 70; the United Kingdom, 115; and Australasia, 3,100. Hence we see that Australasia has become the great provider of mutton for Great Britain, and now proposes to provide mutton for Canada and the United States.

3. The numbers of sheep in Great Britain do not show any great falling off of late years. The following are from the returns of the Board of Agriculture:

—	Sheep.	Lambs.	Total Stock.
	No.	No.	No.
1873	18,778,000	10,650,000	29,428,000
1878	18,055,000	10,351,000	28,406,000
1883	15,949,000	9,119,000	25,068,000
1888	15,727,000	9,530,000	25,257,000
1893	17,040,000	10,241,000	27,280,000

4. In Australasia the number of sheep has increased by nearly 50,000,000 in 10 years, and at present there are over 30 sheep for every inhabitant. The colonies stand in the following order of importance as sheep raisers: New South Wales, Queensland, New Zealand, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania.

5. The number of bushels of wheat in the world's crop and the number of pounds of wool in the world's clip are about equal (2,400,000,000). Then observe the following:

—	Wool Clip.	Wheat Crop, 1893.
	lb.	Bush.
Australasia	506,000,000	41,000,000
Great Britain	147,000,000	51,000,000
United States	293,000,000	396,000,000
Canada	9,500,000	41,000,000

6. The imports of live sheep into Great Britain have fallen off almost altogether; the imports of fresh mutton have made a great increase, and the price has declined by nearly one-half, as the following statement of imports shows:

—	Sheep.		Mutton.	
	No.	Value.	Cwts.	Value.
		$		$
1882	1,124,391	12,452,758	189,847	3,101,750
1887	971,404	8,009,750	783,114	7,653,958
1892	79,048	611,540	1,699,966	16,775,896

7. The exports of live sheep from Canada to Great Britain have fallen off from $625,232 in 1880 to $133,222 in 1893. At the same time the exports to the United States have increased. The exports of mutton are very small.

8. The consumption of wool in Canada may be given as follows:

—	Production.	Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.	
				Total.	Per head.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1873	13,000,000	6,326,309	3,126,572	15,200,000	4.1
1883	11,500,000	9,821,106	1,375,572	19,500,000	4.5
1893	9,500,000	10,504,663	1,168,834	18,800,000	3.9

9. The use of wool and woollen goods in Canada may be stated as follows:

—	Population.	Wool Consumed.	Woollens Imported.	Woollens Exported.
		lb.	$	$
1873	3,775,000	15,200,000	11,194,927	52,780
1883	4,425,000	19,500,000	10,105,561	31,296
1893	4,935,000	18,800,000	10,946,244	35,992

10. It has already been shown that according to the census the number of sheep in the older provinces has declined in the past 10 years. The following statistics of the Ontario Bureau of Industries are for July 1st in each year, and therefore include the lambs arrived after the taking of the census:

Year.	Number of Sheep.			Wool Clip.
	Under 1 Year.	Over 1 Year.	Total.	
				lb.
1882	803,861	1,111,442	1,915,303	5,746,185
1883	675,423	1,193,361	1,868,784	6,608,418
1884	719,780	1,170,949	1,890,733	6,518,918
1885	670,595	1,085,010	1,755,605	6,086,866
1886	613,926	997,023	1,610,949	5,547,867
1887	538,748	857,413	1,396,161	4,658,249
1888	520,045	828,999	1,349,044	4,691,027
1889	.....	.....	1,344,180	4,588,896
1890	544,432	795,263	1,339,695	4,574,700
1891	758,038	935,713	1,693,751	5,498,141
1892	870,511	979,962	1,850,473	5,643,706

APPENDIX A.

PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW AT GUELPH.

The tenth Annual Provincial Fat Stock Show, held under the joint management on the Agriculture and Arts Association, the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and the Guelph Fat Stock Club, opened December 6th, under most favorable conditions.

Swine.

(Reported by J. C. Snell, Edmonton, Ontario.)

The display of hogs at the Provincial show at Guelph was a decided improvement on that of former years, both as to number and quality. The energy of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association must be credited with being a prime factor in bringing about this result. The liberal list of prizes offered in the last two years has led more of our farmers to enter the field of competition, and we have to congratulate the Association upon the success of its well directed efforts. The Association should not, however, rest satisfied with present attainments, but should seek to draw out more competition by still further increasing the amount of the prizes, which are not yet sufficiently liberal or tempting to bring out the best results. The prime object of a fat stock show is not to be reached by allowing breeding stock to enter for competition, and the sooner we get down to a show of real butchers' stock the sooner we shall be found in our proper sphere. To this end we submit that the highest prizes and the greater number of prizes should be offered for steers, wethers and barrows. This will encourage a more general castration of male animals not up to the standard for breeding purposes, and will give us a better fat stock show in the lines which ought to be encouraged.

To exhibitors we would say that if it is worth while to make a display at these shows, it is worth while to do it well. We are led to this remark by the fact that many excellent animals were shown in a half-fat condition, which would have taken higher rank if they had been in higher flesh. They were evidently taken up too late to give them time for preparation for the show. The proper time to begin to prepare for next year's show is now, by selecting good animals and keeping them going regularly, so as to bring out their best possibilities at the next show. Breeders should regard it as in their interest to show the public what their favorite breeds can do when properly brought out.

A brief review may serve to bring out the most noticable features of the show in these classes :

Berkshires

were shown by the Messrs. Snell, of Edmonton ; George Green, of Fairview ; Dr. Barham, Corwhin ; W. E. Wright, Glanworth ; Thos. Watson, Springvale ; P. McGar, Guelph ; R. D. Addison, Otterville ; and W. & F. Row, Avon.

In the section for barrow over nine and under eighteen months, Messrs. Snell had an easy victory with their popular "Sam," a son of imported "Enterprise" 1378 and imported "Savernake's Daughter." This was a hog of medium size, but so full of quality that he was admired by everyone who saw him. His outline was nearly perfection, his flesh smooth and evenly distributed, his back well covered, his sides deep, and his lower line straight. He had all the indications of a strong constitution, stood well upon his feet, and was well brought out.

Mr. Green had a good second in his "Royal," a lengthy, symmetrical hog, with many strong points, but not fat enough to show to best advantage.

Barrows, nine months and under were a good lot, Mr. E. W. Wright's "Black Joe" being an especially good one, large for his age, smooth in his flesh, and well brought out. He was easily placed first, and Mr. Green got second and third prizes with good, straight pigs which were not as fat as they ought to have been.

In sows over nine and under eighteen months, there was keen competition, and Mr. Green was awarded first prize for his "Clip," a sow of great length and with grand hams. Mr. Watson's "Haldimand's Queen" was placed second, but a good many onlookers thought she might have headed the list, judging by a fat stock standard, at least. She was evidently younger and had a fresh appearance with a well covered back, and smooth, even flesh, standing well on her feet. She was a typical Berkshire and much admired. Mr. McGar stood third with a very good sow, well prepared.

Sows, nine months and under, made a very strong section. There were ten entries, and their ages varied so much they were not an easy lot to place. Mr. Addison was awarded first prize on a young sow of fine quality, and smooth, even flesh, on short legs and of an easy feeding sort.

Messrs. Snell got second place with a lengthy, straight, smooth, upstanding sow, more like the pork packers' type. The third prize went to the same owners for a sister of the second prize sow and of similar type.

For the best three pigs, offspring of one sow and bred by exhibitor, first place was given to the Messrs. Snell's exhibit, which included the first prize barrow in the section over nine months and two younger pigs of good quality.

Mr. Green got second place with a good even lot, and Messrs. Snell, third prize.

Poland Chinas

were shown by W. M. and J. C. Smith, of Fairfield Plains; W. & F. Row, Avon.

The only entry in barrow over nine months was that of Messrs. Smith, and he was certainly a good one, very large and broad, with immense hams and smooth flesh, somewhat wanting in firmness, and a slight slackness behind his shoulders. He was, however, one to admire, and a good representative of the breed.

Messrs. Row made a strong show in the section for barrows, nine months and under, with two hogs of the same litter and of the same type, with strong, well-covered backs, smooth flesh and such as would show light offal when slaughtered. These were awarded first and second prizes. Messrs. Smith got third prize with a strong hog of the older type of Polands.

For three pigs, produce of one sow, Messrs. Row had a clear first in a smooth, even lot. Messrs. Smith showed a strong lot with the large hog "Dandie," in it, but wanting in uniformity.

Yorkshires

were shown by J. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville; J. E. Brethour, Burford; and Robert Chadwick, Burnhamthorpe. The number shown was less than usual, partly owing to the fact that the two first named exhibitors had their best things in quarantine, returning from the World's Fair, where they had been very successful.

In the section for barrows over nine months, Mr. Featherstone had the field to himself, and showed two very good ones, "Holywell Y." and "Prescott Prince," which were typical of the breed and fairly well prepared.

For sow over nine months, Mr. Chadwick had the only entry and was awarded first prize for "Nora," a sow of fine character and superior quality.

Mr. Brethour had the field for sows under nine months, and got the three prizes on a very fine trio of smooth, lengthy, straight sows of good Yorkshire type. The same exhibitor also won first place for best three, produce of one sow.

Chester Whites

were shown by R. H. Harding, Thorndale; H. George & Sons, Crampton; and W. E. Wright, Glanworth. The class was well represented by strong, useful animals, true to type and well up to the standard.

Mr. Harding got first place in the section for barrow over nine months with "Sir John," a lengthy, straight, well-fleshed hog, standing well on his feet and showing strong breeding character.

Messrs. George won second prize with "Jumbo," a big, useful hog, well brought out.

Sows over nine months were an exceptionally good lot, and Mr. Harding scored first with a very fine specimen, well named "Elegant," Messrs. George taking second and third prizes with really good ones.

For sows under nine months, Mr. Harding was again first in a strong class with "Bessie," a very straight, smooth, well formed sow of fine quality. The other two prizes went to Messrs. George for good, even young sows not so highly fitted.

Pens of three, offspring of one sow, were a really good lot, and made close competition—Mr. Harding getting first place with a strong lot, and his competitors taking the other two prizes.

Tamworths and Jersey Reds

were classed together. The latter were represented by only a few specimens, but they were very good ones.

The Tamworths were out in considerable numbers, both as pure-bred and in the class for grades and crosses. The exhibitors were, John Bell, Amber (Tamworths); Ellery & Stevens, Salford (Jerseys); Isaac Holland, Avon (Tamworths); and Thos. George, Mount Elgin (Tamworths).

Mr. Bell had the only entry for barrow over nine months, and showed a typical specimen.

In barrow under nine months Mr. Holland scored first with a straight, smooth, well-fleshed hog. The same exhibitor got second prize, and Mr. Holland third prize with a well-prepared hog of fine quality.

The Jerseys came to the front in the section for sows over nine months, Ellery & Stevens taking first and second prizes with good specimens of the breed—long, deep and well-proportioned animals; Mr. Bell taking third place.

Ellery & Stevens came in first again for sow under nine months with a young sow of pure quality, Mr. Bell taking second with a straight sow, rather light below, and Mr. George third prize on a good sort of sow.

For three pigs, produce of one sow, Mr. Holland won first prize with an uncommonly good trio of Tams, with shorter head than the breed usually shows, and long, smooth, well-proportioned bodies; Ellery & Stevens second and John Bell third.

Suffolks.

This class was well represented by specimens from the herds of Messrs. Featherstone Dorsey and Frank.

Mr. Dorsey took first and second prizes in the section for barrow over nine months with two good hogs of true Suffolk type, that were brought out in good condition.

Mr. Featherstone was first for sows under nine months, with a good one, and Mr. Dorsey won second and third prizes. Mr. Frank was highly commended and has a good one.

For three pigs from one sow, Mr. Dorsey had a very uniform lot and was placed first Mr. Frank's entry had second for a good, even lot, and third for another pen that were well up to the standard.

Sweepstakes.

The championship prize for best barrow, any age or breed, brought out the prize winners in all the classes, and it made a very interesting contest. The judges in all classes united to make this award, and after careful consideration and comparison placed the badge of honor upon the fine Berkshire hog "Sam," owned by the Messrs. Snell.

Grades and Crosses.

This was one of the most interesting features of the show, and brought out the largest entry of any class, while the character of the exhibits was of a high order of merit.

Barrows over nine months were represented by only two entries. Mr. Green showed a grade Berkshire of fine form and with good quality, but not in high enough flesh to show to best advantage.

Mr. Bell showed a grade Tamworth and Berkshire, black and tan, with a white blaze — a big, strong, well-fleshed hog on top, but rather light in hams and lower lines. They were placed reverse of the order named.

Barrows under nine months brought out sixteen entries. All did not enter the ring, but a good lot faced the judges, and first prize went to a Yorkshire and Poland-China cross, shown by Mr. Barber, of Guelph ; second to a Yorkshire and Berkshire, owned by James Goodger, Walmer.

Sows over nine months were a good lot, and first prize went to Chas. Austin, Mosborough ; second to D. G. Hanmer ; third to H. George.

Sows under nine months were also a good, even lot. Mr. Goodger got first on a very smooth Yorkshire-Berkshire cross ; second and third to Albert Barber.

Sweepstakes, Silver Medal

For best grade hog, any age, was awarded to Mr. Chas. Austin, Mosborough, for a Berkshire grade of fine form and flesh— a true type of a farmer's hog.

Grant Prize.

The special prize offered by J. I. Grant & Co., pork packers, Ingersoll, for best pair of pigs under nine months, suitable for the export trade, brought out a good display. They were judged by the rules laid down by the donors, and the prize went to Mr. John Bell, Amber, for a pair of Tamworth grades—long, smooth, fleshy pigs.

SHEEP.

(Reported by Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.)

Thanks to the efforts made by the Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations and the money given by them for prizes, the late show at Guelph was without compare the best ever held in the Royal City, which means the best fat stock show ever held on this continent. Cattle have no doubt been exhibited at Chicago both in larger numbers and of a higher general excellence, but not so in the case of sheep or swine. They surpassed both in quantity and quality anything ever shown at the American Fat Stock Show. And why should it not be so, when the principal prize-winners at the Columbian again locked horns on their native heath? "When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug-of-war ;" and this was indeed a bitter fight, though a good natured one.

When Lincoln and Leicester and Cotswold meet in battle array it is not an ordinary fight for the honor of winning first prize from a competitor who is showing similar blood, perhaps closely related, but was indeed a battle of the breeds, and right nobly did Snell and Kelly and Orr range up alongside their larger and more imposing Lincoln cousins exhibited by Gibson & Walker and Oliver, and so well did they deliver their shots that they captured a number of prizes from their grandly-proportioned and more bulky competitors. In the first round (yearling ewes) the Lincolns won first and second, and Leicesters third and very highly commended. There were thirteen entries, four of the former and balance Leicesters. Amongst the unnoticed ones were a couple of grand-backed Leicesters carrying lots of good wool, exhibited by Jno. Orr, Galt.

In the next class, ewe lambs, there were four Lincoln entries and ten Leicesters. The Lincolns scored first and fourth. J. Orr again showed a good lamb. The winner was a capital-backed, well grown lamb.

In the wether class the Leicesters had no competitors, consequently captured all the prizes.

Pen of three lambs, four entries, three Leicesters; and one Lincoln, which won second money. Three wether lambs were a poor entry, and not creditable; the next class more than made up for it, however.

Pen of five sheep, under two years, bred by exhibitor. The Lincolns in this class could not be denied, as they not only carried more flesh, but had better backs, and, notwithstanding their immense size and substance, had quality equal to anything shown. This, combined with the correct fleece, represented the true type of the Lincoln—size and substance combined with quality; they lacked the wide loin and well covered back of their competitors.

What is to be regretted in connection with these classes is that the Cotswolds did not put in an appearance, as they would have met foemen worthy of their steel; with the most noted breeders of the other sorts, they would have to fight hard for every ribbon, and if successful, when gained under such circumstances, how sweet the victory.

In the next division the prizes were competed for by Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires and when the names of Campbell, Beattie, Hanmer and Wright are found in the catalogue it is surely a guarantee that the latter breed will be well represented; and as the Oxfords only sent forward a few poor specimens, it was left to the Hampshires to fight alone the popular Shrops. The Hampshires, though small in numbers, did well, Rutherford and Kelly each showing creditable specimens.

The class for yearling ewes consisted of one Oxford and eight Shrops, the latter winning all the prizes.

Ewe lambs, fifteen entries. Campbell first with a very neat but very small lamb—in fact, too small—while we advocate quality, still size must not be overlooked. In this class W. E. Wright exhibited a grand lamb that got no mention. The exhibits of Hanmer and Beattie were very creditable. Kelly here exhibited a pair of Hampshires, one especially deserving notice. This was a splendid class, and required considerable time to sift out the prize-winners, as it was a difficult class to judge. The Hampshires, though standing over their competitors, did not handle so well. In this connection I wish to say that wherever I may criticize the judgment, it is done with no intention of criticizing the judges; they performed a most arduous and difficult task under most trying circumstances. The building was so crowded with sale stock that the sheep had to be judged in alleys wherever there was space. This should not occur again.

In the yearling wether class, first was won by a capital Hampshire, and another was second. The Shrops were very badly represented.

Wether lambs—Beattie one, three and four, with good, strong representatives; Hanmer second, with a smaller and neater one.

Pens of three ewe lambs, the winners small, but of good quality with excellent backs of firm flesh. This was a very good exhibit, and a very good thing all around. Pen of three wether lambs Beattie's Shropshires first, Hampshires second. Pen of five was won by Campbell with a very even lot.

The next grouping consisted of Southdowns, Dorsets and Merinos. In these classes, of course, the Southdowns would naturally carry the majority of the prizes; the Dorsets occasionally put in an appearance. It will be necessary to go through these sections, as the prizes went principally to Douglas R. Shaw & Son, David Dale and J. Rutherford. The prize list will show how they stood in the respective classes. Harding showed a big, good Dorset lamb. The Southdowns, as usual made a capital exhibit, but of the thoroughbred stock the honors clearly belonged to the Lincolns and Shropshires.

Sweepstakes wethers a poor lot, as the yearling wethers were the weakest right through the classes. It was eventually won by a Southdown, after calling in a referee to decide between it and a Leicester. It was a good mutton sheep with a firm back, and beat its strongest opponent below and in leg and thigh.

Sweepstakes ewes. This was a much better class, and brought out a capital lot. It was again a hard matter to pick the winner. A Lincoln eventually got there after a severe fight with a Leicester.

The grades, or as they may be styled, the menagerie classes, as they contained all sorts, sizes and conditions of sheep, were a very good lot.

Class ewes over two, first was awarded to a sheep showing much Shrop character, but I could scarcely follow the judge, as it was quite raw and bare on back; to my idea a much better was a Lincoln-Leicester, as it had the best covered back in class. The H. C. was also a capital butcher's sheep, carrying plenty of firm, solid flesh.

In the two year old wether class the first was half Shrop and Southdown, and was probably the butcher's sheep on the exhibition. We believe he was the sweepstakes winner at Chicago.

The other classes call for little comment, the long wools getting in their work in yearling ewes, and the Shrops in wether lambs, pens of three ewe lambs and pen of three wether lambs.

Sweepstakes wether—J. Rutherford.

Sweepstakes ewe—Gibson & Walker.

For the Cooper prize there was great competition, as not only the prize winners in their respective classes put in an appearance, but also some brought specially for the purpose that could not show in regular classes. Whether it was the intention of the donor to limit the competition to sheep which had been shown before will no doubt be settled before another year. The fight simmered down to about between a Lincoln and an aged Oxford ewe, and the latter was eventually pronounced the winner. It was an interesting fight, and opinion were pretty evenly divided as to the better of the two.

PRIZE LIST.

Swine.

Class 12, Sect. 1—Berkshire Barrow.

1st prize, J. G. Snell & Bro., Sam, 2691	$12 00
2nd prize, George Green, King, 2698	8 00
3rd prize, D. Barberee, Hero	4 00

Class 12, Sect. 2

1st prize, W. E. Wright, Black Joe, 2646	$10 00
2nd prize, Geo. Green, Nigger, 2699	6 00
3rd owner prize, Geo. Green, Prince, 2700	4 00

Class 12, Sect. 3—Berkshire Sow.

1st prize, Geo. Green, Clip, 2882	$12 00
2nd prize, Thos. Watson, Haldimand's Queen, 2854	8 00
3rd prize, R. McGar, Jane, 3029	4 00
Highly recommended Thos. Watson, Walpole Belle, 2855.	

Class 12, Sect. 4.

1st prize, R. D. Addison, Lady Ranger	$10 00
2nd prize, J. G. Snell & Bro., Carnation, 3021	6 00
3rd prize, J. G. Snell & Bro, Graceful, 3020	4 00

Class 12, Sect. 5.

1st prize, J. G. Snell & Bro., Flirtation, 3019; Graceful, 3020; Carnation, 3021	$20 00
2nd prize, Geo. Green, Royal, 2697; King, 2698; Maid, 3042	15 00
3rd prize, J. G. Snell & Bro., May Morn, 3022; Dark Rose, 3023; George, 3024.	7 00

Class 13—Poland Chinas.

Prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Dandie, 487	$9 00

Class 13, Sect. 2—Poland China Barrow.

1st prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Regie, 488	$10 00
2nd prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Jock	6 00

Class 13, Sect. 3—Poland China Sow.

1st prize, W. & F. Row, Nellie, 629 ..... $12 00
2nd prize, W. & F. Row, Mollie, 628 ..... 8 00
3rd prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Louise, 632 ..... 4 00

Class 13, Sect. 4.—Poland China Sow.

1st prize, W. & F. Row, Minnie, 631 ..... $10 00
2nd prize, W. & F. Row, Susie, 632 ..... 6 00
3rd prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Pride of Brant, 634 ..... 4 00

Class 13, Sect. 5—Poland China—Three Pigs.

1st prize, W. & F. Row, Fancy, 617; Mollie, 628; Nellie, 629 ..... $20 00
2nd prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Regie, 488; Pride of Fairfield, 596; Pride of Brant, 634 ..... 15 00
3rd prize, W. M. & J. C. Smith, Dandie, 487; Louise, 632; Ada, 633 ..... 7 00

Class 14, Sect. 1—Yorkshire Barrow.

1st prize, Jos. Featherston, Holywell Y, 789 ..... $12 00
2nd prize, Jos. Featherston, Prescot Prince, 1132 ..... 8 00

Class 14, Sect. 3.

Prize, Robt. Chadwick, Nora, 1298 ..... $12 00

Class 14, Sect. 4—Yorkshire Sow.

1st prize, J. E. Brethour, Buttercup Maiden 6th, 1313 ..... $10 00
2nd prize, J. E. Brethour, Henriett 3rd, 1314 ..... 6 00
3rd prize, J. E. Brethour, Mollington Ruby 4 00

Class 14, Sect. 5.

Prize, J. E. Brethour, Mollington Ruth 2nd, 1315; 3rd, 1316; 4th, 1317 ..... $20 00

Class 15, Sect. 1—Chester White Barrow.

1st prize, R. H. Harding, Sir John, 299 ..... $12 00
2nd prize, H. George & Sons, Jumbo, 344 ..... 8 00

Class 15, Sect. 2.

1st prize, H. George & Sons, Sir John, 345 ..... $10 00
2nd prize, H. George & Sons, Get There, 346 ..... 6 00
3rd prize, R. H. Harding, Bright Eye, 343 ..... 4 00

Class 15, Sect. 3.

1st prize, R. H. Harding, Elegant, 366 ..... $12 00
2nd prize, H. George & Sons, Topsy, 429 ..... 8 00
3rd prize, H. George & Sons, Pride of Ontario, 370 ..... 4 00

Class 15, Sect. 4.

1st prize, R. H. Harding, Bessie, 394 ..... $10 00
2nd prize, H. George & Sons, Miss Columbus, 431 ..... 6 00
3rd prize, W. E. Wright, Glanworth Lass, 406 ..... 4 00

Class 15, Sect. 5.

1st prize, H. George & Son. Jumbo, 344; Pride of Ontario, 370; Dora, 430 ..... $20 00
2nd prize, H. George & Sons, Topsy, 429; Canada's Pride, 369; Miss Columbus, 431 ..... 15 00
3rd prize, R. H. Harding, Sir John, 399; Bright Eye, 370; Elegant, 366 ..... 7 00

Class 16, Sect. 1—Tamworth or Jersey, Barrow.

Prize, John Bell, Adam, Tamworth $12 00

Class 16, Sect. 2.

1st prize, Isaac Holland, Tom, Tamworth $10 00
2nd prize, Isaac Holland, Bob, 87, Tamworth 6 00
3rd prize, Isaac Holland, Tamworth 4 00

Class 16, Sect. 3—Sow.

1st prize, Ellerys & Stevens, Mayflower, Jersey $12 00
2nd prize, Ellerys & Stevens, Dewdrop, Jersey 8 00
3rd prize, John Bell, Amber Duchess, 110, Tamworth 4 00

Class 16, Sect. 4—Sow.

1st prize, Ellerys & Stevens, Molly, Jersey $10 00
2nd prize, John Bell, Molly, 71, Tamworth 6 00
3rd prize, Thos. George, Red Skin, 106, Tamworth 4 00
Highly recommended; John Bell, Allie 2nd, 109.

Class 16, Sect. 5—Three Pigs.

1st prize, Isaac Holland, Tom, 86; Bob, 87; Nora, 104, Tamworth $20 00
2nd prize, Ellerys & Stevens, Mayflower, Dewdrop, Molly, Jersey 15 00
3rd prize, Thos. George, Sambo, 89; Gladstone, 90; Red Skin, 106, Tamworth 7 00
Highly recommended John Bell, Amber Sally, 112; Sally Jane, 70; Allie 2nd, 109.

Class 17, Sect. 2—Suffolk, Essex, Victoria or O. S. B.

1st prize, R. Dorsey, Dick, 172, S $10 00
2nd prize, R. Dorsey, Charlie 173, S 6 00

Class 17, Sect. 3.

1st prize, Jos. Featherston, Minnie B. 172, S $12 00
2nd prize, R. Dorsey, Milton Lass, 153, S 8 00
3rd prize, R. Dorsey, Betty, S 4 00
Highly recommended, A. Frank & Sons, Purple. 178.

Class 17, Sect. 4—Sow.

1st prize, Jos. Featherston, Carnales, 184, S $10 00
2nd prize, R. Dorsey, Ettie, 177, S 6 00
3rd prize, A. Frank & Sons, Blue, 180 ..... 4 00
Highly recommended, A. Frank & Sons, Grey, 182.

Class 17, Sect. 5.

1st prize, R. Dorsey, Ettie, 177; Dick, 172; Charlie, 173, S $20 00
2nd prize, A. Frank & Sons, Green, 181; Grey, 182; Brown, 183 ..... 15 00
3rd prize, A. Frank & Sons, White, 178; Purple, 179; Blue, 180 ..... 7 00

Class 17½—Sect. 1—Sweepstakes, Barrow.

Prize, J. G. Snell & Bro., Sam $15 00

Class 17½, Sect. 2—Sow.

1st prize, George Green, Maid of Omeu, 2004 ..... $15 00

Class 18, Sect. 1—Grade, Barrow.

1st prize, John Bell, Aleck $12 00
2nd prize, Geo. Green, Champion, B 8 00

Class 18, Sect. 2.

1st prize, Albert Barber, Teddy Gardner, B $12 00
2nd prize, James Goodger, Samson, Y 8 00
3rd prize, Albert Barber, Aberdeen 4 00
Highly recommended, Jas. Goodger, Blucher, Y.

Class 18, Sect. 3—Grade Sow.

1st prize, Charles Austin, Jess $12 00
2nd prize, D. C. Hanmer & Son, Sue, C. W..... 8 00
3rd prize, H. George & Sons, Minnie 4 00

Class 18, Sect. 4.

1st prize, Albert Barber, Elizabeth $12 00
2nd prize, Jas. Goodger, Bessie, Y..... 8 00
3rd prize, Albert Barber, Charlotte..... 4 00
Highly recommended, Chas. Austin, Jennie.

Class 19, Sect. 1—Sweepstakes Grade.

Prize, Chas. Austin, Mosboro'..... Medal

Sheep.

Class 8, Sect. 1—Longwools. To include Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters.

1st prize, Gibson & Walker, Chester Queen, 106, Lincoln..... $15 00
2nd prize, Wm. Oliver, Oliver's 8, Lincoln..... 10 00
3rd prize, John Kelly, Twilight, 367, Leicester..... 5 00
Highly recommended, James Snell, Maggie S, 516, Leicester.

Class 8, Sect. 2.

1st prize, Wm. Oliver, Oliver's 44, Lincoln..... $10 00
2nd prize, John Kelly, C. 82, 741, Leicester..... 6 00
3rd prize, John Kelly, Highland Lass, 740, Leicester..... 4 00
Highly recommended Gibson & Walker, Gibson & Walker's 30, 115, Lincoln.

Class 8, Sect. 3.

1st prize, John Rutherford, David R, 732, Leicester..... $15 00
2nd prize, John Rutherford, Chief, 856, Leicester..... 10 00
3rd prize, John Rutherford, J. R. 2nd, Lincoln..... 5 00

Class 8, Sect. 4.

1st prize, John Kelly, Big Will, Leicester..... $10 00
2nd prize, John Orr, Champion..... 6 00
3rd prize, John Rutherford, Jack 1st, 743, Leicester..... 4 00
Highly recommended, John Kelly, Jim, Leicester.

Class 8, Sect. 5.

1st prize, John Kelly, Nancy, 737 ; Sunlight, 738 ; C. A., 840, Leicester..... $20 00
2nd prize, Gibson & Walker, Gibson & Walker's 30, Gibson & Walker's 103, 155 ; Gibson & Walker's 104, 156, Lincoln..... 15 00
3rd prize, W. Whitelaw, Minnie May 2nd, 849 ; Queen 2nd, 851 ; Helen 2nd, 847, Leicester..... 10 00
Highly recommended, John Kelly C 82, 741 ; Sunshine, 739 ; Highland Lass, 740, Leicester.

Class 8, Sect. 6.

1st prize, John Kelly, Big Will, 839 ; Jim, 841 ; Bill, 842, Leicester..... $20 00
2nd prize, John Rutherford, Jack, 2nd 744 ; Lorne, 857 ; Henry, 858..... 15 00

Class 8, Sect. 7.

1st prize, Gibson & Walker, Gibson & Walker's 24, 319; No. 13, 454; No. 21, 317 ; Gibson No. 1, 314; No. 3, 317, Lincoln..... $25 00

Class 9, Sect. 1—Oxford, Hampshires and Shropshires.

1st prize, John Campbell, Campbell's 424, 53071, S..... $15 00
2nd prize, John Campbell, Campbell's 447, 43545, S..... 10 10
3rd prize, W. E. Wright, Medcraft's 2 2 45256, S..... 5 00
Highly recommended, John Campbell, Campbell's 422, 43544, S.

Class 9, Sect. 2.

1st prize, John Campbell, Campbell's 510, 56995 S.....$10 00
2nd prize, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 388, 56951, S..... 6 00
3rd prize, D. G. Hanmer & Son, Hanmer's 172, 57001 S..... 4 00
Highly recommended W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 390, 56953, S.

Class 9, Sect. 3.

1st prize, John Rutherford, Button, S.....$15 00
2nd prize, John Rutherford, Barney, H..... 10 00
3rd prize, W. E. Wright, Wright's 95, 59593, S..... 5 00
Highly recommended John Campbell, Energy, 53468, S.

Class 9, Sect. 4.

1st prize, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 427, 60513, S.....$10 00
2nd prize, D. G. Hanmer & Son, Hanmer's 201, S..... 6 00
3rd prize, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 428, 60514, S..... 4 00
Highly recommended, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's No. 429, 60515, S.

Class 9, Sect. 5.

1st prize, John Campbell, Campbell's 523, 59978; 508, 56994; 510, 56995, S.....$20 00
2nd prize, W. E. Wright, Wright's 75, 58029; 80, 58031; 94, 58039, S..... 15 00
3rd prize, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 388, 56951; 390, 5693 and 423, 60516, S..... 10 00

Class 9, Sect. 6.

1st prize, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 427, 60516; 428, 60514; and 429, 60515 S.....$20 00

Class 9, Sect. 7.

1st prize, John Campbell, Campbell's 421, 53070, S.....$25 00

Class 10, Sect. 1—Southdowns, Horned Dorsets and Merinos.

1st prize, T. C. Douglas, Blythe Ewe 154, 5957, S.....$15 00
2nd prize, T. C. Douglas, E.F.B. Ewe, 155, 5958, S..... 10 00
3rd prize, T. C. Douglas, E.F.B. 156, 5959, S..... 5 00

Class 10, Sect. 2.

1st prize, T. C. Douglas, Douglas Ewe 41, 5733, S..... $10 00
2nd prize, R. Shaw & Son, Nellie, 6024..... 6 00
3rd prize, R. Shaw & Son, Ella, 73, S..... 4 00
Highly recommended T. C. Douglas, Douglas Ewe 40, 5732, S.

Class 10, Sect. 3.

1st prize, John Rutherford, Lorne, 5975, S..... $15 00
2nd prize, R. Shaw & Son, Rover, S..... 10 00
3rd prize, T. C. Douglas, King John 8th, 5672, S..... 5 00

Class 10, Sect. 4.

1st prize, D. H. Dale, Bunker Hill, 39, S.....$10 00
2nd prize, D. H. Dale, Heavy Weight, 45, S..... 6 00
3rd prize, D. H. Dale, Surprise, 42, S..... 4 00
Highly recommended, T. C. Douglas, Strutly 5th, 5726, S.

Class 10, Sect 5.

1st prize, R. Shaw & Son, Winnie 72; Ella, 73; Nellie, 6026, S.....$20 00
2nd prize, T. C. Douglas, Douglas Ewe, 39, 5731; 40, 5732; 41, 5733, S..... 15 00

Class 10, Sect. 6.

1st prize, D. H. Dale, Bunker Hill, 39; Heavy Weight, 45; Surprise, 42, S.....$20 00
2nd prize, John Rutherford, Derby, 6190; Dandy, 6189; Billy, 6188, S..... 15 00
3rd prize, T. C. Douglas, Strutly 6th, 5727; Essex 6th, 5728; Strutly 5th, 5726, S..... 10 00

Class 10, Sect. 7.

1st prize, R. Shaw & Son, Jane, 76; Kate, 77; Fannie, 78; Etta, 71; Rover, 75, S..... .....$25 00

Class 10½—Grand Sweepstakes.

Prize, John Rutherford, Champion..... .....$20 00

Class 10½—Sect 2.

Prize, H. Arkell, Minnie..... .....$20 00
Cooper Dip Cup, Henry Arkell, Arkell.

Class 10½—Sect. 3.

Prize, R. Shaw & Son, Mike 6029; Winnie, 72—American Southdown Record.

Class 11, Sect. 1—Grades and Crosses.

1st prize, John Campbell, Smith's Choice $12 00
2nd prize, John Young, Lucy..... 8 00
3rd prize, R. Shaw & Son, Sunbeam..... ..... 4 00
Highly recommended, Jas. Scott, Nellie.

Class 11, Sect. 2.

1st prize, John Rutherford, Jumbo..... .....$12 00
2nd prize, John Rutherford, Hood 8 00
3rd prize, John Rutherford, Dixie..... ..... 4 00

Class 11, Sect. 3.

1st prize, Gibson & Walker, Curly Skin..... ....$12 00
2nd prize, John Young, Mite, Leic..... ..... 8 00
3rd prize, Gibson & Walker, Little Bell..... ..... 4 00
Highly recommended John Young, Pansy, Leic.

Class 11, Sect. 4.

1st prize, John Campbell, Ken..... .....$12 00
2nd prize, W. E. Wright, Wright's 8..... ..... 8 00
3rd prize, W. E. Wright, Wright's 9 .... 4 00
Highly recommended W. E. Wright, Wright's 7.

Class 11, Sect. 5.

1st prize, Bowman Bros., Ada, Annie, Jen..... .....$20 00
2nd prize, D. G. Hanmer & Son, Nell, Lou, Mab 15 00
3rd prize, H. Hanmer, Hanmer's 1, 2 and 3 .... 7 00
Highly recommended, W. H. Beattie, Beattie's 3, 4 and 5.

Class 11, Sect. 6.

1st prize, H. Hanmer, Hanmer's 4, 5 and 6..... ....$20 00
2nd prize, D. G. Hanmer & Son, Cork, Ham and Bacon..... 15 00
3rd prize, Jas. Bowman, Jim Cully, Frank 7 00
Highly recommended John Rutherford, Ally, Andy, Alex.

Class 11, Sect. 7—Sweepstakes.

Prize, John Rutherford, Jumbo..... .....$10 00

Class 11, Sect. 8—Sweepstakes Ewe.

Prize, John Campbell, Smith's Choice..... .....$10 00

EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Sheep and Swine Breeders Associations was held at the Tecumseh House, London, 3rd April, 1894. Present: Mr. Richard Gibson; Secretary F. W. Hodson, London; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; W. Thompson, Derwent; D. McCrae, Guelph; J. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville; Major Hood, Guelph; John D. Gibson, Denfield; Jas. Tolton, Walkerton; John Jackson, Abingdon; John Kelly, Shakespeare; J. E. Brethour, Burford; Frank R. Shore, White Oak; W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains; W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth; H. D. Wright, Guelph; William Beattie, Wilton Grove; W. S. Stevens, Lambeth; D. DeCourcy, Bornholm; R. Dorsey, Burnhamthorpe; W. Oliver, Avonbank; R. H. Harding, Thorndale; S. Coxworth, Claremont; J. I. Hobson, Mosborough; F. W. Hodson, London; John Weld, London, and others.

On motion, Mr. R. Gibson took the chair, and after calling the meeting to order, he said: It is unnecessary for me to make any remarks on this occasion. You know very well the object for which we have met. We have a great deal of work to do, and the sooner we get down to business the better, because I know there are some gentlemen in this room who must be at home this evening; such being the case I will ask you to confine your remarks strictly to the business that is before the chair; by doing so we will get through a great deal more business than we would if we entered into discussions that are foreign to the subject. I think no doubt we will get through by having an evening session. The programme for the meeting is as follows:

1. The Treasurer's annual report and Auditors' statement.

2. The Secretary's opening remarks.

3. The appointment of an Exhibition Committee.

4. Shall each association appoint delegates who shall meet delegates appointed by other Canadian Record Associations, the duty of the joint committee to be the devising of means whereby influence may be brought to bear on the Government at Washington, looking toward the repeal of the present custom law, as it affects animals registered in Canadian Records.

5. The appointment of a programme committee for each association.

6. The appointment of a committee whose duty it shall be to draft a model set of rules to govern the Sheep and Swine Departments of the larger Canadian Shows; a set of rules suitable for county and smaller exhibitions, and still another that can be used at township and other small shows. Also a prize list and classification suitable for each set of exhibitions.

7. The revision of rules and prize list of the winter show. The selection of judges for sheep and swine.

8. Shall we establish annual auction sales, under the auspices of the association?

9. Shall a badge be supplied each member of each association?

10. Shall men be chosen to review and criticise the papers, which were not read before the association, but which were ordered to be printed in the annual report?

The following reports were then read and adopted.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

From April 1st, 1893, to April 1st, 1894.

Receipts.

Balance in Treasurer's hands	$117 26
Members' fees	424 00
Legislative grant	700 00
	$1,241 26

Expenditure.

Prizes awarded at Guelph Winter Show	$381 58
Directors' expenses, etc	93 32
Postage $30.03, Printing and Stationery $38.90	68 93
Reporting annual meeting	10 00
Affidavit sent Government	50
284 volumes of Record supplied members	307 58
Sundries	8 00
Papers read before meeting and published in Annual Report	105 00
	$974 91
Balance in Treasurer's hands	266 35
	$1,241 26

London, April 3rd, 1894.

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books and find them correct.

Auditors { J. S. Pearce, Richard Gibson.

Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association.

From April 10th, 1893, to April 1st, 1894.

Receipts.

Members' fees	$68 00
Government grant	700 00
	$768 00

Expenditures.

Prizes awarded at Guelph Fat Stock show	$480 00
Paid for papers read at Annual Meeting	153 00
Director's expenses, etc	83 23
Postage $32.19, Printing and Stationery $73.30	105 49
Cost for reporting Annual Meeting	10 00
Miscellaneous	16 00
Affidavit sent Government	50
Balance due Treasurer April 10th, 1893 as shown in last yearly statement	48 18
	$896 40
Balance due Treasurer	128 40

London, April 3rd, 1894.

We have carefully examined the Treasurer's books and find them correct.

Auditors { J. S. Pearce, Graham Walker.

The directors' expenses are likely to be less in 1894 than they were in 1893. The expenses of delegates to fair boards are included in this item, also the expenses of some of the gentlemen who addressed the annual meetings.

The postage and printing accounts will probably increase each year, (as shown by the Secretary's report read at the last annual meeting, over four thousand circular letters

and copies of articles were in 1893 sent to members and to newspapers in Ontario and adjoining states and provinces.) The Government printed and distributed fifteen thousand copies of our annual report. This number proved insufficient; there were not enough to supply the demand. Nearly five hundred letters were written in the interests of the Association last year.

From December 1st, 1893, to April 1st, 1894, over 250 letters and 600 circulars and articles have been mailed. Forty essays have been contributed by practical men; these are now ready for publication in our next annual report, which will be printed at an early date, and will be far the best issued by our associations.

It will be observed that the funds of the Sheep Breeders' Association are overdrawn. Shall we prepare a smaller report for 1894 or reduce the amount given as prizes to the Winter Show?

The finances of the Swine Breeders' Association are in a healthier condition, owing to the fact that the Canadian Swine Record is better patronized than the Canadian Sheep Record.

F. W. Hodson,
Treasurer of the Associations.

The Chairman: I do not know if this would be the proper time to discuss the balance of $128.40 that is due the Treasurer or not; something must be done about that—it is open for discussion. The report is adopted, at the same time I think that question should be met.

Mr. Hobson: Are you sure of a grant this year?

The Secretary: Yes, sir.

The Chairman: That is not the whole of the indebtedness. The Treasurer and the Secretary have been working for us for nothing; that we cannot expect to continue.

The Secretary: I wrote to Mr. Dryden saying that I thought under existing circumstances and in view of what had been done in the past, that the Sheep Breeders' Association was justly entitled to a larger grant than the Swine Breeders', and for this reason: that when the associations were in their inception and before the Swine Breeders' Association had any grant, the Sheep Breeders' Association took the initiative in the work and actually paid the expenses of both associations for one year. I think if the gentlemen present would express themselves as willing that the Sheep Breeders' Association should receive a larger grant in the mean time, the same would be granted.

Mr. Harding: This is a Dominion Association—we already have a grant from the Ontario Legislature; should not this association ask for a grant from the Dominion House?

Chairman: Yes.

Mr. Harding: I think we are doing as much good to the Dominion as we are to Ontario. I am in favor of asking for a grant from the Dominion for both associations.

The Chairman ruled this matter out of order at present, and said:

Two committees have been appointed, one by the Dominion Cattle Association and one by the Dominion Shorthorn Association. If you see fit to send a representative to the combined organization that goes to Ottawa, well and good. There are questions to be brought before the Minister of Agriculture. I think we will confine our remarks entirely to this at present, viz.: that the Government be asked to increase the grant to the Sheep Breeders by $300.

Moved by Mr. Hobson, seconded by Mr. Jackson, that the Government be asked to increase the yearly grant to the Sheep Breeders' Association by the sum of $300. Carried.

ADDRESS BY THE SECRETARY.

I think this the most important meeting ever held by the Executive of either associations. In the past we have done good work, and given the public much practical information. The tasks now proposed are entirely new. For the first time we propose to choose from among our executive officers, sub-committees, who shall have special duties to perform, and who are expected to report at our next annual meeting. This course, I am sure, will extend the usefulness of the associations. Heretofore the societies have left too much of the executive work to one; hereafter I hope more hands and minds will be employed in carrying to a successful issue the enterprizes undertaken.

Our financial statement shows clearly that we must retrench. How shall we do this and not allow the work to recede? We must hold successful annual meetings. We certainly must provide the Government with instructive reports. To reduce the prizes offered at the Winter Show, would, I think, be a mistake.

We must curtail our expenses. First—by appointing smaller committees.

Second—By doing the business of the association more largely by correspondence.

Third—By having fewer papers prepared for the annual reports.

I had hoped that a scale of points for each breed would be prepared ready for publication in the report of 1893. During the last four months I have corresponded with leading Canadian, American and British breeders and officers of Live Stock Associations. From this correspondence I have come to the conclusion that it would be better for this meeting to do what can now be done towards preparing scales of points and pen pictures of the various breeds. A scale of points may be of some value to the novice in determining in his mind the relative value of such points, yet to farmers generally, a carefully written pen picture of each breed will be of infinitely greater value. In drawing up this pen picture of any breed an individual animal should be taken up point by point and each point carefully described, first giving the desired qualities minutely and clearly, then the undesirable conditions of each point may be given, or in other words, the disqualifications should be described. If this work is carefully done and the result of our efforts widely published, it will have the effect of bringing about greater uniformity in the different classes of sheep and swine. The judging at Canadian shows will grow more uniform—the public mind will demand this. Judges in future will be expected to be guided by the authorized, detailed description of each breed, not by individual notions. This plan will develop expert judges As the requirements of the age or breed demands, the authorized description can be changed. It is as necessary to detail disqualifications and undesirable conditions as it is to treat of desirable conditions.

Scales of points and descriptive articles have done more to establish and make uniform the various breeds of poultry than all other agencies put together. This feature is thought so important by the Poultry Associations that a yearly authorized edition is published in book form. This book contains an authorized scale of points for each recognized breed of fowls, pigeons and pet stock. The disqualifications of each breed are given, a carefully worded and complete description of each point are detailed. This work is called the "Standard of Excellence."

We know that great lack of uniformity prevails among our flocks and herds. One breeder insists that certain qualities must be possessed by certain breeds; another equally known breeder demands altogether different qualities, "When doctors differ who shall decide?" Is it any wonder that the farmers, especially the younger men, hold very erroneous views as to the qualities desirable in any one breed.

In selling an animal by letter, how hard it is to please a customer who does not know what he wants or what a good animal should be. If animals were judged and described according to a recognized standard of excellence the individuals of each breed would become more uniform in every particular. The public mind would become settled on one ideal; the judging done in the show rings would become more uniform also.

As it is now, every man has an ideal of his own, some are right, some are wrong. A young man about to found a flock or herd is as likely to buy from a man who has a wrong ideal as one who has a right one. After spending considerable money and time, he is rudely awakened to the fact that his first ideas of a good animal of the breed he

owns are all wrong, or else he goes on propagating wrong ideas to the injury of the sort he is breeding. I have frequently been asked, "Should the score card be used in judging sheep and swine?" My reply has been, I am not in favor of this; but I am in favor of an authorized standard of excellence which should govern all judging, that our flocks and herds hereafter be not at the mercy of the vagaries of many men who are called upon to judge even at our largest shows. The judging at county and even district exhibitions is often deplorable—certainly such as would not be countenaced among poultry men.

Mr. Hobson: The Secretary's remarks contain matters which ought to be carefully discussed. It appears to me well, if it could be done, to give it into the hands of a small committee, but we have not time.

On motion the Secretary's remarks were laid on the table.

Moved by R. H. Harding, seconded by D. DeCourcy, that the Exhibition Committee consist of John Jackson, John Kelly, J. E. Brethour and S. Coxworth—the two former representing the Sheep Breeders and the two latter the Swine Breeders, and that they be authorized to offer as prizes at the Guelph or some other Winter Show a sum not exceeding $500 00 from each association. Carried.

The Chairman: In connection with that, I have a motion which will bring it before the chair, so that then it is open for discussion.

Moved by Major G. B. Hood, seconded by H. Wright, that J. I. Hobson, R. Gibson, and Joseph Featherstone, be a committee to confer jointly with delegates appointed by other associations, the duty of said joint committee shall be the devising of means whereby influence may be brought to bear on the Government at Washington toward the repeal of the present American Custom Law as it affects animals registered in Canadian Record.

A discussion followed on the above motion which was taken part in by the Chairman, Mr. Snell and Mr. Harding.

On motion of Mr. Harding, seconded by Mr. Brethour, the Secretary's name (Mr. Hodson) was added to the above committee, and the motion carried.

Moved by Mr. DeCourcey, seconded by Mr. Brethour, that John Jackson, D. G. Hanmer, R. Gibson and J. C. Snell compose the Programme Committee for the year 1894, the first two to represent the Sheep Breeders' Association, the last two the Swine Breeders' Association. It shall be the duty of these gentlemen to assist and advise the Secretary, so that the annual meetings and reports for 1894 be even better than those issued heretofore. Carried.

Moved by J. C. Snell, seconded by John Jackson, that Mr. James Tolton, Henry Arkell, J. Coxworth and R. H. Harding be a committee to prepare a model set of rules and prize list as set forth in clause six of the programme for the meeting. That the first two represent the Sheep Breeders' Association and the last two the Swine Breeders' Association, and that they be requested to report at the next annual meeting of the association they represent. The motion being put to the meeting, was carried.

Moved by James Tolton, seconded by J. S. Brethour, that J. C. Snell, J. I. Hobson, H. Wright and W. S. Hawkshaw be appointed a Stock Sale Committee.

Considerable discussion followed this motion which was participated in by Mr. Hobson, Mr. McCrae, Mr. Hodson, the Chairman, Mr. Wright, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Featherstone, Mr. Tolton, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hawkshaw, Mr. Beattie, Mr. Wright, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Harding and Mr. Brethour, after which the motion was passed.

The next order, viz., the revision of the rules and the prize list of the Winter Show and the selection of judges for the Sheep and Swine was laid over until the evening session.

The question of supplying a badge to each member of the association was brought up and on motion it was decided to procure suitable badges for the members.

Moved by Mr. Brethour, seconded by J. C. Snell, that each member of a committee is hereby instructed to carry out the expressed views of this meeting, his own opinions to the contrary notwithstanding. That the first person named on a committee be the Chairman of said committee, but when a committee is divided one or more persons

acting for the Sheep Breeders' and one or more acting for the Swine Breeders' Association, then the first mentioned name in each such division shall be the Chairman of said division. The duty of the Chairman shall be to take the initiative in all work undertaken by his committee and to report at the next annual meeting of the Association he represents. That the Secretary by virtue of his office be a member of each committee, and that the principle here laid down be hereafter observed by the association. Carried.

The next question discussed was, "Shall men be chosen to review and criticise the papers which were not read before the association but which were ordered to be printed in the report of 1893?"

A discussion followed which was participated in by the Secretary, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Featherstone, Mr. Hobson and the Chairman.

Moved by Mr. BRETHOUR, seconded by Mr. HARDING, that reviewers as proposed by the Secretary be appointed. Carried.

Moved by Mr. HODSON, seconded by Mr. SNELL, that Mr. Gibson be asked to review the papers published in the report of the Sheep Breeders' Association, and Mr. J. C. Snell review the papers printed by the Swine Breeders, and that their productions be read at the next annual meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. HARDING, seconded by Mr. BRETHOUR, that the delegates to Ottawa be also a deputation to wait on the railway authorities, asking that certain grievances that breeders and exhibitors have to contend with in shipping stock be removed. Carried.

Mr. Harding then brought up the matter of the Secretary's salary and on motion the salary of the Secretary for 1893 was fixed at $100 for the Sheep Breeders' Association and $100 for the Swine Breeders' Association. A number of the members expressed themselves strongly in favor of giving the Secretary a fair remuneration, as they attributed the success of the association to his untiring efforts.

Moved by F. W. HODSON, seconded by John I. HOBSON, that the Dominion Government be asked to pay in full for all hogs (the property of exhibitors at the World's Columbian Exhibition) which died or were slaughtered while in quarantine at Point Edward. That it is the feeling of this meeting that the exhibitors who suffered loss should be fully compensated, as the benefits arising from their exhibits was of national importance and benefited the swine trade of Canada generally, and that a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Dominion Minister of Agriculture.

Several members spoke to this resolution, all strongly in favor. After a full discussion a vote was taken, with the result that the motion was passed without a dissenting voice.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. JOSEPH FEATHERSTONE, M.P., in the chair. The first matter taken up at the evening session was the selection of judges.

SELECTION OF JUDGES.

SHEEP.

On motion James Russell, of Richmond Hill, and Alexander Smith, of Maple Lodge, were selected as selected as judges for classes eight and eleven and William Thomas of Uxbridge as a reserved judge.

On motion, H. Arkell, Teeswater, and W. S. Hawkshaw, of Glanworth, were selected as judges in classes nine and ten, with S. Lemon of Kettleby as reserved judge.

Moved by Mr. HODSON, seconded by J. C. SNELL, that judges of classes eight, nine, ten and eleven be a committee to award the Sweepstake prize. Carried.

SWINE.

Moved by Mr. HODSON, seconded by Mr. SHORE, that J. E. Brethour, and Mr. Featherstone, M.P., be asked to judge the Tamworths and Chester Whites. Carried.

Moved that James Main, of Milton, and Thos. Teasdale, of Concord, be asked to judge the Berkshires, Yorkshire and Poland Chinas with S. Coxworth, of Claremont, as an alternative judge.

Moved by J. E. BRETHOUR, seconded by R. H. HARDING, and resolved that it is the wish of this Association that the Board of Agriculture and Arts hand over to this Association all pedigrees of sheep and swine now in their possession, as we consider it to the interest of the sheep and swine industries of this country, that the records be conducted and controlled by the association of breeders who are directly interested.

Considerable discussion followed this motion, after which it was left as a notice of motion to be brought up at the annual meeting.

The CHAIRMAN: There are several requests made in the Secretary's remarks. One of them is that a standard of excellence for each of the different breeds of pigs and sheep be prepared. Any discussion that will throw light on this subject is in order. I think this subject should be referred to an Executive committee for each breed, the men who control the standard of excellence are those most interested.

A standard for the following breeds of sheep and swine were then passed upon:

Sheep.—Cotswold, Southdowns, Leicester, Oxford, Hampshire.

Swine.—Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White, Tamworth, Yorkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Victoria, Suffolk, Essex.

These will be published in the annual reports for 1894.

APPENDIX B.

ELEVENTH ONTARIO PROVINCIAL FAT STOCK SHOW.

On the 15th May a Provincial Fat Stock Show Association was again organized in the city of Guelph. The Association is composed of delegates elected by the following bodies:

The Agriculture and Arts Association was represented by seven delegates, viz., J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. Rawlings, Forest; R. McEwen, Byron; J. Sissons, Crown Hill; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; William Dawson, Vittoria, President of the Agriculture and Arts Association and Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary of the same body.

The Sheep Breeders' Association and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association were represented by five delegates, viz., John Jackson, Abingdon; John Kelly, Shakespeare; S. Coxworth, Claremont; J. E. Brethour, Burford; F. W. Hodson, London.

The Guelph Fat Stock Club was represented by four delegates, viz., Jas. Anderson, J. I. Hobson, J. McCorkindale, Jas. Miller—all of Guelph.

Mr. J. C. Snell, was unanimously elected President of the club for the year 1894.

Mr. Henry Wade, Secretary of the Agriculture and Arts Association, was by common consent chosen Secretary.

Mr. John Jackson then submitted the following agreement for the ensuing year:

1. That our joint Committees compose the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Association for 1894.

2. That the Agriculture and Arts Association be represented by seven delegates, the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations by five, the Guelph Fat Stock Club by four.

3. That the Guelph Fat Stock Club provide suitable and ample accommodation. This shall include the provision of a suitable building, well lighted by day and night, and containing an ample water supply, conveniently located in the building; sufficient hurdles to properly enclose the animals in pens of a suitable size; ample feeding troughs for each pen; enough straw to bed the animals comfortably and keep them clean.

4. The Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association agree to provide $500 towards the prize list, and the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association $500, on condition that the agreements entered into by the other societies and the enactments of this meeting be faithfully carried out.

5. The Agriculture and Arts Association will provide a sum of money, which, when added to that provided as aforesaid by the other societies, shall be sufficient to make the prizes in all classes equal to those offered in December, 1893, by this Association. The sums thus contributed by the Agriculture and Arts Association shall be $830 for cattle, $185 for pure bred sheep, $310 for pure bred swine, $236, for grade sheep, $98 for grade swine and $114 for poultry—in all $1,773, besides silver medals, offered in prizes by the Agriculture and Arts Association.

6. Special prizes given by private parties or societies shall not be included as a part of the grant given by the Agriculture and Arts Association, but shall be duly chronicled in the prize list.

7. The Agriculture and Arts Association further agrees to pay all expenses, except as previously or hereafter provided, and collect all receipts.

8. All the income arising from the show shall be the property of the Agriculture and Arts Association, except the entry fees received from exhibitors of pure bred sheep and swine, which, at the close of the show, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

9. The Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations shall pay the expenses of their delegates.

10. Each Director of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations shall be furnished with a complimentary ticket, and the members and Directors of the Guelph Fat Stock Club shall enjoy the same privileges as heretofore.

11. In case all the prizes in the pure bred sheep and swine departments are not paid out, the proper proportion of such unpaid prizes shall be repaid to the Treasurer of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations.

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1. Entries must be made on or before December 1st by application to the Secretary at Toronto, who will furnish blank applications on which to specify exhibitor's name and address, with age and description of animal offered.

2. All animals shown in the pure-bred classes, and also in the sweepstake classes for pure-breds, must be registered in Canadian records or well authenticated English or American records. Each sheep shall be labelled with the record association ear tag All animals shown in the pure-bred classes under one year, when not otherwise specified, must have been bred by the exhibitor. In the grade classes, statements naming the number and kind of crosses must be given at the time of making entry.

3. The following fees will be charged and must accompany applications for entry, for which accommodation will be provided: For each head of cattle, $2; for each sheep or hog, $1; for pen of sheep or swine, $1 per entry, when the animals are not entered in former classes; for each pair of fowls or chickens, 25 cents.

4. Every animal must be entered for competition, giving name of breeder and owner, and when pure-bred, the record name and number must also be given at the time of making entry. Each animal shall be shown in its class.

5. A card will be furnished the exhibitor at the time of making the entry, specifying the class, the number of the section, and the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to the animal during the exhibition; but in the case of sheep, pigs and poultry, the card shall be attached to the pen or coop.

6. No animal shall compete for a sweepstake prize that has not been shown in a regular class, or is eligible to be shown in such a class.

7. Each exhibitor of pure-bred sheep must be a member of the Dominion Sheep Breeders' Association. Each exhibitor of pure-bred swine must be a member of the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association.

8. Each sheep and pig shown shall be weighed as soon as it arrives, on scales provided by the directors. The exact weight of each animal shall be inscribed on the entry card by a responsible officer of the Association, before the animal enters the show ring. The information thus obtained shall be published in the report of the show.

9. Diligence will be used by the officers of the Board to prevent injury to, or loss of property, but they will not be responsible for any damage or loss that may occur.

10. The exhibition will open at 8 a.m., December 11th, and close at 10 p.m., December, 13th, 1894. The exhibitors will be allowed to remove animals after 4 o'clock p.m., on the 13th inst. Admission will be charged until 10 o'clock of the 13th inst.

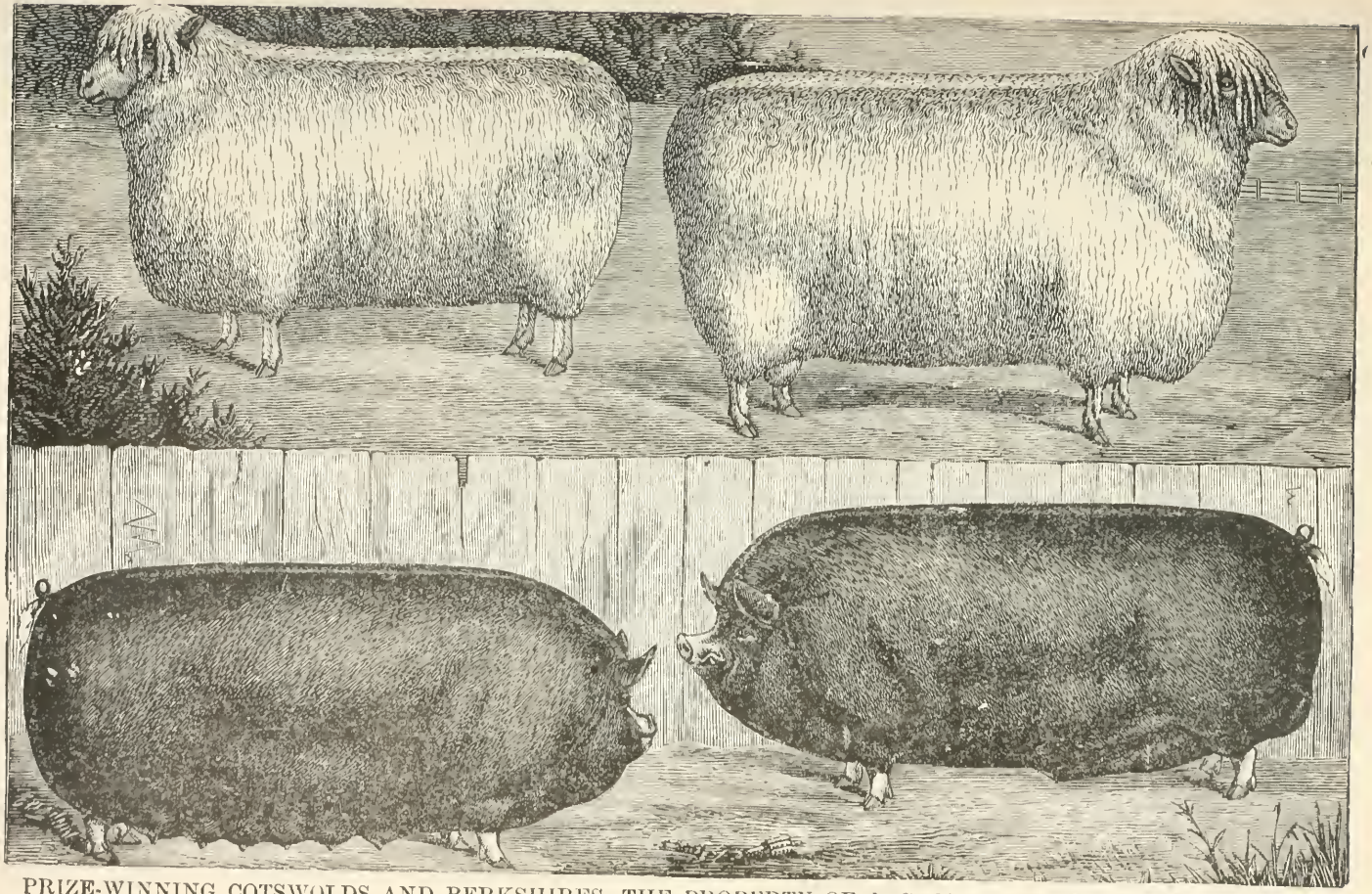
Animals.

1. No animal may be removed until the close of the exhibition, except for adequate cause, and then only on the order of the President.

2. Stock must be in the stalls or pens on Tuesday, 11th of December, at 1 o'clock p.m.

3. Cattle must be well halter broken; no vicious animal will be admitted.

4. Butchers' stock only will be eligible to compete for premiums. Animals that are to be used hereafter for breeding purposes will be excluded from competition. This rule shall not apply to animals shown in the pure bred sheep or swine classes.



PRIZE-WINNING COTSWOLDS AND BERKSHIRES, THE PROPERTY OF J. C. SNELL & BRO., EDMONTON, ONT.

Awarding Committees.

1. Awarding Committees will consist of two judges for each class or classes.

Awarding Committees will commence examination on Wednesday afternoon, the 12th December, at 1 o'clock, and continue until awards are completed.

3. No person shall act as judge of any lot in which he may be interested as an exhibitor, the agent or employee of an exhibitor or otherwise.

4. No animal deemed unworthy shall be awarded a premium, but no premium shall be withheld merely because there is no competition.

5. In case of protest notice must be given to the Secretary before, or during the examination of, the animal or article protested, or within four hours after the close of said examination a written statement setting forth the reason for protesting must be filed with the Secretary on the day the notice is given, and a deposit of $5 left with the protest, and forfeited if the protest is not sustained.

6. In all cases where protests are entered for improper or malignant purposes, the Board shall exclude the party protesting from exhibition for two years thereafter.

7. Any exhibitor who shall tear off a premium ribbon, or authorize another to do so, in the presence of the Judges, or shall otherwise insult the Judges, shall forfeit the premium and be excluded from competition.

8. The Judges are instructed to award premiums to such animals as present the greatest weight in the smallest superfices—taking into consideration, age, the quality of flesh, and its distribution in the most valuable portions of the carcase. This rule to be applied to special prizes also, unless other conditions are given.

9. Judges are instructed that if they have good reason to believe that any exhibitor, by false entry or otherwise, attempts to deceive the Committee or the public, and obtain an award by misrepresentation, they shall report the fact at once to the Secretary of the Department, who shall report the same to the Directors, who may expel such exhibitor for fraud for at least two years.

10. The entry books must be returned by the Judges of each department to the Secretary as soon as the awards in each are completed.

11. Great care must be exercised to preserve the Judges' books, and the awards must be entered as above in a plain, legible manner in the proper place, as the premiums will be paid on authority of these entries *only*.

12. Judges will be particular to observe the following: *Red Ribbons* are designated for first premiums; *Blue Ribbons* for second premiums; *White Ribbons* for third premiums, and *Green* for fourth or commended.

13. Decisions of Judges shall be final; and no appeal will be considered, except in cases of fraud and protests.

14 Objection to a person serving as Judge must be submitted to the Secretary in writing before the Judge enters upon his duties, and give good and sufficient reasons therefor.

15. Any exhibitor attempting to interfere with Judges during their adjudications will be promptly excluded from competition.

General Superintendent.

1. The Superintendent will have charge of the building and police. The Superintendent will designate the hours of delivery of feed, forage and bedding for animals on exhibition, which can be obtained on application to him at reasonable rates. Stalls and pens shall be cleaned before 8 o'clock, and kept clean until 10 p.m. each day of the show. The aisles and passages shall be kept clean and unencumbered. Feed or bedding shall not be placed in the isles or littered about the building, but all parts thereof must be kept scrupulously clean and tidy.

Admission Fees.

1. Tickets admitting one person each day, 25 cents. Tickets admitting children under twelve years of age, 10 cents. Admission shall be charged beginning at 8 o'clock, Tuesday morning, and continuing until 10 o'clock p.m., December 13th.

PRIZE LIST.

All stock must be in the proper stalls or pens not later than 1 p.m. Tuesday, December 11th.

CATTLE.

Class 1.—*Shorthorns. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best steer, 2 and under 3	20 00
	2nd "	15 00
	3rd "	10 00
2.	Best steer, 1 and under 2	20 00
	2nd "	15 00
	3rd "	10 00
3.	Best steer under 1 year	15 00
	2nd "	10 00
	3rd "	5 00
4.	Best cow or heifer, 3 years and over	15 00
	2nd " "	10 00
	3rd " "	5 00
5.	Best heifer, under 3 years old	15 00
	2nd " "	10 00
	3rd " "	5 00

Special prize given by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association—$25.00—to be awarded to the best registered Shorthorn steer.

Class 2.—*Herefords. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best steer, 2 and under 3	15 00
	2nd "	10 00
	3rd "	5 00
2.	Best steer, 1 and under 2	15 00
	2nd "	10 00
	3rd "	5 00
3.	Best steer, under 1 year	10 00
	2nd "	5 00
4.	Best cow or heifer, 3 years and over	15 00
	2nd " "	10 00

Class 3.—*Polled Angus. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Same as Herefords above.

Class 4.—*Galloways. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Same as Herefords above.

Class 5.—*Devons. Pedigrees to be Produced.*

Same as Herefords above.

Class 6.—*Grades or Crosses of any Breed.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best steer, 2 and under 3 years	25 00
	2nd " "	20 00
	3rd " "	10 00
2.	Best steer, 1 and under 2 years	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	10 00
3.	Best steer, under 1 year	15 00
	2nd "	10 00
	3rd "	5 00
4.	Best cow or heifer, 3 years and over	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	10 00
5.	Best heifer, over 2 and under 3 years	15 00
	2nd " "	10 00
	3rd " "	5 00
6.	Best heifer, under 2 years	15 00
	2nd "	10 00
	3rd "	5 00

Class 7.—*Championship Prize.*

Sec.		
1.	For the best fat animal on the ground, of any breed or sex, Silver Medal by the Agriculture and Arts Association.	

SHEEP.

Class 8.—*Longwools. To include Cotswolds, Lincolns and Leicesters.*

Sec.		$ c.
1.	Best ewe, 1 year and under 2	15 00
	2nd " "	10 00
	3rd " "	5 00
2.	Best ewe under 1 year	10 00
	2nd "	6 00
	3rd "	4 00
3.	Best wether, 1 year and under 2	15 00
	2nd " "	10 00
	3rd " "	5 00
4.	Best wether, under 1 year	10 00
	2nd " "	6 00
	3rd " "	4 00
5.	Best 3 ewes, under 1 year	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	10 00
6.	Best 3 wethers, under 1 year	20 00
	2nd " "	15 00
	3rd " "	10 00
7.	Best 5 sheep, under 2 years old, bred by the exhibitor	25 00

Class 9.—*Oxfords, Hampshires and Shropshires will compete in this class.*

The sections and prizes are the same as in Class 8.

Class 10.—*Southdowns, Horned-Dorsets and Merinos will compete in this class.*

Here also the sections and prizes are the same as in class 8.

Grand Sweepstakes.

Best pure-bred wether, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor	$20 00
Best pure-bred ewe, any breed, under 2 years old, bred by exhibitor	20 00

Special prize, given by American Southdown Breeders' Association, viz., for best 2 lambs, one

ram and 1 ewe, bred and raised in Ontario by a resident of the Province, the animals to be recorded in the American Southdown Record (S. E. Prather, Secretary).—The four published volumes of that Record.

PRIZES OFFERED BY THE AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE RECORD ASSOCIATION.

To be awarded at the Ontario Provincial Fat Stock Show :

Grand Sweepstakes, if won by a registered Shropshire sheep, $50.00, in 1894, and also in 1895. And for registered Shropshire wether, two years old or over, first premium, $10.00; second premium $6.00; third premium, $3.00.

One year old and under two.—First premium $10.00; second premium, $6.00; third premium $3.00.

Under one year old.—First premium, $10.00; second premium, $6.00; third premium, $3.00.

Extra special premiums for best wethers sired by registered Shropshire rams and out of grade ewes :—

Two years old and over.—First premium, $10.00; second premium, $6.00.

One year old and under two.—First premium, $10.00; second premium, $6.00.

Under one year.—First premium, $10.00; second premium, $6.00.

Sheep, to be eligible to compete for any premiums offered by the American Shropshire Registry Association, must be recorded and have a number in the record, a certificate of which must be filed with each entry certificate made. Each registered sheep must bear an ear tag, with number and initials corresponding to that given on the certificate, and all must be owned by the exhibitor at least ten days before going into the ring.

Messrs. William Cooper & Nephews, of Galveston, Texas, manufacturers of the Cooper Sheep Dip, offer for the second time the sterling silver cup, valued at $100, as a sweepstake prize for the best sheep bred by the exhibitor and shown at the next Provincial Ontario Fat Stock Show, to be held in the City of Guelph, December 11, 12 and 13, 1894.

To become final owner, an exhibitor must win the cup twice in succession, or on three separate occasions. It was won in 1893 by Mr. Henry Arkell, of Arkell, Ont., with an Oxford ewe.

This splendid trophy is in the possession of F. W. Hodson, London, Ont., Secretary of the Dominion Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations, and will be on exhibition at the Secretary's office, in Guelph, during the time of holding the show.

PRIZES GIVEN BY THE SOUTHDOWN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND.

1. For Sweepstake Ram.—The first three volumes of the Southdown Flock Book of England.

2. For Sweepstake Ewe.—Same premium.

These premiums are offered on the following conditions :

1. That these premiums will be paid to the owner of ram or ewe that is awarded sweepstakes premium, provided that said owner has not already won a set of these volumes, in which case the premium will be paid to the owner of the animal next in order of merit who has not won the premium ; also providing that the same animal will not be entitled to two awards, and that these conditions extend to and include all fairs at which these premiums are offered.

2. That the animals competing for said premiums shall be recorded in the American Southdown Record as owned by the exhibitor prior to the date of entry for the exhibition, and that the party making the entry furnish the Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, at the time of making entry, a copy of same.

3. That the premiums will be paid by the Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association on the presentation of certificates from the proper officer of the Fair Association.

4. That these offerings and conditions be printed in the premium lists of the fairs in connection with the classification of sheep, or to the publication of this announcement elsewhere in the premium list.

Class 11.—*Grades and Crosses.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best ewe, 2 years old or over	12	00
	2nd " "	8	00
	3rd " "	4	00
2.	Best wether, 2 years old or over	12	00
	2nd " "	8	00
	3rd " "	4	00
3.	Best ewe, 1 year old and under 2	12	00
	2nd " "	8	00
	3rd " "	4	00
4.	Best wether, 1 year old and under 2	12	00
	2nd " "	8	00
	3rd " "	4	00
5.	Best three ewes, under 1 year	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	7	00
6.	Best three wethers, under 1 year	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	7	00
7.	Best wether, under 1 year	8	00
	2nd " "	6	00
	3rd " "	4	00
8.	Best ewe, under 1 year	8	00
	2nd "	6	00
	3rd "	4	00
9.	Best wether, any age	10	00
10.	Best ewe any age	10	00

SWINE.

Class 12.—*Berkshires.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best barrow, over 9 & under 18 months.	12	00
	2nd " " "	8	00
	3rd " " "	4	00
2.	Best barrow, 9 months and under	10	00
	2nd " "	6	00
	3rd " "	4	00
3.	Best sow, over 9 and under 18 months	12	00
	2nd " " "	8	00
	3rd " " "	4	00
4.	Best sow, 9 months and under	10	00
	2nd " "	6	00
	3rd " "	4	00
5.	Best three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by the exhibitor	20	00
	2nd " "	15	00
	3rd " "	7	00

Class 13.—*Poland Chinas.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 14.—*Yorkshires.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 15.—*Chester Whites.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 16.—*Tamworths and Jersey Reds.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Class 17.—*Suffolks, Essex, Victorias and other small Breeds.*

Prizes and sections same as Class 12.

Sweepstakes.

Best pure-bred barrow, any age or breed...$15 00
Best pure-bred sow, any age or breed.... . 15 00

Class 18.—*Grades or Crosses.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best barrow, over 9 & under 18 months.	12	00
	2nd " " "	8	00
	3rd " " "	4	00
2.	Best barrow, 9 months and under.....	12	00
	2nd " "	8	00
	3rd " "	4	00
3.	Best sow, over 9 and under 18 months..	12	00
	2nd " " " ..	8	00
	3rd " " " ..	4	00
4.	Best sow, 9 months and under...	12	00
	2nd " "	8	00
	3rd " "	4	00

Class 19.—*Sweepstakes for Hogs.*

Sec.
1. Best grade hog of any age, breed or sex..... .....Silver Medal.

POULTRY.

Class 20.—*Dressed Poultry.*

Sec.		$	c.
1.	Best pair turkey cockerels, hatched 1894	5	00
	2nd " " "	4	00
	3rd " " "	2	00
2.	Best pair turkey pullets, hatched 1894.	5	00
	2nd " " "	4	00
	3rd " " "	2	00
3.	Best dressed turkey, 1894	6	00
	2nd " "	4	00
	3rd " "	2	00
4.	Best pair ganders or geese, hatched 1894	6	00
	2nd " " "	4	00
	3rd " " "	2	00
5.	Best pair drakes or ducks, hatched 1894	6	00
	2nd " " "	4	00
	3rd " " "	2	00
6.	Best pair fowl cockerels, hatched 1894.	6	00
	2nd " " "	4	00
	3rd " " "	2	00
7	Best pair pullets, hatched 1893.....	6	00
	2nd " "	4	00
	3rd " "	2	00
8.	Largest and best turkey, any age.....	5	00
9.	Best display of poultry, hatched 1894..	6	00
	2nd " " " ..	4	00
	3rd " " " ..	2	00
10.	Best collection of undressed poultry...	6	00
	2nd " " " ...	4	00
	3rd " " " ...	2	00

All the aforegoing agreements, rules, regulations, prize lists, judging committees, etc., etc., were duly considered, discussed and unanimously adopted.

JUDGES.

CATTLE—PURE-BREDS.

R. Gibson, Delaware; Ald. Crawford, Toronto. Alternate, James Miller, Guelph.

GRADES.

J. Allison, Galt; Henry Thurlow, Fergusondale. Alternate, C. M. Simmons, Ivan.

SHEEP—CLASSES 8 AND 11.

James Russell, Richmond Hill; Alex. Smith, Maple Lodge. Reserve Judge, Wm. Thompson, Uxbridge.

CLASSES 9 AND 10.

H. Arkell, Teeswater; W. S. Hawkshaw, Glanworth. Reserve Judge, S. Lemon, Kettleby.

The Judges of Classes 8, 9, 10 and 11 shall be a committee to award the Sweepstake prizes in the sheep division.

SWINE—CLASSES 15 AND 16.

Jos. Featherstone, M.P., Streetsville; Jos. Brethour, Burford, Ont.

CLASSES 12, 13, 14, 17, 18 AND 19; ALSO SWEEPSTAKES.

S. Coxworth, Claremont; A. Elliott, Galt. Reserve Judge, Thos. Teasdale, Concord.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

Ontario Provincial

FAT STOCK SHOW

TO BE HELD IN THE

CITY OF GUELPH

. . . ON . . .

DECEMBER 11th, 12th and 13th, 1894,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

AGRICULTURE AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO,
THE SHEEP AND SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS,
AND THE GUELPH FAT STOCK CLUB.

Stock to be in the Building by 1 p.m. of December 11th.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:

Executive Officers:

J. C. Snell, Chairman. H. Wade, Secretary.

From the Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario:

Messrs. J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. Rawlings, Forest; R. McEwen, Byron; J. Sissons, Crown Hill; Joshua Legge, Gananoque; Wm. Dawson, Victoria; H. Wade, Toronto.

Committee Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations:

Messrs. John Jackson, Abingdon; John Kelly, Shakespeare; S. Coxworth, Claremont; J. E. Brethour, Burford; F. W. Hodson, London.

Committee Fat Stock Club of Guelph:

Messrs. Jas. Miller, Jas. Anderson, J. I. Hobson, J. McCorkindale—all of Guelph.

Committee on Cattle.—A. Rawlings, John I. Hobson, John Miller, J. Sissons, W. McCorkindale.
Committee on Sheep.—J. Jackson, J. Sissons, J. C. Snell, F. W. Hodson, R. McEwen.
Committee on Swine.—J. E. Brethour, S. Coxworth, Jas. Anderson, J. Legge, Wm. Dawson.
Committee on Poultry.—Jas. Anderson, Jas. Miller, Wm. Dawson.
Weighing Committee.—F. W. Hodson, Jno. McCorkindale, R. McEwen, J. I. Hobson.

See page 161 for Prize List.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1893.

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1894.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

To His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario :

The undersigned has the horor to transmit herewith the reports of the Inspectors of Factories for the year ending December 31, 1893.

Very respectfully submitted,

JOHN DRYDEN,

Minister of Agriculture.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

INSPECTORS OF FACTORIES.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of Factories' Inspection in the Western District of the Province for the year 1893. Confining myself strictly to the subject of factories' inspection, this report must necessarily be more brief than those presented in former years, for the reason that the same territory has been covered and much the same routine work performed by me as formerly, and to go into details would be merely a repetition of what has been previously written.

I may say, at the beginning, that I found many of the factories I visited not being operated with the briskness and activity of former years, owing to the depressed state of trade ; and a considerable proportion of the smaller ones had so reduced the number of their employees as not to come within the jurisdiction of the Factories' Act, on account of not employing more than five persons. Even among the larger factories quite a number were being run with a considerably reduced staff of employees, and some others were being operated on short time.

I observed that after midsummer, as the year drew towards its close, this condition of affairs became increasingly worse, owing, in my opinion, to the congested condition of our limited market, by over-production and importation, and by decreased consumption ; the latter cause largely, owing to the diminished returns to the agriculturists, who are the principal consumers. This depression in business affairs in our own country was further aggravated by a similar, and even worse condition, in the United States, which in July resulted in a panic, utterly destroying confidence and causing nearly all business to come to a stand-still, for a time at least, and also shutting off the demand for such commodities of this country as found a market there, including lumber, staves, bent stuff and other classes of wood-work, not to mention mineral and agricultural products. I suppose never before in this century, in the United States, has there been such utter stagnation in business as prevailed there during the latter half of this year, and it could not help but make its influence felt in our own country as well.

Although the business depression here is very great, there is not, nor has there been, anything like a panic. The great majority of factories have

been in continuous operation, but not running with their usual vim. No doubt many were operated at a small profit, and some at a loss; some of the latter, to keep their operatives together, and others, probably, to prevent their indebtedness from overtaking them, in which case they would not be able to resume.

Under such conditions of dull trade and labor plentiful, there was no occasion to employ young children, nor was there need to exceed the working hours allowed by law, although some few applications were made for over-time permits in special industries annually requiring such.

There are, of course, a few lines of manufacture where as yet competition has not been so harassing as in others, which are still being carried on with their usual activity; and there are other factories whose productions are sold at such small profit that they are being run to their utmost capacity in order to make up on the volume which is short as a percentage.

It seems as if in some lines of manufacture the large concerns can do business to the injury of the smaller ones: and again, in other lines the smaller ones can prejudicially affect the profits of the larger ones by fixing prices. Some attempts have been made to combine the interests of different mill owners in certain trades, the same as has been done in the cotton and agricultural implement industries, but so far without success. The smaller owners not having the same difficulty in disposing of their smaller production were unwilling to accept any conditions that would restrict their profits. So it is "*Sauve qui peut*," the weaker going to the wall, and the "survival of the fittest"—or of the longest purse.

Accidents.

The number of accidents reported to me in 1893, viz., 90, I am glad to say, is considerably less than last year's list (128), or the year before that (104), and still less than were reported in the year previous to that (95). This year there has been nothing exceptional in the way of accidents reported whereby more than two persons were injured by any one accident. I am of the opinion that the reporting of accidents has been as carefully done this year as last, and that fewer have happened. I attribute this decrease principally to two causes: first, the better guarding of such parts of machines as can be protected, and that very little young labor is now employed around dangerous machinery, compared with former years, and it is probable that some of the decrease in the number of accidents may be attributed to the fact that a smaller number of hours of labor were performed this year than last, owing to the business depression as indicated in the opening of this report. In no class of manufacture has the number of accidents reported this year been as great as last year.

The following are details of accidents by industries:

Wood-working.—From saws (circular) cuts, 18; planers, 7; shapers, 6; mitre machine, 1; sand-papering machine, 2; flying sticks, 3; heading jointer (burst) 1; drive-belt, 1. Total 39, against 50 last year.

Iron and Tin working.—From drop-hammer, 2; crushed by rattler, 1; burning by metal, 2; struck by flying iron, 2; injured by lathe (not gears), 3; elevator platform fall, 1; from emery wheels, 3; power press (tin), 4; drop press (tin) 2. Total 21, against 25 last year.

Textile manufactures—By mule quadrant, 1; mule headstock, 1; pulley of cards, 1; picker feed rolls, 2; knitter, 1; engine belt, 1. Total, 7 against 16 for 1892.

The remaining accidents occurred in various trades, as follows: 1 from a herb-cutter in the drug trade, 1 from laundry mangle, 1 from corn cutter, 2 were scalded, 2 very badly injured by an explosion of natural gas, 1 by benzine explosion, 1 fell off paper machine, 1 fell down hoist way, 8 from putting on or off belts, 3 from rollers, and one caught in shaft on pulley of flour mill.

The foregoing include 8 fatal accidents, as below:

Killed by being caught in belt and shaft on pulley, 3; struck by piece of bursting emery wheel, 1; struck by board thrown from saw, 1; struck by piece of bursting heading jointer, 1; caught by rattler, carried over and crushed, 1; killed by elevator platform falling on him, 1.

Accidents from tin-stamping are less than usual, by reason, I think, of employing older labor at the presses. Four years ago it was common to find boys at this work as young as the law permitted (between 12 and 14 years), but of late, as the boys have grown older and retained their jobs, and vacancies were filled by older lads, the work is now done by boys as a rule 15 years old and upwards.

The nature of the injuries received are as follows:

Hands off, 2; hands injured, 11; fingers (or parts) off, 56; fingers injured, 29; arms off, 2; arms injured, 7; leg partly off, 1; legs injured, 7; foot injured, 1; toes off, 4; burns, 5; heads struck, 3; side hurt, 1; killed, 8. Of those injured all were males but 3.

The age of the youngest person injured was 14—only one at that age; of the oldest, 60 years. At the age of 15 years 5 persons were injured; between the ages of 14 and 18 inclusive, 15 persons met with mishaps, and between the ages of 50 and 60 years 6 persons were equally unfortunate.

Next to accidents from circular saws, which are responsible for more injuries than any other machine or cause, come those arising from want of care while handling or working around belts, from which source eleven have been reported to me this year, three of which were fatal and the others more or less serious.

Of those killed by belts the first was Wm. Sinkins, St. Marys, 18 years old, in April. He was caught in the main driving-shaft in the basement of a flour mill. It is not understood how he was caught, as he was alone, or why he was near the shafting, as his duties did not require him there. The second fatal accident from belts was to Frank McLeod, of McGregor, Essex County, age 30 years, in a stave factory. It seems he was attempting to shift a 6 or 8-inch belt to the loose pulley by standing on the wrong side with a stick against the belt and one arm through the belt, which position he had before been warned against. The arm under the belt was caught between it and the pulley, a large one, running in a narrow space; he was pulled in, his arm torn off at the shoulder and his body crushed. The pulley was running in a pit partly below the floor.

The third fatality from belts was to Alex. Murdoch, engineer, aged about 53, in a woollen mill at Sarnia, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. He was killed by falling on the drive belt on the engine, twelve inches wide. His body was carried around the pulley, forty-four inches diameter, causing instant death. His duties did not require him to be near the belt when it was in motion These accidents did not occur through any neglect to conform to the Factories' Act, but were wholly due to the voluntary movements of the unfortunate persons themselves; though it may be that the accident to A. McGregor might have been avoided had there been provided a belt-shifter. The other accidents from belts are such as usually occur, and might have been prevented by the exercise of

ordinary care. As my remarks on this subject were somewhat at length in my report of last year, I need not further refer to it on this occasion.

In looking over the particulars of accidents reported to me this year I do not find that any occurred from gears that could be guarded.

Of the 1,100 factories on my visiting list the 90 accidents of this year have been reported from 72 different establishments, 60 of which reported one each; 8 reported two each; 2 reported three each; and 2 reported four each; against last years 53 reporting one each, 18 reporting two each, 2 reporting three each, 1 reporting five, 1 reporting seven, 1 reporting eight, and 1 reporting nine.

On the whole, the accident report of this year is very gratifying, and if the operatives will in future use a little more caution in the performance of their duties the number of accidents not preventable by factory laws may also be considerably reduced.

I may mention here that there has come to my knowledge as having occurred during the year now closed a number of serious accidents, and some fatal, in manufactories not coming under the Factories' Act, by reason of their not employing more than five persons.

The law relating to the reporting of accidents is contained in R. S. O., 1887, chap. 208, as follows:

Sec. 18. If any fire occurs in a factory and causes death to any person employed therein, or serious bodily injury whereby any person employed therein is prevented from working for more than six days next after the occurrence of such fire, the employer shall forthwith after the expiration of said six days send a notice in writing of such fire to the Inspector, in which notice the place of residence of the person injured, or the place to which he has been removed, shall be stated, and if any such notice is not sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 47 V. c. 39, s. 18.

Sec. 19. Where there occurs in a factory any accident which either causes loss of life to a person employed in the factory or causes bodily injury to a person so employed, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person so bodily injured from returning to his work in the factory within six days after the occurrence of the accident, written notice of the accident shall forthwith be sent to the Inspector stating the residence of the person killed or injured, or the place to which he may have been removed, and if any such notice is not sent, the employer shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $30. 47 V. c 39, s. 19.

Juvenile Labor.

Though the law permits boys between 12 and 14 years of age to work in factories, if the employer has in his possession a certificate of age to show that the boy is actually 12 years old, still it is now rare to find a boy in any factory under 14 years of age. The Compulsory School Attendance law requiring, with certain exceptions, all children between 8 and 14 years old to attend school is being pretty well enforced in the Western District, and therefore many boys between 12 and 14 years of age that might be legally employed under the Factories' Act are sent to school, much to the chagrin of many of them.

This necessitates boys being older when they begin to work in a factory, which to them is a quadruple advantage. In the first place, they get the schooling; secondly, being older, they are safer among machinery; thirdly, they are also better able to stand the life of confinement consequent to factory work; and fourthly, they are kept that much longer from the field of competition for wages against their brothers and fathers. For I believe that if parents generally would keep their children from factory and other labor till they were at least fifteen years old, their own wages would be more than is now secured by parents and children together.

Cleanliness and Ventilation.

The fear that cholera would visit us this past summer, and the advice for its prevention so widely distributed by the Provincial Board of Health, together with my own suggestions, personally and in former reports, as to cleanliness, has had the effect of influencing many employers to look more closely after sanitary matters in their factories and work rooms. Ceilings and walls have been lime washed, floors and stairs have been scrubbed with strong soap, closets, indoors and out, have been carefully looked after by the local Boards of Health, improved means of ventilation adopted, disinfectants and deodorisers employed where necessary, and on the whole a marked improvement was made in the sanitary condition of many establishments. Of course there are certain industries, such as foundries and others, of a dusty or dirty nature where white-washing and scrubbing would be a hopeless task and the effect very ephemeral and are therefore not often resorted to. I have seen some soap factories, which I used to think must necessarily be a dirty occupation, with floors as clean as any dwelling, and cleaner than those of some of the tenement workshops I have visited. As a rule the more modern cotton and woolen factories have clean floors, ceilings and walls, and I would like to be able to write the same about confectionery factories, but I cannot. The dripping syrup that falls on the floor will lie there and increase in thickness till in time there is quite an accumulation. Now this syrup on the floor could easily be removed by an occasional washing with warm water, if done before there is too much of it. In addition, in this industry, there is in the moulded candies branch, a deposit of starch dust from shaking out the moulds, accumulated on the floors, walls, windows, and on anything else it could settle. I think a periodical sweeping down here would be an advantage. I can see no reason why floors and walls in this industry should not be as clean as those in the woolen, cotton and some others. I recently chaffed the foreman of one of the candy factories by asking if the sticky matter on the floor was intended later on to be used for making liquorice drops. I do not mean to infer that this condition of the floor in these works is unsanitary, but I do think that all articles for food, confectionery and drinking ought to be prepared in places thoroughly clean in all respects.

People's ideas of late years on many matters have been considerably modified, and among the changes so brought around is the one of paying more attention to the cleanliness of factories; but in some of the older establishments, before these ideas prevailed, the accumulation on the floors of grease, syrup, soap and other matters, according to the nature of the industry carried on, became so great that it would now be difficult to have them clean, but I believe that in future as new, clean factories are occupied they will, as a rule, be kept in their original cleanly condition so far as is reasonably possible.

Some manufacturers on reading my remarks on this subject may say that it is impossible to keep factories clean, and to this I can reply that in my rounds as Inspector I visit many that are models of cleanliness, where the nature of the business will permit. Of course such a condition is not to be expected in foundries, rolling mills, paint mills and some others, but even in many of these a great deal can yet be done to make them at least appear more tidy, and that would be no prejudice to health.

Boiler Explosions.

I have no knowledge of more than two boiler explosions in my district, or in fact in the whole Province, this year. One of these occurred near Petrolea, kill-

ing two men and injuring one. This place did not come under the Factories' Act. The other happened at Miseners' stave mill, at Camp Palmer, Essex County, one quiet Sunday evening in April, while the men were making some necessary repairs to the steam pipes. Fortunately no one was hurt, although four men were just a moment before working over the boiler. It is said the steam pressure was about 60 pounds at the time of the explosion. The boiler was old, and so much corroded near the dome as to be unsafe.

Fires.

The past year has been noted for a great many fires among the factories in my district—many more than usual, and very disastrous, causing in nearly all instances total destruction of the buildings and contents. The destruction was not confined to any special industries, but was distributed generally, including the manufacture of window shades, knitted goods, baskets, beer, stained glass (2), fringes, baby carriages, sash and door, staves (5), paper boxes, packing cases, brooms and brushes, flax (2), red lead, organs, flour, lithographic work, lumber, canned fruit, glue, woollen goods. Never before has anything like the number of disastrous fires in this district come to my knowledge, and I am glad to add that no casualties to employees have been reported as resulting from the conflagrations.

Through your kindness I was permitted to be present at the Seventh Annual Convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors of North America, held at Chicago in September, where I was pleased to meet so many delegates, male and female Inspectors, from many different States of the Union.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT BARBER,
Inspector of Factories, Western District.

Toronto, January 31st, 1894.

CENTRAL DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture:

Sir,—I have the honor to submit the following Report on Factories' Inspection in the Central District for the year 1893:

Compulsory School Attendance.

I desire to again refer to the Compulsory School Attendance Act, requiring the attendance of children until fourteen years of age: while the Factories' Act permits boys to work in factories at the age of twelve. I have on several occasions been asked, by school trustees, why I did not send such boys out of factories? I have pointed out that the municipal authorities are empowered to appoint truant officers, to whom reports of non-attendance of children at school can be made, and who should take *immediate* action to enforce attendance. And while I quite agree with those trustees, as to the necessity of the enforcement of the School Act, I might say that factory inspectors are not authorized to exclude boys over twelve years of age from working in factories, when the present requirements of the Factories' Act are complied with. No doubt the age at which boys are permitted to work in factories might, with advantage, be extended to fourteen years if not more. Indeed it would be an advantage, if, in addition to the ordinary school education a technical and manual one as well, were given to scholars, so as to better fit them to obtain a living, without having to depend on private individuals or firms for an industrial training, which, under present conditions, is becoming more difficult to obtain, and is considered as a very great boon conferred on those who are fortunate enough to obtain it

Certainly a training as indicated would enable teachers to ascertain the aptitude of scholars for the various industries, and afford to the pupils a knowledge of the danger to be guarded against in operating machinery, and thereby tend to prevent to a certain extent, the number of accidents in factories. In Quebec and also in some of the States, boys are not permitted to operate dangerous machines, nor to engage in unhealthy occupations under sixteen years, neither are girls under eighteen.

Hours of Labor.

While the Factories' Act does not restrict the hours of labor for males over fourteen years, it may not be out of place to note the many complaints of the employees in saw-mills as to working more than ten hours a day. Many claim, and I think with justice, that the labor is more exhausting than in other industries. In one case this year I found a mill running eleven and a half hours a day many run eleven, some ten and a half; a few only running ten hours. It has been stated that when circular saws were first introduced, mill owners were content with a cut of fifteen thousand feet per saw per day. Now double that amount is expected. The workers claim that as wages have not gone up in proportion to the amount turned out, they think that they are entitled to shorter hours.

Wages used to be from $14 to $16 per month and board, now they range from from $20 to $22 per month and board, although it is admitted that improved machinery lessens the handling of the lumber more so than formerly. The workers state that under the older system, it would have been well nigh impossible to have handled the increased out put with the same number of hands. In the saw mills, as a rule, longer hours are worked, than in any other industry.

ACCIDENTS.

There have been ninety-six accidents reported and ascertained, as having occurred during the year, ten of which resulted fatally. Twenty-five have been caused by circular saws, three of which were fatal. Ten have been caused by taking off or putting on belts, or proximity to them, two of which were fatal. Six by gear, one fatal, and five by power or drop presses.

In the case of the man whose death resulted from his being caught by a projecting set screw, while trying to take a belt from off a pulley, I may say that on my visit to the factory, I noticed that a set screw at the place where the accident occurred had been covered. On asking if he had been caught by the set screw, it was admitted that he had been so caught, although such was not stated in the report of the accident to me. It was alleged that he should have had the engine stopped, but neglected to have it done. Had the set screw been covered, the probability is that the accident would not have occurred.

In regard to the accident by which a man was struck by a piece of wood thrown from a rip saw, a guard is now being tried, which it is hoped will prevent a recurrence of a like accident.

With reference to the man found drowned in the vat: Although several men were working near, no one saw the accident occur; and it was only owing to his continued absence from his work, and having ascertained that he was not at his home, that search was made in the vats, where his body was found.

The man found dead in the sawdust carriers is supposed to have been trying to remove some sticks which had obstructed the operation of the carriers, but no one saw the accident occur.

The boy struck in the stomach by a bolt from the lath machine was not an employee in the mill, but, with another boy, began to feed the lath bolts to the saw, when a bolt was thrown from the machine, striking him, as stated. A great difficulty is experienced in keeping children out of the saw-mills, particularly when the children's parents are employed therein. In this case the boy's father was an employee in the mill.

The man who was killed while holding a belt on a pulley with his foot was certainly criminally careless of his own life in so doing.

In the case of the man killed by being drawn into the under side of cogs on crown wheel of water wheel, he is supposed to have gone to put tallow on the bearings, but it is alleged he had no occasion to do so while the wheel was in motion.

Regarding the man jammed between the log and gang. There are two sets of rollers in front of gang, each set driven separately. The set next to the gang had cants all ready to fill gang. The near set of rollers were left running, and the man who sets the logs put a log on the rolls, which came in contact with the cant already placed, and Mr. White being engaged in pointing the saws at the time, was jammed as above stated. In future no logs are to be placed on either set of rollers while the filers are pointing the saws in the gang.

The man struck with the axe on the arm may possibly have died from the shock. Immediately after the accident the arm was bandaged above the wound, as a tourniquet, and he was conveyed at once to the doctor's in a buggy which chanced to be at hand at the time.

In the case of the man killed by a slab flying back from the saw, the cut in the log closed before it reached the "splitter," and instead of the cut in the log being kept open, the log rose on top of the "splitter;" and when the saw had finished the cut the slab fell on its flat on the saw and was thrown against the chest of the deceased, which was crushed in. He was knocked a distance of nearly fifteen feet from where he was standing when struck, and killed instantly.

The workmen present at the time think that if the sawyer had jigged back the saw carriage when the splitter did not enter the cut in the log the accident might have been avoided.

A firm desirous of doing all in their power to prevent accidents had all the dangerous parts of their machines covered, although they stated to me that they had been informed by their lawyer that it was not necessary, as machines could be operated just as they came from the manufacturer. Such advice, if acted on, would entail costly litigation.

Some accidents have occurred where gears are only partially protected, as where the upper parts of the gear is covered and the under parts exposed, which shows the necessity for all parts being protected. In some cases covers have been taken off temporarily and forgotten to be replaced until an accident occurred to bring to remembrance the neglect.

In the German section in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair all dangerous parts of machines in one exhibit were protected, and such parts were painted a vermilion color.

An objection was made to the Factories' Act that the protection of dangerous places had a tendency to make workers careless of themselves, whereas if no protection were afforded they would be more careful, and have their wits sharpened. But as this objector stated emphatically that employees, by being workers, gave evidence of a lack of brains, and that the position of an employer indicated the possession of brains, it is difficult to understand how he could expect brainless workers to protect themselves.

Some accidents have not been reported as required, and owing to the time limited by the Act for laying information having expired, no action could be taken.

On invitation I had the privilege of attending the Seventh Annual Convention of Factory Inspectors of North America, held at Chicago in September, at which many interesting and instructive papers designed to improve the condition of workers in factories were read. Comparisons of various Factories' Acts were made, and suggestions as to improvements in the Acts were given, a uniformity of the same, as to the age at which children should be allowed to work in factories, and the hours of employment, being aimed at. In discussing the question of shorter hours of labor one of the inspectors from Massachusetts pointed out that the speed of machinery not having been restricted, it was questionable whether shorter hours had benefitted as had been anticipated. Giving his own experience, he said that when first he went to work in a mill, forty years ago, at the age of eleven, the hours then worked were thirteen and a half per day. The looms ran 55 picks per minute, the attendants then could take a rest now and again. Now the looms run 105 picks a minute, while ten hours constitutes a day's work. But owing to the increased speed at which the looms are run, requiring constant attention on the part of the operatives, they have not the same

chance of obtaining a rest as formerly. So that although the hours have been shortened the operatives are not benefited as much as might have been expected. But that now, as machines had been speeded up to the limit to which they could be safely operated, a further reduction of the hours of labor would be likely more advantageous to the workers.

A paper was read by the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Illinois, on the sweating system in Chicago, in which it was stated that 35,000 persons were engaged under that system in the manufacture of clothing in that city, there being nine different nationalities represented. Being desirous of seeing some of the sweating shops mentioned in the paper, with a view to compare them with those in Toronto, I accepted a kind invitation to accompany the Inspector and a deputy through some of the places inhabited principally by Russian Jews. Owing to the depression in business few were found at work. The houses are rented principally in flats, consisting of two, three or more rooms, according to the size of the house. In some of the places visited there appeared to be a sub-letting of flats, as in some instances cooking was being carried on in different rooms on the same flat. And some of the rooms, in addition to being used as workshops, were also used as nurseries, which did not add to their cleanliness. In visiting these places there can readily be seen the necessity which exists for legislation authorizing inspection and examination to ascertain if the "said articles, or any of them or any part thereof, are in a cleanly condition and free from vermin and any matter of an infectious and contagious nature." In one of the dirtiest of the places visited, garments were being made, trimmed with fur. The garments were of good quality, but from the condition of the surroundings and the danger of vermin and infection from disease, few of those for whom the garments were intended would have risked wearing them, even if offered as being cheap, had it been known where they were made.

Not unfrequently have the "sweated" been deprived of their hardly earged wages by the insane competition of the "sweaters" to obtain work at starvation prices, and having obtained and completed it, drawing the money therefor and "skipping out," leaving the unfortunates whom necessity has compelled to a hopeless life of drudgery without a cent for their week or two weeks' labor. Rooms can be rented by the week, sewing machines and other requisites also, affording opportunities to the "sweater" to repeat the swindle in other parts of the city.

The introduction of the same undesirable class, as complained of in Chicago, into Toronto has begun, and doubtless in time a repetition of the same evils will obtain, unless legislation is enacted providing for the inspection and examination of all places where clothing and other articles are manufactured for sale, irrespective of the number employed, as goods may be contaminated with vermin or matter of an infectious or contagious nature, whether few or many are employed.

In the prices paid for work Toronto has nothing to boast of. I found one woman who made men's pants, cotton edge, for ten cents a pair, and who told me she made tweed pants for from twelve and a half cents to twenty-two and a half cents per pair to the clothing houses. I found in one sweat shop seven females at work, some at $1.50 per week and some at $2.00, the "finisher" received $3.00 per week. On my asking the "sweater" if he thought they could live on such wages, he replied that they all had homes to go to; that he only got thirty-five cents each for the class of coats that he made, and that he had to provide cotton, linen and silk thread out of that amount, and he could not afford to pay more. In a similar shop I found the same number of females at work; but on a better quality of work. The wages paid were from four dollars to six and a half per week, the "finisher" receiving the latter sum. The "sweater" in this case said

that he would not undertake the work unless he could afford to pay his workers a decent wage. One "sweater" stated that he had recently come from Manchester, England, and that he had been paid better prices for work there than he got in Toronto, and had he known he would never have come out here. He said he was trying to work along in the hope that he would get a better paying class of work in the future. The three sweaters alluded to are said to be Jews.

One cause which those engaged in the clothing trade claim hurts the trade is, that the wives and daughters of workmen and others, who take out work from the clothing houses, will undertake to do the work for even less than the "sweaters" work for. So that they who take out work, to eke out the wages of a husband, or father, or it may be to get a little "pin money," tend to set the price for those who have to depend for a living at making clothing.

As one clothing merchant said "the clothing trade is completely demoralized, and the wages paid are shameful: but with the cry for cheapness, what is to be done?"

It may not be out of place to quote the concluding paragraph of the report of the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of Illinois appointed to investigate the sweat shop system. "Your committee finds that the sweat shop system is productive of moral and physical wretchedness to thousands of men, women and children in the State of Illinois; that it spreads infectious and contagious diseases throughout the land and its existence is detrimental to the health and welfare of the public."*

The abolition and prevention of such a system is rendered imperatively necessary in the interest of the public. But so long as production and distribution are carried on primarily with a view to make money for individuals and firms of an employing class, and without regard to the interests of the workers engaged in production and distribution, not much improvement in the condition of the masses need be expected.

Fourteen permits to work overtime during the year have been granted. Complaint has been made to me against working overtime during the hot weather, I found on enquiry that several young women were so debilitated by the heat during the day, as to be unable to work after six o'clock without endangering their health, but were afraid to refuse to work for fear of being discharged: I made arrangements that any who felt unable to work overtime should not be required to do so, although only two nights' overtime per week was worked. It is to be regretted that in some cases the exigencies of trade require the overtime during the hot weather.

More enquiries have been made to me during the year in regard to where work could be obtained than I have ever had before. It is to be regretted that those who are willing to work are unable to obtain it. But so long as industrial enterprises are entered upon with a view primarily to pay large dividends to shareholders, rather than with a view to benefit the producers employed, we need not hope to see the condition of the operative class much improved.

Appended herewith is a list of accidents.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Very respectfully,

JAMES R. BROWN,
Inspector of Factories, Central District.

Toronto, 31st January, 1894.

*"Sweater" is used by the committee in the sense of a "contractor or sweater who compels his employees to work at the top of their speed, and the longest possible hours when the shop is full of work, and to sit idle at their own expense during those days in which the contractor is without work for them."

EASTERN DISTRICT.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario:

SIR,—As no doubt it is now becoming necessary to revise in the near future the Act for the protection of persons employed in factories, it will be proper in this report of inspection for this year to review its operation in the Eastern District in order to consider the application of its different requirements and their result.

The Act, as passed, is calculated to give the employees protection in preventing accidents from dangerous and unguarded machinery and unsafe buildings, or parts of buildings, from fire, and unhealthy, unclean and improperly ventilated work-rooms.

It is also calculated to be of great benefit to employers, in as much as it establishes the nature and character of what should be considered reasonable protection sufficient to relieve them from responsibility in case of accidents occurring to any persons in their employ, and in enabling them to resist importunities of those seeking employment and unable to discharge their duties with any benefit to their employers through tender age or weak constitution, as they are prevented by the law from employing such persons.

The Act is also calculated to protect society in providing such regulations as would guard the morals where so many persons of different sexes are employed in the same workrooms, and by preventing young children from being employed, whose confinement and constant application to work for ten hours every day would tend to impair their constitution and prevent sufficient development of their intellect to enable them to understand their future obligations and discharge their duties as citizens.

In making my inspection since my appointment I have always considered it my duty to have the requirements of the Act carried out with these objects in view.

MACHINERY.

When the Act was first in operation in this Province I found, and, I believe, judging from their reports, the two other inspectors have also noticed, that the guarding of machinery to prevent injury to attendants was a secondary consideration with the employers or managers. Very often when I would suggest any protection I was met with the reply, that it would interfere with the working of the machine and curtail its capacity. The sole object seemed to be to get from the machinery the greatest amount of work regardless of its increased danger. I am pleased, however, to report that there has been a gradual improvement in that respect, and all machinery which is now procured is of the most modern system and affords more safety to the employees. All gearings, beltings and shafts have been fairly guarded in factories, and with prudence and care on the part of the attendants fewer accidents should occur.

In saw mills, although several of my suggestions have been adopted and carried out, there is yet room for considerable improvements. I have also noticed in several instances neglect to place the safety guards when removed for repairs. This occurs principally in saw mills where the circular, edging and other saws are so often taken down for the purpose of filing them, when in setting them back the attendant, to save himself some labor, fails to replace the guard. Such cases can only come to the knowledge of the inspector by chance, and can only be prevented by rendering the employers fully responsible for any injury caused under such circumstances, where it can be shown that the guards have been allowed to remain off for half a day. It is very difficult sometimes to decide what is proper and sufficient protection to machinery, especially when the danger lies in the direct manufacturing or working portion, as in the case of saws. This year I have inspected saw mills in the city of Ottawa owned by Mr. Booth, where a large number of band saws are being used in lieu of circular and gate saws, and I must say that I consider them safer than the circular saws, as when in operation, cutting timber or logs, so little of them are exposed that in a case of break no pieces can fly to do any injury to the attendants or to persons employed in the vicinity.

Elevators.

In 1888, at the time of my first inspection, a large number of elevators were not provided with the safety catches, and well holes with safeguards or self-closing hatches, to prevent accidents. I have not seen any this year in an unsafe and unprotected condition. I have been pleased to notice an improvement on the cars of the elevators, which consists in fixing the safety catches so as to hold the platform itself in case of the ropes or chains breaking or slipping. In other cases where the elevator is held at the top of the frame work by the safety catches, a very heavy load might tear the platform away from its frame.

Fire Escape.

With regard to fire escapes, I can only repeat what I have said in my former reports and must say, as I have stated in my report for 1891, that while not desirous to deprecate the outside iron balconies and stairs, I am still of the opinion that in factories of more than two storeys in height, where a considerable number of persons, especially women and children, are employed, either in the one room or same storey, the only completely reliable and effective fire escape is a tower built at opposite sides of the building and isolated or separate from the main workrooms by a stone or brick wall. Two main stairways in the inside of the building isolated or separate in the same manner would have a similar effect.

The doors leading to these stairways should be fixed to open both ways and covered with fire proof metals. All factories where fire escapes are required by the Act I have found this year with reasonable provisions and prompt exits in case of fire, but there is only one having two towers at opposite sides of the building where the stairways are isolated so as to afford sufficient time for all hands to escape before the fire could reach them.

Boilers.

As in my four previous reports, I desire to draw the attention of the Government to the dangers of boilers in connection with factories and mills, and the

necessity of amending the Act as suggested in my report for 1891. The number, extent and character of the accidents which have occurred through the explosion of boilers are such as to commend the question to the serious consideration of the Government.

The loss of so many lives by the explosion of boilers as reported by Mr. Barber and myself last year, and the boiler explosion accidents which occurred in Quebec, as referred to in my report of last year, shew an absolute necessity for amendments to the Act, providing that no boilers be placed in the main building where persons are allowed to work overhead, and that all boiler rooms be separated from the main building by a heavy stone or brick wall, which would lessen the force and effect of the explosion; and that no boilers be allowed to be used unless subjected to insurance inspection, the certificate being presented to the factory inspector at each visit when required. And also, that no person be allowed to be placed in charge of boilers unless he produces a certificate of competency obtained by passing proper examinations. Again this year, like last year, I enquired as to the experience of the engineers and found the minimum to be twelve years.

Ventilation and Cleanliness.

The factories in my district are mostly all isolated and are kept in a clean state and properly ventilated; none of the rooms are overcrowded with employees. The rag picking establishments I have visited this year were properly kept with the exception of one which the sanitary authorities had then undertaken to close up, as it was a source of danger to the neighbors. All closets are kept clean, and according to the Act, with the exception of a few in a couple of factories which were erected previous to the Act being put in force, where, although the closets themselves are separated, they have but the one approach.

Accidents.

Very few reports of accidents are sent to me before I make a demand for them after I hear of them through newspapers. It is, however, gratifying to see that the number of accidents caused by machinery is decreasing, no doubt owing to the fact that all classes of machinery have been more properly and safely guarded, the results of the visits and suggestions made by the inspectors. The employers are also realizing the importance and benefit of giving to their employees all possible protection, as they will then do more and better work and employ machinery to better advantage when they feel confident and safe from any possible accident or injury.

There occurred one accident this year which is suggestive of some consideration and provision in the Act to meet similar circumstances. One employee was allowed to attend machinery in motion while intoxicated. It was reported to me that his condition was not noticed at the time. However I believe that the Act should make it a punishable offence to allow any person in an intoxicated condition to work or even to remain in a factory where machinery moved by steam or other power is used. With such provisions in the Act the managers or foremen would exercise proper care and vigilance to prevent what might be fatal or at least very serious accidents.

Four fatal accidents were reported to me, but of these, two only occurred through machinery: One at Booth's mills, where a man was killed by the saws of a slash table. Another was caught in a belt of a grindstone in the repair shop at McLachlin's mill in Arnprior, and carried to the shaft and killed instantly.

Of the other two, one was killed by falling from a wood pile in Mr. Booth's lumber yard, and the other by falling from a scaffold in the Canada Cotton Mill at Cornwall, while engaged in making some repairs.

The other accidents which occurred to my knowledge are as follows :

One on April the 6th, Miss Burden lost part of two fingers of the left hand cut by a punching machine in the Lake Guard Mica factory of D. C. Watters in Ottawa ; case not reported.

One in the same factory occurred on the 1st day of August, by which a girl named A. Bertrand had a part of the fore finger of her left hand cut off ; case reported.

In the Hawkesbury mill Francois St. Martin lost a finger by a butting saw on the first day of May.

On the 14th of August M. Cameron had his foot caught and bruised while riding on an elevator in the Toronto Paper Mill of Cornwall.

On the 16th of November—Mahoney lost one finger by a butting saw in Mr. Booth's mill.

On the same day and in the same mill—Lafleur had his leg broken by the fall of lumber.

In the month of November in the Bronson & Weston saw mill, David Dugette lost two fingers by a moveable butting saw.

I feel convinced that there are more accidents which have not been reported to me through neglect and carelessness of the employees. I believe if printed blanks forms were left in all factories it would be a great inducement to them to report any accidents as they occur : it would be well, also, that in these reports of accidents more particulars be given as to how it happened so that the Inspector may judge as to whether the occurrence is due to the want of protection to the machinery or to the carelessness of the employee, as it is claimed in every instance by the empolyers.

With regard to the accident mentioned above as having occurred in Watters' mica factory and not reported, I took action against the employer and prosecuted him before the police magistrate in Ottawa for violation of section 19 of the Ontario Factories' Act. Before taking action I visited Miss Burden, the victim, some eight days after the accident, who informed me that she was still suffering very much and was unable to work, having had part of two fingers cut off and another injured.

I was surprised at the time of trial to hear from herself in her testimony that she could have returned to work within six days, admitting also that she had received from the employer shortly before the trial a gratuity of two weeks' wages. Dr. McDougal also stated in his evidence that although he attended the sufferer for more than ten days she could possibly have returned to work within six days. Upon such evidence the prosecution has failed

Child Labor.

If there is one question more important than others in the execution of the Act, and which for various reasons should receive the earnest attention of the Inspector, it is the employment of children. I regret to say that my experience this year has convinced me of the fact that many employers seemed to co-operate with the parents to elude the vigilance of the Inspector. This question also demands the particular attention of legislators, as it affects not only the individual

but also the future generation and the state. If an employee is injured permanently he will suffer, and if he is the head of a family the family will have to seek other support, but in the case of children society and the state will suffer by neglect of their physical and intellectual development. It is well known that the progress and prosperity of a nation depends entirely upon the education of its citizens, and I could also well add the harmony and good feeling between all classes depends entirely upon the proper intellectual training of the citizens at a time when the mind is most impressionable. It must therefore be a great fault to imprison the young and confine them in factories and subject them to a monotonous labor that will not only dwarf their bodies which at that particular period require much open air exercise, but will also stupify their minds. Is it not a fact which every impartial person will notice that all movements to destroy harmony between citizens whether in politics or in labor are the result in all cases of the influence of leading demagogues on uneducated fellow-citizens? I have in my report for 1891 mentioned the danger of young children being employed in factories with grown-up persons of different sexes. This year I have observed that very few under the prescribed age are employed in such establishments, but I have found many at work in saw mills, and in mostly all cases I have observed that those who have been employed for some time were dwarfed in their stature.

It is claimed by some employers and by some ignorant and short-sighted parents, that it is preferable to employ children in factories than letting them run the street. Others claimed that they should not be restrained in their liberty as guardians of their children. The first are incensed with a selfish desire to reduce the cost of manufacturing by employing cheap and ill-remunerated labor, while the second are animated by a sordid ambition to swell up their revenue so that they may the better live in luxury, laziness and intemperence. The latter forget that it is also the duty of legislators to exercise paternal surveillance over all the young destined to form the future generation, and to guide them to become hardy and intelligent citizens, the only safe condition to the welfare of the individuals on which depends the prosperity of the country. The employment of children is also injurious inasmuch as it has a tendency to lower the wages of those who are the only support of a family and in many cases deprive them of work in replacing them by children more fitted for school than for manual labor.

In conclusion, I may add that although the Factories' Act with regard to child labor has been so far conducive to much good, I am of the opinion that the time has now arrived when it should extend somewhat further, and raise the minimum of age at which children may be employed to at least fourteen for boys and sixteen for girls. I am also of the opinion that at a time when the question of reducing the hours of labor is agitating the minds of the people so generally, that it would not be inopportune to consider the advisability of allowing boys under sixteen and girls under eighteen years to work only half time and then only when they can read or write or at least produce a certificate that they have attended some school as required by the School Act.

It is gratifying to be able to report that all the leading manufacturers admit that labor of full-grown and educated persons is more remunerative than that of illiterate children, and they would be pleased with such laws as would enable them to resist the importunities of such children or their parents.

I have the honor to be,
Your most respectful servant,

O. A. ROCQUE,
Inspector for Eastern District.

Orleans, January 31, 1894.

APPENDIX.

ACCIDENT REPORTS FOR 1893.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1893.—WESTERN DISTRICT.

No.	Date.	Employers.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
1	January 9.....	Star Laundry.....	Toronto	Laundry	Hattie Porter	.....	Hand jammed in the mangle while cold, and pressure light.
2	" 12.....	Massey-Harris Co. (Ltd.)	"	Reapers, etc ..	Patrick Russell.....	.....	Third and fourth fingers of right hand lost in gears of drop-hammer. After throwing off the belt, he put his hand on one gear-wheel to stop it, and the fingers were carried into the gears.
3	" 23.....	"	Woodstock ...	"	Geo. Hogan	.....	Thumb of left hand cut by circular saw.
4	"	"	" . .	"	J. H. Downing.....	.....	Two fingers of left hand crushed against the rest by the chisel with which he was turning a cotton buff.
5	August 25	"	" ...	"	Geo. Gollard	.....	Three fingers of left hand lacerated by rip saw.
6	November 25...	"	Brantford	"	Edwin Matthews	16	Little finger of left hand off at the first joint. He deliberately put his finger in the taper hole, in the end of every wheel spindle, tearing off the flesh to the first joint.
7	January 5.....	Can. Col. Cotton Mills Co. (Ltd.)	Merritton	Cottons	Frank Weston	15	Left leg badly hurt, sitting on the mule head, was caught in the quadrant.
8	February 9	Ontario Rolling Mills Co.....	Hamilton	Iron	Jas. Jerome.....	30	Abdomen burned by a bar of iron coming off the rolls giving a twist and striking him.
9	January 23.....	"	"	"	Wm. Lenz.....	45	Forehead struck by a piece of steel flying from the shears.
10	June 28.....	"	"	"	H. McIntyre.....	50	Head cut by a piece of iron flying from the shears.
11	February 13....	The McClary Mfg. Co	London	Tinware	A. Onty.....	25	Top joints of two fingers crushed in power press.
12	March 20.....	"	"	"	Wm. Corbett	19	Thumb and two fingers of right hand off at first joint by drop-press.
13	June 17	"	"	Stoves	Hy. Tucker	15	Arm broken, was sweeping and got his arm between belt and pulley of emery wheel.
14	August 7.....	"	"	Tinware.....	Fred Wood.....	18	Three fingers of right hand crushed while feeding a small press.
	February 9.....	C. B. Robinson.....	Toronto	Printing	Bella Dunlop	.....	Burned by explosion of benzine while cleaning a typograph.
16	" 13.....	Bennet Furnishing Co	London	Furniture	Thos. Roberts	15	Head struck by a stick thrown across the room from a rip-saw; was unconscious 12 hours.

17	" 14.....	"	"	"	Fred Brown, foreman ..	40	Thumb and finger of left hand cut by a planer.
18	January 31.....	A. F. Espie	Mt. Forest ...	Machinery	Matthew Bietz	....	First joint of little finger, left hand, cut by shaper.
19	February 21..	Breithaupt Leather Co.....	Berlin.....	Leather	Man	. ...	Left hand under leather roller, no permanent injury.
20	" 21....	Thos. Bell.....	Wingham	Furniture	John Ball	59	Left leg broken by placing his foot on small planer belt, it was carried around the pulley, and had to be amputated below the knee.
21	" 23....	Brown & Erb	Berlin.....	Gloves	Man	.....	Badly shaken, fell down a hoist-way two storeys; leaning on a rope, the pulley block gave way.
22	" 28....	Ontario Silver Co.....	Humberstone	Silver plating...	Delford Ott	....	Both burned by the explosion of natural gas while some alterations were being made in the gas pipes. The manager also was severely burned.
23	" 28....	"	"	" ...	Albert Bineberg.....	....	
24	" 27....	Riordan Paper Mills Co	Merritton ...	Paper	Ed. McGrath.....	.....	Leg broken, slipped off frame of paper machine.
25	March 3..... ..	Penman Mfg. Co	Paris.....	Knitting goods.	J. Fawkes.....	15	Arm cut and bruised, caught in pulley of carding machine.
26	" 9.....	John Ferguson & Sons	London	Furniture	Wm. Richmond	38	Both bones left arm broken below the elbow; struck by a slat thrown from a rip saw.
27	February 25....	Geo. H. Williams.....	Thorold	Baskets	Nelson Boyle	45	Lost two fingers by a circular saw.
28	April 18... ...	Bennington-Baker Seating Co. L'd	Dundas	Church furniture	S. H. Anderson.....	45	Lost two fingers by a circular saw.
29	" 10	G. T. Pendrith	Toronto	Machinery	T. W. Kaiser.....	30	Left hand jammed between lathe and casting so as to require amputation.
30	" 14	G. Carter, Son & Co	St. Marys	Flour	*Wm. Sinkins	18	Caught and carried around a fast revolving shaft in basement of mill. It is not quite understood how he was caught, or why he was near the shafting.
31	March	Knowles, Ham & Knott.....	Brantford	Mattrasses, etc .	Wm. Jupy	16	Left arm lost and both legs broken; caught in a belt and wound around the shaft.
32	January..... ..	Verity Plow Co	"	Plows	M. Hawan	45	Hand smashed. Fell and put it under a drop-hammer.
33	February	Copp Bros. Co. (Ltd.).....	Hamilton	Stoves	Hughson	20	Foot badly burnt by molten iron.
34	" 22....	Globe Furniture Co.....	Walkerville ..	Furniture	J. Woolnough	36	Left hand cut by buzz planer.
35	May 10.... ...	"	" ..	"	F. Schofield	.. ..	First finger of left hand cut off, and the others cut by shaper.
36	" 6.....	D. P. Sicklesteel.....	McGregor....	Staves	*F. McLeod.....	30	Arm caught between pulley and belt of stave cutter and torn off. He was carried around the pulley in a narrow pit and killed instantly; was shifting the belt to the loose pulley.
37	April	Park, Davis & Co.....	Walkerville ..	Medicines	J. Clark.....	38	Tops of four fingers of left hand cut off by herb cutter.
38	May 7....	Brantford Carriage Co	Brantford	Carriages	Man	.....	Wrist broken by being caught in a belt.

* Fatal.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1893.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Employers.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
39	September	Brantford Carriage Co	Brantford	Carriages	Man		Part of a finger off by a shaper.
40	May 7	B. Greening Wire Co	Hamilton	Wire goods	Robt. Boyd		Arm broken in two places while putting on a belt, contrary to rules.
41	" 6	Hamilton Brass Mfg. Co	"	Brass work	S. Gill	22	Arm broken in two places from belt winding around the shaft.
42	April 20	Evans Bros. Piano and Mfg. Co.	Ingersoll	Pianos	John Warnock		Index finger cut off by saw, caused by slipping.
43	May 11	McGregor, Gourlay & Co	Galt	Machinery	A. Lunn		Ends of two fingers taken off by jointer.
44	" 23	Kay Electric Works	Hamilton	Motors, etc	Man		Finger caught between tool and casting, taking off the end.
45	January	Jas. Hay & Co	Woodstock	Furniture	Geo. Daniels	35	Finger cut off at first joint by saw.
46	May 22	Arthur Meadows	"	Woolens	Alice Row	16	Left hand caught in feed rollers of the picker, and had to be amputated.
47	June 14	Norton Mfg. Co	Hamilton	Tin cans	Arthur Dawson	17	Finger off at first joint; caught between dies of power press.
48	July 18	"	"	"	Arthur Coots		Left thumb in press, taken off at the root of the nail.
49	March 18	Wm. Grey & Sons	Chatham	Carriages	Geo. N. Huff		Left thumb and ends of two fingers taken off by rip saw.
50	June 17	D. W. Karn & Co	Woodstock	Organs & pianos	*W. Chipperfield		He was struck twice by the same board thrown from the saw. Walked home and was not thought to be seriously injured, but on 19th a change for the worse set in, and he died about noon that day.
51	" 17	Aug. Newell & Co	Toronto	Organ reeds	A boy		Thumb cut by a rip saw.
52	" 27	Ontario Box Co.	Hamilton	Boxes	"	15	Right hand cut by a rip saw; he had no business at the machine.
53	" 30	R. Brodie & Co	Hespeler	Woollens	Wm. Lanty	14	Slipped and put his hand in gears of mule head-stock, taking a left hand finger at the second joint.
54	July 4	"	"	"	John Daniels	16	In putting on belt, thumb caught under, cutting it and taking off nail.
55	" 5	"	"	"	E. Washburn	20	Toes of right foot caught in teeth of Garnett machine while cleaning it; four toes amputated, also great toe at first joint.
56	September 21	"	"	"	John Baker	32	Badly scalded about the right thigh, by explosion of the air chamber on the hot water pump.

57	July 15	C. Dixon Bros	Dundas	Yarns	Francis Hill		Four fingers of left hand caught in waste opener; injured and had to be amputated. Put his hand on machine before it had stopped.
58	June 30	Wortman & Ward Mfg. Co	London	Pumps, churns	S. Haight		Middle finger of left hand cut by circular saw.
59	July 30	R. Forbes Co. (Ltd.)	Hespeler	Woollens	Fred Coughlin		Fingers bruised in a knitting machine.
60	October 9	"	"	"	Arthur Daglish	18	Hand injured in a napping machine; got in the wire covered cylinder.
61	July 31	Waterous Engine Works Co	Brantford	Machinery	Man		Finger cut off by a rip saw.
62	" 7	Toronto Rubber Co	Pt. Dalhousie	Rubber boots	John Bentz	35	Two fingers of left hand crushed in a grinding mill.
63	August	Bennington-Baker-Seating Co. (Ltd.)	Dundas	Church furniture	Homer Ford	21	Finger of left hand cut off while adjusting a saw in motion.
64	February	St. Catharines Box & Basket Co. (Ltd.)	St Catharines	Baskets	M. Plumsteel		Ends of two fingers cut off by a saw.
65	March	Patterson & Corbin	"	Street cars	Wm. Russell		Finger cut by a shaper.
66	July 10	Watson & Malcolm	Kincardine	Furniture	D. P. McDonald		Right hand cut between first and second fingers by rip saw.
67	August 11	Smith Bros	Sarnia	Woollens	*Alex. Murdoch	53	Fell on the engine drive belt. His body was carried around between the belt and pully, which is 44 inches diameter. His duties did not require him to be near the pulley when in motion.
68	" 26	Malcolm & Souter	Hamilton	Furniture	Jas. B. McLean		Hand severely cut by mitring machine.
69	" 22	Gurney-Tilden Co. (Ltd.)	"	Stoves, etc	*Neil McPhie	60	His clothing was caught by a projecting bolt head on a cleaning mill or rattler. While reaching over he was drawn over and crushed in the narrow space enclosing the mill.
70	" 24	Hamilton Wrought Iron Works	"	Forging	*Jas. Barker	32	He was struck by a flying piece of a bursting emery wheel 12x2 inches, causing his death on the day following.
71	" 23	Gould, Shapely & Muir Co. (Ltd.)	Brantford	Fanning mills	Chas. Jackson, a boy		Hand cut by a circular saw, idle 3 weeks.
72	" 31	London Furniture Mfg. Co	London	Furniture	John Chapman		Three fingers of left hand cut by double-spindle shaper, bone of the first severed.
73	" 26	Thomas Organ Co	Woodstock	Organs	S. Edmunds		Finger twisted between belt and pulley, idle a week.
74	September 11	The Bell Organ & Piano Co. (Ltd.)	Guelph	Organs & pianos	D. Westwood	29	Two fingers of right hand partly cut off by buzz planer.
75	December 18	" "	"	"	Wm. Harrison	53	Thumb cut off at first joint by buzz jointer; his hand slipped.
76	September 22	H. Krug	Berlin	Furniture	Hy. Oberer		Two fingers of right hand injured in sand-papering machine; amputation necessary.
77	" 7	Dickinson & Suess	Humberstone	Planing	Wm. Stoner	52	Two fingers of left hand cut by circular saw.
78	" 27	Chas. Raymond	Guelph	Sewing machines	John Cass		Finger of the right hand cut by a shaper.
79	" 27	F. J. Wesley & Co	Toronto	Woodenware	John Foster		Hand injured in a sand-papering machine.
80	August 11	Graham Nail Works	"	Nails	John Stafford	40	Scalded by stepping in a vat of hot water.

* Fatal.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1893.—WESTERN DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Employers.	Place.	Business.	Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
81	September 21...	Waterloo Mfg. Co. (Ltd.)	Waterloo	Agric'l impl'm'ts	Louis Paff.....	.....	Two fingers cut off at first joint by a buzz planer.
82	October	E. T. Wright & Co	Hamilton	Wire goods	Wm. Miller	.....	Hand crushed in a drop-press.
83	July	Kingsville Preserving Co.....	Kingsville....	Canned goods...	M. Montrose	....	Three fingers cut off in a corn sheller.
84	....	T. M. Decew.....	Camp Palmer.	Lumber	S. Taylor...	.....	Thumb cut off by a circular saw.
85	November 20 ...	Wm. Young.....	Wiarton.....	"	Robt. Brown	19	Arm mangled between friction pulleys; amputated below the shoulder.
86	December 7....	The Goldie & McCullough Co. (Ltd.)....	Galt	Machinery	*Jas. Hammond.....	.....	Stepped under an elevator loaded with pig iron; he called to send down the elevator which in coming down got stuck, allowing the cable to unwind; the platform became free and fell on Hammond.
87	July	D. R. McGarvin.....	Chatham ...	Lumber	John McGee.....	.....	Three fingers of left hand cut off by an edging saw.
88	December 6	J. B. Coates....	Blenheim.....	Staves	*Samuel Hammond	18	Heading jointer, four feet diameter, one inch thick, burst, one piece striking him and causing instant death.
89	"	"	"	."	Geo. Bond.....	.....	Side badly injured, arm dislocated, and leg injured below the knee by the same accident.
90	" 11	McMillan & Haynes	St. Catharines	Saws	John Coleman..... ..	.....	Shoulder hurt by the bursting of a polishishing wheel at which he was working.

* Fatal.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1893.—CENTRAL DISTRICT.

No.	Date.	Employers.	Place.	Name of Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
1	Feb. 10	Newton Brothers	Richmond Hill	*Charles Stone	24	While trying to take a belt off a pulley in motion, he was caught by a projecting set screw and carried around shafts; both legs broken and smashed. Died next day.
2	" 17	Geo. Tickell & Sons	Belleville	*John Sharp	53	Struck by a piece of wood thrown from a rip saw. Died third day after accident.
3	April 7	Messers. Davis & Sons	King	*Charles Gould	30	Found drowned in a vat. Although a number of men were working near, no one saw accident occur.
4	May 8	Georgian Bay Lumber Co	Port Severn	*Andrew Cadieux	64	Found dead in saw-dust carrier. No one saw accident occur.
5	" 18	The Pearce Co	Marmora	*Willie Suthworth	13	Struck in the stomach by a bolt thrown from a lath bolting machine. Died next day. Was not a hired worker.
6	August 1	Towner & Co	Trout Creek	*Robert Washburne	43	Trying to hold belt on pulley with his foot. Foot slipped between belt and pulley. Killed almost instantly.
7	" 24	Keewatin Lumbering Co	Keewatin	*Andrew Clegg	30	By being drawn into the underside of cogs on crown wheel of water wheel, and crushed between the wheel and beam. Killed instantly. Had no occasion to go near the wheel while in motion.
8	October 23	Gilmour & Co	Trenton	*Samuel White	44	Rupture of the membranous portion of the urethra, by being jammed between cog and gang while pointing saws. Died about two weeks after accident happened.
9	" 25	The Baker Lumber Co	Gravenhurst	*Jas. B. McMurray		Accidentally struck with splitting axe while splitting shingle bolts. Right hand nearly severed from arm. Died under influence of chloroform half an hour after accident.
10	November 23	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	*C. Haggadorn		Killed by slab flying back from saw.
11	January 11	Consumers' Gas Co	Toronto	James Whatling	27	Fell off platform at new retort house. Bones in foot broken.
12	" 25	Kemp Mfg. Co	"	Joseph Parker	28	Thumb of right hand cut of at first joint in die of power press.
13	" 22	Weston Woollen Mfg. Co	Weston	Thomas Cavanagh	17	Hand lacerated while cleaning fan of rag-picker while in motion.
14	" 18	Markham Woollen Co	Markham	Tom. Smith	22	Hand caught in waste picker, flesh wound. No bones broken.
15	" 30	Jas Smart Mfg. Co	Brockville	Charles Taro	38	File broke while turning "bob" in lathe. Deep cut on left arm.
16	February 6	Dominion Cotton Mills Co	Kingston	Peter Donahue	25	One finger end slightly crushed in carding engine.

*Fatal.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1893.—CENTRAL DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Employers.	Place.	Name of Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
17	February 24....	Carbon & Porcelain Co..... ...	Peterboro'.....	William Lindrum	.....	Four fingers of right hand cut off in gear of mixing machine.
18	March 6.....	W. & J. G. Greey	Toronto	A. Hare..	35	Point of finger cut off between block and set screw on chuck of lathe.
19	" 6.....	Mowat Mfg. Co	Whitby	John Hatrick	60	Fore finger of right hand cut off and thumb lacerated on shaping machine.
20	" 8.....	Canad an General Electric Co...	Peterboro'.....	John Foden	38	While oiling triple expansion engine, elbow struck by belt pulley.
21	" 8	Cowan & Britton	Gananoque	William H. Lattimore ..	26	Foot caught in pulley while backing out from machine. Loss of leg between knee and ankle.
22	" 8.....	Canadian General Electric Co...	Peterboro'.... .	P. Kane	35	Arm cut on boring mill cutter bar. Wrench slipped while drawing up spider on dynamo shaft.
23	" 17...	" " ...	"	Charles Crane	55	Foot jammed on point of ankle, between two castings.
24	" 24.....	Dominion Cotton Mills Co	Kingston	Mrs. Beach	26	First and second fingers of right hand crushed to first joint in gears, on drawing frame in card room.
25	" 30	Joseph Simpson	Toronto	William Stewart	15	Finger caught in gear ; top of finger cut off.
26	" 13.. .	William Morrison	Lambton Mills .	Hugh Brown	17	Finger caught in gear of spinning mule. Lost first finger of left hand.
27	April 12.....	Canada Wire Mattress Co	Toronto Junct'n.	Alfred Reid	15	Right arm amputated at elbow in fluted rolls of grass picker machine
28	" 12..	Ca adian General Electric Co...	Peterboro'.....	W. E. Payton.....	36	Leg cut while lifting armature shaft ; caught in cast iron rings.
29	" 13.....	" " ...	"	Jas. Levassuer.....	17	Second finger of left hand jammed while rolling discs.
30	" 24	Gilmour & Co	Trenton	Chas. Wilson	41	Pitman dropped while brasses were being put in. First, second and third fingers cut off above second joint.
31	" 25	Steel Sink and Range Co	New Toronto...	Arthur Mosher.....	15½	While putting belt on pulley on overhead shaft fell about 20 feet. Slight concussion of the brain ; and eye hurt.
32	" 26.....	Ontario Forge and Bolt Co.....	Swansea.....	Richard McCreary.....	22	Hand caught in bolt header. Three fingers and part of right hand amputated.
33	May 2.....	Rathbun Co.....	Deseronto	Robert Farrell..... ..	45	Stepping on slash saw, loss of little toe.
34	" 3	Henry Redden.	Campbellford...	William Todd	22	Loss of two fingers on circular saw.
35	" 3	Ontario Rolling Mills Co..	Swansea	Michael Driscoll	30	Hammer flew from his hand ; little finger almost cut off.
36	" 10	Rathbun Co	Lindsay	H. Austin Campbell....	46	Loss of part of four fingers of left hand on saw, while cleaning saw dust box on shingle machine.
37	" 18.....	Hanover Furniture Co.....	Hanover	John Plantz.....	40	Part of thumb taken off on sticker machine.
38	" 23	Morse Soap Co	Toronto	Edward Durnan... . ..	15	Playing with a press. Loss of a finger of each hand in dies of press.
39	" 25.....	Chown & Co	Belleville.....	William Wickett	16	Drop press. Middle finger cut off at second joint.
4	" 30.....	Trent Valley Woollen Co	Campbellford...	Robert Johnston.	17	Fingers caught in band ; fingers bruised.

41	June	2	St. Lawrence Starch Co	Port Credit	Fred. Ellis	22	While putting belt on pulley, carried around shaft; ankle broken.
42	"	2	Gananoque Carriage Co	Gananoque	Chas. Cotton	20	Forefinger of left hand broken by piece of wood thrown from circular saw.
43	"	3	Joseph Simpson	Toronto	William Cornish	15	Hand caught in belt; head cut.
44	"	7	M. Boyd & Co	Bobcaygeon	James Phillips	61	Two last fingers of right hand cut off on circular saw.
45	"	8	The Nasmith Co	Toronto	Robert Webber	22	Hands caught and crushed between rolls of breaker.
46	"	9	The Dixon Co	Peterborough	Matthew Reid		Two fingers cut off at first joint on shingle jointer circular saw
47	"	13	Canadian General Electric Co	"	George Green		Caught by the chuck or drill of drill press, by the collar, cut and buised on neck, right arm and shoulder.
48	"	15	Rathbun Co	Gravenhurst	Walter Hearns	24	While on saw carriage, bolt came out of connecting rod of steam feed, causing him to fall off carriage; leg broken.
49	"	17	Mickle, Dyment & Sons	"	Alex. McDonald	35	While putting on belt, carried around shaft. Head cut and rib broken.
50	"	19	Gilmour & Co	Trenton	Miles Baldwin	67	While gigging back carriage at band mill, log caught one of the head locks; thigh jammed between the roller bed and the log.
51	"	20	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	John Sawyer	45	"Drum" fell on right foot crushing it badly.
52	May		William Morrison	Lambton Mills	Annie Currie	15	Cleaning loom while in motion, one finger cut off.
53	June	22	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	E. Gordon	40	Telegraph pole fell on his right shoulder; collar bone broken.
54	"	22	Dominion Cotton Mills Co	Kingston	Harry Wilson	23	Left hand severally lacerated by being drawn in between cylinder and clearer of carding engine.
55	"	26	Ontario Rolling Mills Co	Swansea	John Green	38	Fell off loaded buggy of iron. Right arm dislocated.
56	"	30	Trent Valley Woollen Co	Campbellford	Loretta Hubble	17	Arm caught in belt; skin of arm broken a little.
57	July	5	John Ferguson	Nipissing	Samuel Raaflaup	23	While putting on belt, carried around the shaft. Right arm amputated at shoulder.
58	"	8	Jas. Smart Mfg. Co	Brockville	Fred. Rothwell	19	Drill flying out of the centre of lathe; hand cut betwixt forefinger and thumb.
59	"	11	John McConachie	Portage, Musk'a	A. Melvin	60	Stumbled and fell on circular saw, Hand cut off.
60	"	13	Parkin Lumber Co	Lindsay	Peter Lansing		Two fingers slightly cut on jointer saw (circular)
61	"	18	Christie, Brown & Co	Toronto	John Reid	23	Fingers severely lacerated; caught in rollers of brake.
62	"	24	Canadian General Electric Co	Peterborough	Chas. Carter	65	While lifting top half of railway motor other man slipped, casting fell and crushed Carter's leg very badly.
63	"	26	" "	"	T. Desautels	50	Bar of iron fell on foot, cords of right foot strained slightly.
64	"	27	Chown & Coy	Belleville	Robt. Hartly Huddleson	20	First two fingers of right hand cut off, on drop press.
65	"	29	Firstbrook Bros	Toronto	Chas. O'Leary	17	Two first fingers cut off at second joint, on circular saw.
66	"	31	George E. Stacey	Orillia	Wallace Wilson	33	Buzz planer; middle finger of left hand cut, and piece of bone cut out also.
67	"	31	Ontario Wheel Co	Gananoque	Byron Dustin	35	Three fingers and thumb of left hand cut off on circular saw.
68	August	2	Christie, Brown & Co	Toronto	Arthur Slater	18	Hand crushed and loss of first finger of right hand in gear of biscuit machine, which was covered on top.
69	"	9	Wilson Bros	Collingwood	James Akett	35	Two fingers of left hand cut off on buzz planer.
70	"	14	North America Bent Chair Co	Owen Sound	A. Briggs	22	Stumbled while operating shaping machine, severing middle finger at first joint, and cutting point of first finger.
71	"	14	Peter Hamilton Mfg. Co	Peterborough	George Milne	46	Loss of eye by piece of iron flying off anvil.
72	September	5	Mickle, Dyment & Son	Severn	Bert Cunningham	17	Right arm cut on circular (knot) saw.
73	August	19	The Baker Lumber Co	Gravenhurst	H. A. Douglas	30	Forefinger of right hand cut nearly half way through, on shingle (circular) saw.

ACCIDENTS REPORTED IN 1893.—CENTRAL DISTRICT.—*Continued.*

No.	Date.	Employers.	Place.	Name of Person injured.	Age.	Particulars.
74	August 21..	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	R. J. Creighton	35	Ends of second and third fingers cut while oiling circular saw.
75	" 21	"	"	John Wilbanks	30	Back of hand cut on circular cross cut saw.
76	September 10..	Samuel Rainey	Severn	Thomas Campbell	20	Thumb cut on circular saw.
77	" 11..	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Norman Perry	35	Part of thumb cut off on mortice machine.
78	" 15..	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	T. W. Murray	27	While cleaning off face plate of buzz planer apron caught in knives; first finger of right hand cut off at first joint.
79	" 30..	" "	"	George Blackstock	20	While wiping work in milling machine, first finger of right hand taken off.
80	" 22..	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Alex. Prior	21	Loss of third finger at second joint and fourth finger at first joint; circular saw.
81	" 23..	Mickle, Dyment & Son	Severn	William How	35	Part of left foot cut off on upright drag saw. Pushing shingle block away with foot, it came in contact with saw.
82	" 28..	Wm. Hamilton Mfg. Co	Peterborough..	W. F. Stewart	45	Hand cut on circular saw.
83	October 9....	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Wesley Assestine	43	Lost a piece of two fingers on circular saw.
84	" 9....	Knechtel Furniture Co	Hanover	William Barton	.....	Three fingers badly crushed by board thrown from circular.
85	" 9....	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Artie Ferrin	14	Hand caught between two lath mill cars; finger jammed.
86	" 16....	Canadian General Electric Co..	Peterborough..	Geo. Fuller	35	Both eyes burned by babbit metal flying while babbitting boxes. Sight not injured.
87	" 23	Rathbun Co	Deseronto	Herbert Brant	17	Third finger of left hand amputated on swing saw.
88	" 27....	Lakeport Preserving Co	Lakeport	Edward Brown	15	Hand caught in small belt, carried around shaft, arm amputated about four inches from shoulder.
89	" 30....	Knechtel Furniture Co	Hanover	H. Wonnenberg	30	Right ankle dislocated and broken. Elevator cable breaking.
90	" 30....	" "	"	S. Fellman	30	Legs slightly swelled; caused by fall, elevator cable breaking.
91	November 7....	Harris & Walton	Belleville	John Manning	44	Fell through trap door on saw table. Flesh wound on hip and finger of left hand cut off.
92	" 14....	Gilmour & Co	Trenton	Henry Bissell	22	Some boards of pile fell on him; severely bruised.
93	" 23	Rathbun & Co	Deseronto	C. Cronk	.....	Hurt internally by slab thrown from circular saw.
94	" 27....	Wm. Hamilton Mfg Co	Peterborough..	John T. Hardwicke	38	Fell off roof; ankle sprained.
95	" 28....	Peter Hamilton Mfg. Co	"	Robt. Drury	50	While unloading horse power with crane, man who had hold of other handle let go, horse power dropped and broke Drury's ankle.
96	December 15 ..	Kemp Mfg. Co	Toronto	James Greary	20	Drop press. Second and third fingers of left hand cut off at nails.

RETURN

To an Order of the Legislative Assembly dated the 10th day of April, 1893, to the Order of the 19th day of May, 1893, and to an Order of the 26th day of February, 1894, for a Return of the names of all persons who, during the years 1871, 1873 and 1892, held office under the Crown or were employed in or in connection with any Department or Branch of the Public Service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment any salary or remuneration was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Funds or any Special Fund applicable for the purpose, together with other particulars in the said orders mentioned.

Presented by command,

J. M. GIBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Toronto, February 16th, 1894.

RETURN shewing the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, were employed in the Department of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, the nature of the service performed by such persons, their salaries and date of appointment, and also shewing whether the position held was permanent or temporary, and the amount received by such persons during the said year.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Amount paid in 1871.
		$ c.			$ c.
J. G. Scott	Clerk of Executive Council and Chief Clerk, Department of Attorney-General	2,000 00	24 Oct., 1870..	Permanent .	2,000 00
H. Kinlock	Second Clerk	700 00	14 Aug., 1867.	"	700 00
A. McDonell	Messenger and copyist	500 00	20 Oct., 1867..	"	500 00
M. Smith	Caretaker	365 00	1 July, 1867 .	"	365 00

RETURN shewing the names of all persons who, during the year 1892, were employed in the Department of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, the nature of the service performed by such persons, their salaries and date of appointment, and also shewing whether the position held was permanent or temporary, and the amount received by such persons during the said year.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Amount paid in 1892.
		$ c.			$ c.
J. R. Cartwright	Deputy Attorney-General and Clerk of Executive Council	3,000 00	30 March, 1889	Permanent .	3,000 00
J. L. Capreol	Assistant Clerk Executive Council and Chief Clerk Department of Attorney-General	1,550 00	10 March, 1876	"	1,550 00
S. T. Bastedo	Clerk and Premier's Secretary	1,750 00	16 Sept., 1880	"	1,750 00
M. Currey	Clerk and shorthand writer	1,150 00	1 April, 1874	"	1,150 00
A. M. Dymond	Law secretary	800 00	30 March, 1889	"	800 00
C. A. Fitch	Clerk	850 00	1 April, 1877	"	850 00
C. Bell	Clerk	550 00	12 " 1886	"	550 00
J. G. O'Donaghue	Messenger (now employed in Chancery Division H. C. J. as usher (8 months)	400 00			268 00
C. F. Bulmer	Messenger	300 00	1 Oct., 1892..	Permanent .	3 m. 875
H. Chase	Messenger			Temporary .	1 m. 33
C. H. Chase	Housekeeper and messenger	550 00	15 April, 1888	Permanent .	550 00
J. Clarke	Fireman (services dispensed with)	400 00		"	400 00
J. W. Murray	Detective	1,650 00	1 July, 1875..	"	1,650 00
Joseph E. Rogers	Detective	1,350 00	1 March, 1885	"	1,350 00
William Greer	Detective	1,000 00	1 April, 1892	"	750 00

RETURN shewing the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, were employed in the Offices of the Superior Courts, the nature of the service performed by such persons, their salaries and date of appointment, and also shewing whether the position held was permanent or temporary, and the amount received by such persons during the said year.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	Permanent or temporary	Amount received in 1871.
		$ c.			$ c.
John A. Boyd	Master-in-Chancery	3,000 00	31 Oct., 1870	Permanent	3,000 00
W. M. Ross	Taxing officer	1,200 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,200 00
J. P. McDonell	Clerk	1,000 00	1 Jan., 1861	"	1,000 00
A. N, Buell	Accountant	2,240 00	Feb., 1871		2,240 00
A. Grant	Registrar	1,840 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,840 00
A. Holmstead	Clerk	1,000 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,000 00
W. Cumming	"	1,000 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,000 00
F. Arnoldi	"	600 00	Jan., 1870	"	600 00
W. D. Crofton	"	396 67	May, 1868	"	396 67
A. F. McLean	"	500 00	Prior to Confederation	"	500 00
D. Sutherland	Usher and Messenger	450 00	Prior to Confederation	"	450 00
W. Inman	Messenger	322 00	Jan., 1871	"	322 00
Sir J. L. Robinson	Surrogate Clerk	1,600 00	April, 1868	"	1,600 00

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

R. G. Dalton	Clerk of the Crown	1,840 00	20 June, 1868	Permanent	1,840 00
John Small	Senior Clerk	1,200 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,200 00
W. Lynes	Junior "	1,000 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,000 00
Alan Cameron	Clerk of Process	1,400 00	Prior to Confederation	"	1,400 00
Jas. Alexander	Housekeeper and Messenger	500 00	Prior to Confederation	"	500 00
A. Fleming	Usher and Crier	160 00	Prior to Confederation	"	160 00
D. O'Connell	Messenger	160 00	Prior to Confederation	"	160 00

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Amount received in 1871.
		$ c.			$ c.
M. B. Jackson	Clerk of the Crown	1,840 00	Prior to Confederation..	Permanent	1,840 00
S. B. Clarke.....	Senior Clerk.....	1,200 00	Prior to Confederation..	"	1,200 00
B. T. Jackson	Junior "	1,000 00	1 June, 1868 .	"	1,000 00
P. O'Connell	Usher and Crier.....	160 00		"	160 00

RETURN showing the names of all persons who, during the year 1892, were employed in the offices of the Supreme Court of Judicature and High Court of Justice, the nature of the service performed by such persons, their salaries and date of appointment, and also showing whether the position held is permanent or temporary, and the amount received by such persons during the said year.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Amount paid in 1892.
		$ c.			$ c.
Grant, Alex.....	Clerk of Supreme Court and Registrar Court of Appeal....	2,000 00	16 Sept., 1881	Permanent .	2,000 00
Dalton, R. G	Master-in-Chambers	4,000 00	22 Aug., 1881	"	4,000 00
Winchester, J	"	3,000 00	18 " 1892	"	1,000 00 4 months
Arnoldi, F	Clerk in Chambers	1,200 00	22 " 1881	"	1,200 00
Blain, A. G	Assistant Clerk in Chambers.....	850 00	20 Dec., 1885	"	850 00
Cull, A. B. G	Entering Clerk do	550 00	27 Nov., 1890	"	550 00
Hodgins, Thos	Master in Ordinary	3,900 00	10 Jan., 1883	"	3,900 00
McLean, N	Chief Clerk Master's Office.....	1,800 00	1 Dec., 1876	"	1,800 00
Bastedo, A. E.....	Clerk Master's Office and Shorthand Writer .... Services to Judges....	800 00	10 May, 1888	"	800 00 150 00
Thom, J. H	Taxing Officer...	2,000 00	3 Sept., 1878	"	2,000 00
Clark, S. B.....	"	1,800 00	30 June, 1881	"	1,200 00
*McAndrew, J. A..	"	*1,600 00	20 Oct., 1892	"	1,200 00 8 months

COURT OF APPEAL.

Grant, C. S	Clerk	950 00	January, 1882	Permanent .	950 00
Oliver, Eli	Usher and Messenger.....	600 00	1 July, 1887	"	600 00

*$200 out of Shorthand Reporters' Fund.

High Court

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment	Permanent or temporary.	Amount paid in 1892.
		$ c.			$ c.
McDonell, A	Clerk of Process	1,400 00	19 Dec., 1890	Permanent	1,400 00
Stewart, C. A	Clerk	1,000 00	22 Aug., 1881	"	1,000 00
Nicol, G. B	Clerk of Assize	1,200 00	March, 1876	"	1,200 00

Chancery Division

Holmstead, G. S	Registrar and Judgment Clerk	2,100 00	1 April, 1876	Permanent	2,100 00
McLean, A. F	Assistant Clerk	1,600 00	22 Aug., 1874	"	1,600 00
O'Neil, W	Entering Clerk	750 00	22 " 1881	"	750 00
Lee, G. M	Clerk of Records and Writs	1,600 00	16 March, 1881	"	1,600 00
Sellery, G. C	Clerk	500 00	1 April, 1889	"	500 00
Macgregor, A	Junior Clerk	400 00	January, 1889	"	400 00
O'Donoghue, J. G	Usher	500 00	Sept., 1892	"	160 00
Parkes, Robt	Usher	600 00	15 April, 1872	"	400 00 / 8 months
Sutherland, D. W	Messenger	400 00	15 April, 1872	"	400 00
Sutherland, Mrs	Housekeeper	300 00	January, 1885	"	300 00
Smith, Geo	Assistant Housekeeper	300 00	January, 1892	"	300 00
Robinson, Sir J. L	Surrogate Clerk	2,000 00	April, 1868	"	2,000 00
Robinson, F. A	Clerk	750 00	January, 1886	"	750 00

Queen's Bench Division.

*Cartwright, J. S	Registrar	2,000 00	21 May, 1883	Permanent	2,000 00
Brown, P. J.	Clerk	1,500 00	19 Dec., 1890	"	1,500 00
†Strange, C. O	"	1,050 00	9 May, 1883	"	1,050 00
Black, M. B.	"	600 00	16 Oct., 1886	"	600 00
Hillier, Geo	Housekeeper and Messenger	650 00	Nov., 1883	"	650 00
Rollo, James	Usher & Crier	160 00	April, 1885	"	53 00 / 4 mos.
McKenzie, C	Messenger youth	208 00	October, 1892	"	52 00 / 3 mos.
Lawson, R	Messenger for Judges	450 00	January, 1890	"	450 00
‡Bulmer, F	Messenger youth	225 00	Nov., 1889	"	187 05 / 9 mos.

*Registrar has also $500 from Suitors' Funds. †Transferred from Common Pleas Division.
‡Transferred to Attorney-General's Department.

COMMON PLEAS DIVISION.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of appointment.	Permanent or temporary.	Amount paid in 1892.
		$ c.			$ c.
*Jackson, M. B.....	Registrar	2,500 00	30 June, 1881	Permanent	2,500 00
Macnamara, M. J..	Chief Clerk	1,300 00	1 Jan., 1882	"	1,300 00
†Elliott, A. J	Clerk	900 00	1 Jan., 1884	"	900 00
Alexander, Jas . ..	Usher and Crier.....	575 00	1 Nov., 1883	"	575 00

*Registrar has also $200 from Suitors' Fee Fund.

†Transferred from office of Clerk of Records and Writs.

RETURN showing the number of letters written from the Department of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, during the years 1871 and 1892, respectively, and showing comparatively, the volume of business done during said years, also specifying new matters which have arisen since 1871, and giving heads under which the business of the Department has increased since the year 1871, and the cause of such increase.

	1871.	1892.
Number of official letters from Department	152	2,372
Number of letters of Premier personally and his Secretary	1,000	5,500
Number of official files	806	2,142
Number of Orders in Council	250	741
Copies of Orders in Council	500	2,223
Number of warrants for the payment of money.....	1,204	2,127

The above figures giving the number of official letters from the Department do not include circulars, letters retaining Crown Counsel, letters notifying County Attorneys of the appointment of Crown Counsel, nor other letters of which copies are not kept in the official letter book, nor do they include official communications from this Department to other Departments, as such communications are not by official letter, but, usually, by memoranda, or recommendations attached to files.

The following are some of the new Statutes and matters with which, since 1871, the above Department has to do, and which have involved much additional business therein :

Municipal Loan Fund Surplus Act.

Marriage License Act.

Railway Aid Acts.

Purchase of Drainage Debentures.

Incorporation of Companies.

Advising Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities *re* Estates of Lunatics, etc.

Administration by Attorney-General of Estates of Intestates who have no heirs or next of kin.

Dealing with Escheats and Forfeitures.

Remission of Fines and Penalties.

Liquor License Acts.

Supervision of Court Reporters.

Supervision of Detective Officers.

Orders in Council and Minutes of Education Department relating to Educational matters under R. S. O., 1887, chapters 224, 230 and 231.

Treasury Board matters under R. S. O., 1887, cap. 21.

Owing to the natural growth and development of the Province, and the increase in the population thereof, the business of the Department under the following heads has much increased, and is still increasing from year to year:

Attendance on Court Motions, and Bail, Certiorari, and Habeas Corpus applications.

Appointment of, and advising, Justices of the Peace.

Advising County Crown Attorneys, Registrars, Sheriffs, Coroners and other officers of the Crown.

Supervision of the Administration of Justice in the Provisional Judicial Districts of Algoma, Thunder Bay, Muskoka and Parry Sound, and Temporary Judicial Districts of Manitoulin, also District of Nipissing and Provisional County of Haliburton.

Supervision of Officers at Osgoode Hall.

Commissions of Inquiry.

Inquiries respecting Municipal matters.

Removal of prisoners to Asylums for the Insane, and the discharge of persons therefrom.

Preparation of Warrants for the payment of money.

RETURN shewing the names of all persons who, during the year 1873, were employed in the Department of the Executive Council and Attorney-General, the nature of the service performed by such persons, their salaries and date of appointment, and also showing whether the position held was permanent or temporary, and the amount received by such persons during the said year.

Name.	Nature of Service.	Salary.	Date of Appointment.	Permanent or Temporary.	Amount paid in 1873.
		$			$
J. G. Scott	Deputy Attorney-General and Clerk Executive Council ...	2,800	October 24th, 1870 ..	Permanent .	2,800
H. Kinlock.....	Secretary to Executive Council	1,000	August 14th, 1867 ..	do	1,000
G. B. Nicol	Assistant Clerk	700	February, 1872	do	700
E. H. Heward....	Second Assistant Clerk	500	May, 1872	do	500
M. Smith	Caretaker and Messenger	450	July 1st, 1867.....	do	450

RETURN shewing the names of all persons who during the year 1873 were employed in the offices of the Superior Courts, the nature of the services performed by such persons, their salaries and date of appointment, and shewing whether the position held was permanent or temporary, and the amount received by such persons during the said year.

CHANCERY.

Name.	Office.	Permanent or Temporary.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Date of creation.
J. W. Taylor	Master	Permanent	$3,000 00	$3,000 00	
W. M. Ross	Taxing Officer	"	1,200 00	1,200 00	
J. P. Macdonell	Clerk	"	1,200 00	1,200 00	
A. N. Buell	Accountant	"	2,240 00	2,240 00	1870
Jas. C. Lillie	Clerk	"	500 00	500 00	
Alex. Grant	Registrar	"	1,840 00	1,840 00	
A. Holmested	Clerk	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	
W. Cummings	Clerk 2 months	"			
W. Ault	Clerk 10 months	"	1,200 00	1,200 00	
W. D. Crofton	Clerk	"	500 00	500 00	
F. Arnoldi	Clerk	"	600 00	600 00	
Sir J. Robinson	Clerk Surrogate	"	1,600 00	1,600 00	
G. S. Holmested	Referee	"	2,000 00	2,083 35	
A. F. McLean	Clerk	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	
G. Sutherland	Messenger	"	400 00	400 00	
R. Parkes	Usher	"	450 00	450 00	

QUEEN'S BENCH.

R. G. Dalton	Clerk of the Crown	Permanent	3,000 00	3,000 00	
John Small	Senior Clerk	"	1,200 00	1,200 00	
A. Macdonell	Junior Clerk	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Allan Cameron	Clerk of the Process	"	1,400 00	1,400 00	
Jas. Alexander	Housekeeper and Messenger	"	500 00	500 00	
" "	Usher, Court of Appeal	"	50 00	50 00	
Jas. Fleming	Usher and Crier	"	160 00	160 00	
Jas. Bacon	Assistant Messenger	"	160 00	160 00	

COMMON PLEAS.

M. B. Jackson	Clerk of the Crown	Permanent	2,500 00	2,500 00	
S. B. Clarke	Senior Clerk	"	1,200 00	1,200 00	
B. T. Jackson	Junior Clerk	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	
P. C. Connell	Usher and Crier	"	160 00	160 00	

CHAMBERS.

W. B. Heward	Clerk in	Permanent	Fees.		

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT AND BRANCHES.

Comparative Statement *re* Public Service of Ontario for 1871, 1873 and 1892.

Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Department, 1871

Name.	Office.	Salary or remuneration.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
		$	$ c.		
Hon. M. C. Cameron....	Secretary and registrar...	3,200	1,866 66	Permanent.	1867
Hon. S. Richards.....	" " ..	3,200	1,333 34	"	"
T. E. Patteson	Asst. Sec'y. and Dep. Reg.	2,000	2,000 00	"	"
I. R. Eckart	First clerk	900	900 00	"	"
J. F. C. Ussher.....	Clerk.	900	900 00	"	"
H. S. Crewe	"	730	730 00	"	"
Henry Alley	"	500	500 00	"	"
George Hobbs	"	500	500 00	"	"
J. A. W. Innes.....	"	400	400 00	"	"
A. Burtchaell.....	Messenger	365	365 00	"	"

Provincial Secretary and Registrar's Department, 1873.

Secretary's Office.

Name.	Office.	Salary or remuneration.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
		$	$ c.		
Hon. T. B. Pardee ..	Secretary and Registrar ..	3,200	2,933 32	Permanent.	1867
Hon. C. F. Fraser	" " .	3,200	266 68	"	"
I. R. Eckart	Assistant Secretary	1,600	1,600 00	"	"
R. S. Brodie	Clerk.....	900	900 00	"	"
Henry Alley	"	700	700 00	"	"
Frank Jones	"	350	350 00	"	"
A. Burtchaell.....	Messenger	400	400 00	"	"

Registrar's Branch

		$	$ c.		
John F. C. Ussher	Deputy Registrar.....	1,200	1,200 00	Permanent.	1873
George Hobbs	Clerk	750	750 00	"	1867
John A. W. Innes	"	600	600 00	"	1867

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S DEPARTMENT, 1892.

Secretary's Office.

Name.	Office.	Salary or remuneration.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
		$	$		
Hon. J. M. Gibson	Secretary and Registrar	4,000	4,000	Permanent.	1867
G. E. Lumsden	Assistant Secretary	2,200	2,200	"	1867
J. B. McLachlan	Clerk	1,200	1,200	"	1867
J. D. Warde	"	1,100	1,100	"	1867
L. H. Irving	"	1,000	1,000	"	1867
J. I. McIntosh	Clerk and Min. Secretary.	1,250	1,250	"	1877
R. A. Eaton	Engrossing clerk	700	700	"	1884
G. Craig	Clerk and Stenographer	750	750	"	1887
A. Burtchaell	Messenger	450	450	"	1867

Registrar's Branch.

		$	$		
J. F. C. Ussher	Deputy Registrar	1,400	1,400	Permanent.	1873
G. Hobbs	Clerk	900	900	"	1867
E. Jenkinson	"	850	850	"	1888

Mr. Jenkinson was, in 1888, transferred from the Immigration Office to the Registrar's Branch. In addition to his work as clerk in the said branch, he taxes the accounts of the Provincial bailiffs, and keeps the accounts, between the Province and the Counties therein, relative to the removal of lunatics and other prisoners from the Common Gaols to the Public Institutions, duties which formerly devolved on the late Captain Ord, who was attached to the Treasury Department, and who received $1,200 per annum.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT shewing the work done in the Provincial Secretary's Office during the years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

Work done.	1871.	1873.	1892.	Increase in 1892 as compared with 1871.
No. of files as shewn by Office Register	1,264	1,647	5,464	4,200
Letters received	1,690	2,971	14,109	12,419
Letters sent	1,280	1,732	15,233	13,953
References to other Departments	912	1,270	2,670	1,758
Reports from other Departments	470	847	2,614	2,144
Letters Patent of incorporation	24	30	158	134
Supplementary Letters Patent			21	21
Circulars	60	765	1,000	940
Declarations filed	30	12		
Warrants re lunatics	195	132	410	215
Notarial certificates	72	121	86	14
Statutory returns	58	108	2,900	2,842
Marriage Act forms, etc., issued			28,659	28,659
Printed forms distributed to sheriffs			5,000	5,000
Other printed forms for municipal and other returns			250	250
Commissions under Great and Privy Seals	190	114	328	138
Fees received	$2,282	$2,172	$11,219	$8,937
Ontario Gazette				
Proclamations published	16	11	6	
Appointments gazetted	149	137	519	370
Public notices	58	46	107	49

From the date of the organization of the Provincial Secretary's Department, with its various branches, until the present time, the volume of work in the Secretary's Office has continued to increase in spite of the fact that various portions of that work have, from time to time, been detached and assigned to Departments and Branches in process of formation. This fact is proved by the figures set forth in the above table and is due partly to the growth of work in respect to the administration of various Acts and to the addition to the Department of new duties.

In 1874, the work in the Secretary's Office was largely increased by the passage of 37 Victoria, chapter 6, entitled, "An Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriages." Under this Act, the office became charged with the duty of issuing Marriage Act Forms to a large number of Issuers who had been previously appointed by, had received their supplies from, and were under the control of the Dominion Government At the close of the year 1892, the number of Issuers in the Province was 1,199, for each of whom a ledger account had to be kept. In that year, 28,536 forms were printed and distributed and fees amounting to $2,853,60 were received.

In 1874, the office work was still further added to by the passage of 37 Victoria, chapter 35, entitled, "An Act respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent." Under this Act, the issue of Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent increased from a comparatively small number in 1874, to 179 in 1892. In 1884, it became necessary to employ a specially qualified Engrossing Clerk, whose time has been occupied with the engrossing, issuing and gazetting of charters and commissions, and the clerical work incidental thereto. Owing to the steady increase of work under this head, the time of the undersigned has come to be very largely occupied in considering and dealing with applications for Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent. This is in a measure due to the efforts now and for some years past made by the Department, acting in the public interest, to render every reasonable assistance to applicants. For this purpose, it has become the practice to make an official fyle of each notice as it appears in *The Gazette*, and to call the attention of parties interested to any matter in connection therewith with which they should be made acquainted before their application is completed, thus, in many instances, avoiding delay which would necessarily arise were the application to be not dealt with on its merits until it had been formally fyled in the Department. Naturally, there has been an increase in the correspondence under this head, but the results amply justify the action taken by the Department. The 57th section of the Act requires each company, on the 2nd of February in each year, to post up in its head office, a Statement of its affairs, and, by the 8th of February, to transmit a copy thereof to the Provincial Secretary. Some years ago, in order to secure uniformity and to assist in the preparation of these returns, the Department undertook to supply to each company two sets (4) of the necessary forms, a step which has given universal satisfaction. The receipt at the Department, the examination, the "backing-up," the acknowledgment, the entering in the various registers and indices and the production of these forms for public inspection, as required, occupies no little of the time of two clerks, quite 2,500 charters having been issued to companies, a large proportion of which make returns. The receipts from charters issued under the old Act (27-28 Victoria, chapter 23) amounted, in 1871, to $595, while, in 1892, under the new Act and under the very moderate scale of charges then prevailing, the fees amounted to $6,780; in 1893, the fees from this service, under a somewhat increased tariff, were $8,865.

The principal books kept in the Department are—

(*a*) The Office Register in which are entered, under consecutive numbers, all the subjects dealt with, as well as the correspondence and references (if any), to other Departments. In addition to a general index to the register, several indices have been opened for the purpose of providing a ready means of reference to subjects under special heads. The necessity of these is apparent when it is borne in mind that there are in the office vault nearly 75,000 fyles. In 1892, 5,464 new subjects were entered in the register as against 1,264 in 1871, an increase of 4,200.

(*b*) The Office Cash Book in which are entered, under classified heads, all the fees received in the office. These fees, with a duplicate statement for the Auditor, are depos-

ited in the Treasury once a week, and the fyles made up in connection therewith are regularly audited.

(*c*) The Marriage License Register (in two large volumes) in which an account is opened with every Issuer on appointment. In this book are entered all the cash received under this head and the number and kind of forms supplied; in connection with it, several indices are also kept.

(*d*) The Magistrates' Register in which are entered the names of all the Justices of the Peace in the Province, their residences, post office addresses, dates of appointment, dates of qualification, and, as occasion requires, dates of deaths and removals.

(*e*) Petty Contingencies' Order Book.

(*f*) Requisition Order Book. The Clerk who has charge of this book has charge also of the stationery and supplies of the office.

In addition to the above, there are many books of a minor character.

An important branch of the office work is the drafting, engrossing and issuing of Commissions appointing Sheriffs, Registrars and other County Officers, Commissioners Per Dedimus Protestatem, Notaries Public, Associate-Coroners, Commissioners for taking affidavits without the Province, and Justices of the Peace, Writs of Supersedeas, Letters of Administration, Escheats, Special Grants from the Crown, Mortgages, Discharges of Mortgage, Proclamations, etc., etc. The general work of the office includes the gazetting of appointments and the issuing and gazetting of Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent, the presentation and preparation of Returns to the Legislative Assembly, the drawing of various Superior Court, County Court, Surrogate Court and Notarial Certificates, the issuing of warrants in respect of insane persons, etc., etc.

G. E. LUMSDEN,
Assistant Secretary.

Return of volume of work done in the Provincial Registrar's Office for the years 1871, 1873, and 1892, inclusive.

——	1871.	1873.	1892.	Remarks.
Number of Patents recorded	1,923	3,402	880	
Number of Commissions recorded	190	114	220	
Number of Charters recorded	23	30	177	
Copies and Exemplification of Records	120	90	53	
Number of Bonds recorded	190	136	35	
Number of Lunatic Warrants recorded	180	132	411	
Number of Election Writs recorded	96	7	4	
Number of License Commissioners' Commissions recorded			111	First appointed in 1876.
Number of License Inspectors' Commissions recorded.			9	First appointed in 1876.
Number of Letters sent	60	62	100	
Number of Circulars issued	228	228	252	
Number of Patents indexed	1,923	3,402	880	
Number of Patents entered in Registrar's Return Sheets	1,923	3,402	880	
Commissions indexed	190	114	340	
Bonds indexed	78	136	35	
Warrants indexed		132	411	
Charters indexed	23	30	177	

JOHN H. USSHER,
Deputy Registrar.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Public Institutions Office.

Return of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown in the Office of Inspector of Prisons, Asylums, etc.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Permanent or Temporary.	Created.
		$ c.	$ c.		
J. W. Langmuir	Inspector	2,000 00	2,000 00	Permanent	1868
W. P. Band	Clerk	700 00	355 00	do	1868
James Fairfield	do		118 50	Temporary	
D. Forbes	do		10 50	do	

Return for 1873.

J. W. Langmuir	Inspector	3,000 00	3,000 00	Permanent	1868
T. C. Scoble	Clerk	1,200 00	1,185 28	do	1873
W. P. Band	do	600 00	600 00	do	1868

Return for 1892.

R. Christie	Inspector	2,600 00	2,600 00	Permanent	1868
T. F. Chamberlain	do	2,200 00	2,200 00	do	1881
James Mann	Chief Clerk	1,300 00	1,300 00	do	1877
F. M. Nicholson	Short-hand writer	1,100 00	1,100 00	do	1883
W. Drummond	Accountant	850 00	850 00	do	1878
I. R. Aikins	Clerk	700 00	700 00	do	1890
John O'Shea	Messenger	325 00	325 00	do	1880

Comparative Statement shewing volume of work done in the Office of Prisons and Asylums and Public Charities during the years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

—	1871.	1873.	1892.	Increase as compared with 1871.
Number of Common Gaols and District Lock-ups inspected	41	39	55	14
Number of Asylums supervised and inspected	3	3	6	3
Number of Reformatories and Prisons inspected	1	2	3	2
Number of Institutions for Deaf and Dumb and Blind inspected	2	2	2	.....
Number of Hospitals inspected	9	9	29	20
Number of Houses of Refuge inspected	3	4	32	29
Number of Magdalen Asylums inspected	None.	None.	2	2
Number of Orphan Asylums inspected	None.	15	26	26
Total number of Institutions supervised and inspected each year	59	74	155	96
Number of separate inspections which had to be made during each year under statute	112	148	310	198
Number of Prisoners committed to County Gaols each year	6,615	7,877	9,011	2,396
Number of Prisoners confined in the Central Prison each year	Not open.	Not open.	935	935
Number of Inmates confined in Reformatory for Boys each year	203	189	252	49
Number of Insane and Idiotic Persons in Asylums each year	1,717	1,780	4,785	3,068
Average daily number of Insane and Idiotic Persons under treatment each year	1,413	1,525	3,985	2,572
Number of Deaf and Dumb in Belleville Institution	149	166	285	136
Number of Blind in Brantford Institution	34	50	155	121
Number of Patients and Inmates of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions each year	4,969	5,567	18,542	13,573
Number of Letters Written	1,749	2,859	9,874	8,125
Number of Files referred from other Departments upon distinct subjects requiring action	587	608	739	152
Actual cost of maintaining Asylums for Insane	$128,995 11	$154,381 80	$551,201 62	$422,206 51
Total annual aid to Charitable Institutions	40,260 00	43,020 00	151,574 67	111,314 67
Number of Lunatics' Estate managed by Inspector as Statutory Committee	None.	None.	661	661
Total cost of maintaining Public Institutions	$171,423 17	$226,506 96	$818,435 77	$647,012 60
Revenue derived from Paying Patients as per Public Accounts	16,951 40	23,316 44	73,240 61	56,289 21
Cash revenue received from Institutions as per Public Accounts	20,675 07	31,664 51	136,406 44	115,731 37
Number of Files *re* Correspondence on record in Department since 1868	.....	.....	7,929	.....
The collections in 1873 on account of maintenance from Lunatics' Estates by the Inspector as Statutory Committee were *nil*. Since the matter has been systematized under the Statute the Collections have annually increased until in 1892 they amounted to	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	$38,638 60	$38,638 60
The number of Prisoners transferred by Provincial Bailiffs during 1892 were :				
To the Asylums for Insane	.....	.....	350	350
" Central Prison	.....	.....	598	598
" Reformatory for Boys	.....	.....	67	67
" Mercer Reformatory	.....	.....	110	110
Total	.....	.....	1,125	1,125
This service (which involves a large volume of work) was performed by County Officials in 1873 occasioned an expenditure of	.....	.....	$10,744 90	$10,744 90

J. MANN,
Chief Clerk.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Insurance Branch, 1871 and 1873.

In 1871 and 1873 there was no Insurance Branch, the jurisdiction of the Province to regulate insurance having been in some quarters questioned, and having been finally settled only in 1881 by the decision of the Imperial Privy Council in the cases of Parsons *vs.* The Queen Insurance Company and Parsons *vs.* the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Insurance Branch, 1892.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
J. Howard Hunter.	Inspector of Insurance and Registrar of Friendly Societies	$2,800	$2,800	Permanent	1879
W. J. Vale	Assistant Registrar and Clerk of Insurance	800	600	"	1892
K. A. Chisholm	Clerk of Insurance	800	800	"	1879

Note.—The cost of the Insurance Branch is borne by the insurance corporations doing business in Ontario. The fees paid into the Provincial Treasury during the twelve months, ending 31st December, 1892, amounted, as per Public Accounts, to $16,590.85.

Insurance Branch, 1871 and 1873.

Owing to the question of jurisdiction being then unsettled, no official branch dealing with insurance existed in 1871 and 1873.

Insurance Branch, 1892.

Number of	files in use	456
"	letters received	3,940
"	letters sent	2,430
"	circulars and statutory returns	1,575
"	blank forms sent out	6,250
"	applications filed	2,051
"	reports issued, abstract	2,000
"	" detailed	2,500
"	by-laws filed	140
"	lists of agents, companies, etc., distributed	750
"	documents from other departments filed	3,654
"	office copies of legal documents	35

Number of	licenses	75
,,	Certificates of Registry (Companies)	165
"	Certificates of Registry (Friendly Societies)	56
"	Certificates of Registry (Agents)	1,434

Insurance fees received by Provincial Treasury as per Public Accounts, $16,590.85.

NOTE.—By the statutes relating to Insurance it is made the duty of the Inspector and Registrar to decide the legal right of all insurance companies and societies to registry or renewal of registry, and to hear and determine all questions of law and fact incidental thereto.

He is also responsible for the examination annually of the books of account and record kept by the Insurance licensees of the Province, and for the verification of the financial statements filed by those licensees. Two Parliament Reports—one in abstract and the other detailed—based on these statements, are annually published and distributed.

The Succession Duty Act throws upon the same officer the duty of determining conclusively in any contested or doubtful case arising under the Act the value of "any future or contingent or limited estate, income or interest." He has also to frame all legal instruments relating to the deposit or release of securities by insurance companies. He has also to prepare all contracts for the insurance of Provincial buildings or property, and to make and collect all claims arising under such contracts.

The work involved in this volume of business cannot be represented in a tabular summary.

J. HOWARD HUNTER,
Inspector.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

DIVISION COURTS BRANCH.

RETURN of the Inspector of Division Courts, under orders of the Legislative Assembly of the 10th April and 22nd May, 1893, calling for names of all persons who, during the years 1871 and 1892, were employed in this branch of the public service, and the salary payable in respect of such service, and the date when each permanent office was created. Also, shewing the number of letters written during said years, respectively, relating exclusively to the public service, and shewing the volume of business done.

As this branch of the public service was created only in 1872 no return can, of course, be made for the year 1871.

INSPECTOR OF DIVISION COURTS, 1873.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
Joseph Dickey . ..	Inspector.....	$1,400	$1,400	Permanent	1872

The office was created in September, 1872. The inspection was then commenced. During the latter part of that year and 1873 a large number of offices were visited and inspected. The work for 1873 was especially heavy, and included the examination of all documents to see that they were properly stamped, and the stamps cancelled, as required

by law. Many irregularities were then found in this department of the work, all of which were corrected and the moneys duly accounted for, and the whole work reported to the Government.

For the year 1892 the following are the particulars :—

Name of Officer.	Office.	Salary.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	When created.
Joseph Dickey.....	Inspector Division Courts...	$1,800	$1,800	Permanent	1872
J. B. Macdonald ..	Clerk	1,000	1,000	"	.....
W. H. Higgins	"	1,000	1,000	"	.....

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

Documents.	1871. None—not in existence.	1892. Sent out.	1892. Received.
Letters...	.....	2,614	2,409
Circulars	.....	682	....
Tariff cards	....	17	.....
Postal cards	.....	54	67
Particulars of covenants	.....	154	148
Annual reports	.....	1,000	.....
Copies, amended Act and Rules.	.....	800	.....
Returns for clerks	.....	1,610	1,595
Returns for bailiffs.....	.....	720	679
Notices of appointment and blank covenants	....	64 67	64
Copies and enclosures of documents	.....	302	121
Papers granting leave of absence	....	154	154
Telegrams	.....	53	48

On the returns made by clerks the percentage of fees and emoluments payable to the Treasury Department had to be examined, calculated and corrected, resulting in the payment of $8,666.19 to the Provincial Treasury.

On the returns of amounts payable to County Treasurers, on account of Division Court Jury Fund, calculations and corrections had to be made on the examination of 277 returns, the total amount ascertained being $2,011.66.

The other work embraced : the preparation of the annual report of eighty-four pages, tabulating the returns made, correcting lists of clerks and bailiffs and their post-office addresses, preparing and correcting the limits of divisions, and also of the tariff for publication, and giving information to suitors and the profession ; also, the examination and filing of particulars of covenants of clerks and bailiffs and their sureties, and the certificates of clerks of the peace of filing same.

During 1892 the Inspector attended six meetings of County Boards, examined 93 covenants of clerks and bailiffs, in offices of Clerks of the Peace, in various parts of the Province, and made 133 inspections of offices visited and investigations of complaints against officers.

Files, Court Seals, Court Books, etc.

All letters and papers received, and copies of all letters and documents sent out are consecutively numbered and filed, and placed in convenient receptacles for use, and are available to be produced when necessary, on the instant.

A complete record is kept of all seals supplied for the use of Courts, and their cost.

Also of all books furnished officers of Courts in unorganized districts, and of blank forms for new Courts when first established in territories.

Also duplicates of all orders for printed forms, etc.

Office Books Kept.

Register, shewing number of file, date of communication, when received, name and address, subject and action taken thereon.

Index, showing name and number of Court, post-office address, nature of complaint and whether against clerk or bailiff, date of appointment of each officer, date of resignation, death or removal, particulars as to sureties, date of leave of absence and for what period, name of deputy, date of inspection of Court, and other particulars, in a tabulated form, showing all this information at a glance; also a common index with names and addresses of correspondents, orders in council relating to division courts, etc.

Register, with particulars of covenants of all clerks and bailiffs, together with the names and addresses of their sureties, date of covenant and date of filing, amount in which each is held; particulars of death, withdrawal, insolvency, or other change in suretyship.

Book, in which full particulars of the annual returns made by clerks and bailiffs and their fees and emoluments are copied.

Book, giving number, post-office, etc., of each Court, with the changes and additions made from time to time noted therein.

Book, of names of clerks, with dates of changes made from time to time noted.

Book, of names of bailiffs, with dates of changes and new appointments noted.

For the twelve years, from 1880, when the law was changed, vesting the power of appointing clerks and bailiffs in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, up to and including the year 1892, the percentages paid into the Treasury, from Division Court sources, amounted to the large sum of $73,909.84, as follows :—

Statement of Percentages from Fees and Emoluments of Division Court Clerks paid into the Provincial Treasury.

1881	$3,542 27
1882	2,858 92
1883	6,758 03
1884	4,429 68
1885	6,333 76
1886	5,866 20
1887	5,247 84
1888	2,034 20
1889	8,217 72
1890	10,853 21
1891	9,101 82
1892	8,666 19
Making a grand total of	$73,909 84

JOSEPH DICKEY,
Inspector.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Inspector of Registry Offices, 1871.

Name.	Office.	Salary or remuneration and expenses.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
		$	$		
The Honourable Sydney Smith, Q.C.	Inspector...	2,000	2,000	Permanent.	1867
For 1873	do ...	2,000	2,000	Permanent.	1867

Inspector of Registry Offices, 1892.

Name.	Office.	Salary or remuneration and expenses.	Amount paid.	Permanent or temporary.	Created.
		$	$		
E. F. B. Johnston, Q C.....	Inspector...	1,900	1,900	Permanent.	1867

There has been no addition to this branch of the department of the Hon. the Provincial Secretary. The income is $100 less than that originally paid to the former Inspector, the Hon. Sydney Smith, deceased. The offices throughout the Province are carefully inspected on an average once a year, and in several cases twice, where there is found to be a necessity for so doing. This involves travelling from one end of the Province to the other. In each office every instrument is looked at to see that it is properly numbered and certified, all the books for the year are examined, the fees looked into and verified as correct, and if incorrect, instructions are given as to proper charges, a number of entries are examined to ascertain that they are properly made, and a test is made with a number of instruments in each office for the purpose of determining whether the work is conducted according to the provisions of the Statute. The copying and comparing are also carefully examined in order that this work may not fall into arrears. Special attention is paid to the abstract indexes to see that the instruments are promptly entered under the proper lots. New plans are examined and instructions given as to their recording and the mode of classification and entry of documents thereunder. Generally I select promiscuously from 100 to 200 instruments in each office, according to the number of municipalities, and trace each one through the various stages, including the fee and receiving books, to satisfy myself that the work is being carried on regularly and properly and to enable me to give special instructions when it is not. During the Inspector's visit to each of the offices, he has usually each year a number of questions submitted to him affecting the work of the office, or some questions have arisen regarding fees, etc. These are either answered at the time or a memorandum of them taken and replied to by letter after the Inspector has duly considered them. The Inspector has frequent personal interviews at his office with members of the profession, conveyancers, registrars and others with regard to doubtful questions arising in the course of conveyancing practice,

fees, registrations, etc. With regard to the Toronto offices, the supervision is continual. All matters out of the ordinary routine are referred to the Inspector, and not a week passes that he is not called upon to determine questions in connection with the work. In this way, a better control of these large offices can be had, than by a formal yearly inspection.

The volume of business has quadrupled since his appointment. This is due largely to the fact that the Inspector has increased powers, namely, the determination of all disputes as to fees, the power to deal with certain matters relating to sub-divisions and the blocking out of property for registration purposes, the direction as to plans and several other subjects of a kindred nature.

During the year 1892, 306 necessary letters were written in connection with Registry office inspection, which were copied, and over 100 which were largely routine and of which no special record was kept. Considerably more than 100 legal opinions were given during the year, embracing a diversity of questions which are found to arise under the Act and its practical working out. In 1893 the number of letters, including circular letters, was 309, with an increased volume of legal decisions.

A large amount of special work was done in 1892 by reason of returns required for use owing to the pending legislation. The amendments of that year necessitated many calculations relating to the incomes of Registrars, and several weeks were spent in procuring information of different kinds and tabulating the results.

There were a number of references under the section whereby certain disputes are to be determined by the Inspector. These necessitate the writing out of formal judgments, as the Inspector's decision is subject to appeal similar to an appeal from the Master in Chambers or local master.

E. F. B. JOHNSTON,
Inspector.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RETURN shewing names of persons employed in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Department, etc., etc., in the years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

1871.

Name.	Office.	Salary.	Amount Received.	Permanent or Temporary.	Created.
		$	$ c.		
G. Mathews	Chief Clerk	1,200	1,200 00	Permanent	1867
W. R. Harris	Accountant	1,200	1,200 00	"	1867
C. H. Sproule	Book-keeper	900	900 00	"	1867
Jas. Ross	Law Stamp and License Clerk.	1,200	1,200 00	"	1867
R. M. Willson	Correspondence Clerk	700	700 00	"	1867
P. Simser	Messenger	365	365 00	"	1867
J. Little	Clerk		131 25	Temporary	

1873.

W. R. Harris	Accountant	1,800	1,800 00	Permanent	
Henry Totten	Clerk	1,200	1,200 00	"	
R. M. Willson	"	1,050	1,050 00	"	
A. T. Deacon	"	950	950 00	"	
A. J. Rattray	"	700	700 00	"	
Hon. W. Cayley	Auditor	2,000	2,000 00	"	
C. H. Sproule	Book-keeper	1,100	1,100 00	"	
W. R. Nursey	Clerk	800	800 00	"	
P. Simser	Messenger and Clerk	450	450 00	"	

1892.

D. E. Cameron	Assistant Treasurer	2,200	2,200 00	Permanent	Formerly accountant.
F. A. Carrell	Chief Clerk	1,350	1,350 00	"	
L. V. Percival	Clerk	1,550	1,550 00	"	
W. C. Noxon	" and Cashier	1,100	1,100 00	"	
W. N. Douglas	"	1,000	1,000 00	"	
T. J. Wells	"	750	750 00	"	
J. J. Walsh	" and Messenger	375	375 00	"	
G. W. Duncan	"		152 50	Temporary	
W. Preston	"		78 00	"	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

RETURN showing comparatively the volume of business done in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Department, during the years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

Particulars.	1871.	1873.	1892.
*Letters received and filed	685	829	1,560
* " " in acknowledgment of cheques	1,446	1,290	
" written and copied	376	440	1,029
" and cheques mailed	3,860	6,739	12,837
Cheques issued	3,740	6,675	14,672
Contingency cheques issued			2,149
" vouchers paid			1,568
Insurance receipts issued, in duplicate			2,002
Receipts issued in general			2,005
Vouchers issued	842	1,426	1,985
Warrants "	952	1,536	2,127
Law stamp letters mailed	512	597	601
Post cards sent, call for cheque			3,000
Railway certificates issued			160
Annuity "			880
Tile drainage debentures purchased			104
Drainage " "			178

*In 1891 the system of requiring acknowledgments of cheques sent out was discontinued, as it involved a large amount of work to little or no purpose, the cheques being payable to order.

Prior to 1892, accountable warrants were issued from time to time in favor of the Crown Lands Department in sums of $10,000 to $20,000 for the purpose of paying sundry accounts. Under the present improved system all payments are made by the Treasury Department direct, and all the financial business of the Government is transacted by this Department. During 1892 no less a sum than $65,292 was sent out in small sums per registered letter on account of Colonization Roads.

Formerly the sufficiency of by-laws in connection with Drainage Debentures issued by the municipalities for disposal to the Government was pronounced upon by the Public Works Department. This work is now done by the Treasury Department.

In 1871 and 1873 but one bank account was kept. In 1892 and 1893 the cheques of the Department were drawn upon seven different banks.

The following Acts among others have added largely to the business of the Department and account to a considerable extent for the increase :—

The Act establishing the Department of Agriculture.
The Act establishing the Bureau of Industries.
The Act establishing the Provincial Board of Health.
The Act establishing the Bureau of Mines.

The Act to encourage the Destruction of Wolves.
The Tree Planting Act.
The Tile Drainage Act.
The Drainage Act.
Ontario Insurance Act.
Insurance Corporations Act, 1892.
Succession Duty Act, 1892.
Act respecting fees of certain Public Officers.
Land Titles Act.
Factories Act.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Return, shewing the volume of business done in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Department, for the year 1893.

Particulars.	1893.
Letters received and filed	2,568
" written and copied	1,205
" and cheques mailed	13,631
Cheques issued	15,485
Contingency cheques issued	2,502
" vouchers paid	1,615
Vouchers issued	2,260
Warrants	2,410
Insurance receipts issued in duplicate	3,157
Receipts issued in general	2,500
Law Stamp letters mailed	581
Railway certificates issued	80
Drainage Debentures purchased	252
Tile Drainage Debentures purchased	142
Post cards sent, call for cheque	3,000

Return, shewing names of persons employed in the office of the Assistant Treasurer, Treasury Department, etc., in 1893.

	Salary.
D. E. Cameron, Assistant Treasurer	$2,300 00
F. A. Carrell, Chief Clerk	1,350 00
L. V. Percival, Clerk and Minister's Secretary	1,550 00
W. C. Noxon, Clerk and Cashier	1,100 00
W. N. Douglas, Clerk	1,000 00
T. J. Wells	750 00
J. J. Walsh, Clerk and Messenger	400 00
A Gayfer, Messenger and Caretaker	600 00

PROVINCIAL AUDIT OFFICE.

Returns *Re* Public Service, 1871 and 1892.

1871. Permanent officials.	Office.	Amount per year.	1892. Permanent officials.	Office.	Amount per year.
		$ c.			$ c.
Hon. W. Cayley.....	Auditor	2,000 00	C. H. Sproule	Auditor	2,400 00
C. H. Sproule	Book-keeper.	900 00	1 A. J. Rattray	Book-keeper.	1,525 00
W. R. Nursey	Clerk	730 00	2 T. P. Stewart	Clerk	1,100 00
			*3 W. W. Wood	"	1,100 00
		3,630 00			6,125 00

* Appointed in 1888.
1 Includes extra services (public accounts), $75.00.
2 Includes extra and special services, $150.00.
3 Includes extra and special services, $150.00.

1. Revenue,	1871	$2,333,179 62
do	1892	4,662,921 57
2. Expenditure,	1871	1,816,866 78
do	1892	4,068,951 68
3. Cheques issued,	1871	3,400
do	1882	17,821
4. Letters,	1871	
do	1892	250

1 and 2. The revenue and expenditure of 1892 were largely in excess of those of 1871, and the method of handling and checking the books and returns of the different Departments has been much improved. The volume of work has necessarily largely increased.

3. The work in connection with cheques has largely increased since 1871. A separate audit office record is kept, by means of which the correctness of all bank balances is tested at the end of each month.

4. A separate audit office letter book does not appear to have been kept in 1871. The figures given for 1892 do not give a proper idea of the correspondence of the office. A large number of writing pads were used during the year for informal communications to the different departments, asking for information in regard to accounts, and in many cases these memoranda are attached to and form part of the accounts.

5. Since 1871 a thorough system of auditing the books of the different departments and Public Institutions has been established, this adding largely to the work of the audit office.

STATEMENT shewing the expenditures and volume of business of the Department of the Registrar-General for the years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

	Years.		
	1871.	1873.	1892.
Salaries (from Annual Report for 1871, signed by M. C. Cameron, Registrar-General)	$2,612 00	$4,500 00	$6,440 00
Other expenditures	8,267 10	6,395 44	3,154 32
	$10,879 10	$10,895 44	$9,594 32
Salaries extra temporary clerks to recover arrears of indexing to the extent of about 200,000 registrations			2,670 00
Special grant for above work			2,500 00
Balance added to other expenditures, 1892			170 00

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

Births indexed	19,536	27,552	44,754
Marriages indexed	8,668	10,998	14,189
Deaths indexed	6,905	16,069	21,558
Totals	35,109	49,619	30,501
Indexing in arrears completed in 1892—			
Births			82,831
Marriages			92,443
Deaths			22,417
Total			197,691
Comparing and revising indexing in 1892—			
Births			84,098
Marriages			26,267
Deaths			14,834
Total			125,199
Issue of special blanks for recording Births, Marriages and Deaths for past years extending from 1890 to 1849			200
Preparing Annual Report, pages	20	38	294

VOLUME OF BUSINESS.—*Continued.*

	Years.		
	1871.	1873.	1892.
Letters written and filed	109	81	1,386
Tabulating circulars issued regarding cemeteries			750
Circulars issued *re* contagious diseases in schools in County of York and tabulated			100
Certificates issued of—			
Births			85
Marriages			38
Deaths			148
Total			271
Fees received for certificates issued (refunded to Treasury)			$135 50
Searches			420
Inspections made by Inspector of Division Registrars' Offices and interviews with clergymen and doctors and reports thereon in			14 counties 121 m'nicip'lities
Annual reports issued and mailed			3,000
Receiving returns from Division Registrars, entering number of same in register and arranging into libers for binding	1,300	1,700	3,550
Blank forms issued	36,000	45,000	81,000
Revision of "Act respecting the Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths" with amendments in a new Bill, prepared in 1892			
Official acknowledgments of semi-annual returns, 30th June	40	40	750
Certificates issued to Division Registrars 31st December	40	40	750
Revising and extracting from indexes Births, Marriages and Deaths, being over the two-year limit allowed by the Registration Act, and re-indexing from 1869 to 1891, inclusive—			
Births			
Marriages			
Deaths			

Names of Clerks of the Registrar-General's Department in 1871. (These clerks were under the Provincial Secretary and their services were utilized in either Branch as necessity demanded. Paid as temporary clerks and sessional writers)

Chas. Heron.
J. Ridley.
A. Deacon.
S. Rabjohns.
D. C. Delhoste.
M. Drummond.
J. Scott.
F. Warwick.
W. Skinner.
J. M. Delamere.
T. W. Leggo.
E. Thompson.
M. Merigold.

Names and Salaries of the Clerks of the Registrar-General's Department in 1873.

H. S. Crewe	$1,000 00
Chas. Heron	700 00
F. Warwick	700 00
C. D. A. Delhoste	700 00
J. M. Ridley	700 00
R. F. Smyth	700 00
	$4,500 00

Names and Salaries of Clerks of the Registrar-General's Department for 1892.

P. H. Bryce	$ 500 00
R. B. Hamilton	1,200 00
J. M. Ridley	900 00
T. F. Callaghan	900 00
C. M. Pardee	900 00
Frank Jones	800 00
C. S. Horrocks	800 00
M. H. Smith	200 00
E. Jury	240 00
	$6,440 00

Statement showing the Expenditures and Volume of Business in the Department of the Registrar-General for the year 1893.

Salaries	$6,440 00
	3,373 86
	$9,813 96
Births indexed	42,166
Marriages indexed	14,482
Deaths indexed	23,120
	79,768
Issue of special blanks for recording Births, Marriages and Deaths for past years extending from 1890 to 1849	210
Preparing Annual Report, pages	275
Letters written and filed	1,003

Certificates issued of—	
Births	98
Marriages	46
Deaths	200
	344
Fees received for certificates issued (refunded to Treasury)	$172 00
Searches	535
Inspections made by Inspector of Division Registrar's Offices and interviews with clergymen and doctors and reports thereon in	22 counties. 112 municipalities.
Annual Reports issued and mailed	6,000
Receiving returns from Division Registrars, entering number of same in Register, and arranging into libers for binding	3,500
Blank forms issued	85,000
Official acknowledgments of semi-annual returns, 30th June.	750
Certificates issued to Division Registrars, 31st December.	750
Revising and extracting from indexes Births, Marriages and Deaths being over the two-year limit allowed by the Registration Act, and re-indexing from 1869 to 1891 inclusive—	
Births	7,998
Marriages	271
Deaths	625
Total	8,894

Preparing special statement of Deaths as per Act of 1893 the following cities during the year 1892 of persons 21 years and over for correcting the Voters' List :—Toronto, Brantford, London, Guelph, Kingston, Belleville, Windsor.

Examining 9,000 death returns from Counties of Prince Edward, Lincoln and Welland and tabulating deaths from consumption by families for special report.

Names and Salaries of Clerks of the Registrar-General's Department for 1893.

P. H. Bryce	$ 500 00
R. B. Hamilton	1,200 00
J. M. Ridley	900 00
T. F. Callaghan	900 00
C. M. Pardee	900 00
Frank Jones	800 00
C. S. Horrocks	800 00
M. H. Smith	200 00
E. Jury	240 00
Total	$6,440 00

STATEMENT showing names of persons employed in doing License and Administration of Criminal Justice work in 1871 and 1873, etc.

1871.

Name.	Office.	Permanent or temporary.	Salary or remuneration.	Amount paid for each year.	Date when office created.
			$ c.	$ c.	
Geo. Mathews	Chief clerk	Permanent	1,200 00	1,200 00	

1873.

Henry Totten	Clerk	Permanent	1,200 00	1,200 00	

STATEMENT showing names of persons employed in License and Criminal Justice Branch of Provincial Treasurer's Department.

1892.

Name.	Office.	Permanent or temporary.	Salary or remuneration.	Amount paid for each year.	Date when office created.
			$ c.	$ c.	
Henry Totten	Chief officer	Permanent	1,900 00	1,900 00	1876
Thos. Botham	Accountant	"	1,400 00	1,400 00	1878
J. K. Stewart	Provincial inspector	"	1,750 00	1,604 16	1886
J. F. Mowat	Assistant accountant	"	1,200 00	1,200 00	1886
F. X. Kormann	Clerk	"	1,000 00	1,000 00	1876
E. A. Maclansin	"	"	1,400 00	1,400 00	1876
Allen Ker	Messenger	"	250 00	20 83	1892

NOTE.—The License and Administration of Criminal Justice, Accounts Branch, was created in 1876. Prior to that year the work in connection with License and Administration of Criminal Justice was attended to in Treasury Department.

HENRY TOTTEN.

LICENSE BRANCH,
PROVINCIAL TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
TORONTO.

LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE, ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the volume of business done in the License and Administration of Criminal Justice, Accounts Branch, during the years 1871 and 1892, also the year 1873.

Classification of business.	1871.	1873.	1892.	Remarks.
Letters received	296	384	3,354	
Letters written and sent	639	408	4,587	
Number of accounts received and audited	4,723	5,269	11,374	
Number of cheques ordered to issue			4,785	
Number of circulars and blank forms sent	540	660	34,640	
Number of licenses sent	5,469	6,048	3,414	
Number of transfers and removals sent			589	
Number of commissions made out and sent			112	
Appointments made			294	
Appointments gazetted			294	
Number of files			12,703	
Financial statements sent to commissioners and municipalities			6,128	
Packages sent	54	54	1,520	
Amount of revenue and fines collected			$664,169 83	
Amount of revenue paid to the province	$58,333 55	$82,152 00	$297,644 47	
Amount of revenue paid to municipalities			$289,976 74	
Number of recommendations to council	154	147	363	
Number of license districts inspected and reported upon			94	
Abstract deductions of C. J. accounts made and sent	149	142	207	
Number of pages of abstract deductions	203	310	840	
Sheriffs', criers' and constables' accounts for attendance at court of chancery and county court without jury, audited and recommended for payment	125		324	No record previous to 1874.
Clerks of assize, accounts audited and recommended for payment	43		78	" "
Judges' accounts for revision of voters' lists audited and recommended for payment	39		54	" "
Election accounts audited and recommended for payment	643		468	51 by-elections.
Abstracts of deductions			9	
Number of pages of abstracts			37	
Sheriffs' returns of fines received and entered	132	124	172	
Returns of convictions received from Clerk of the Peace	148	148	168	
Returns of fines, cases tried, etc., received from county attorneys			36	
Returns of fines, official visits, continued qualification of inspectors' sureties and under section 117			1,235	
Annual license report			98 pages.	This report contains numerous tabulated and other statements of matters pertaining to the working of the License Act.

LICENSE AND ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Continued.*

Classification of business.	1871.	1873.	1892.	Remarks.
Books kept.				
1. License ledger	1	1	1	
2. License check book			1	
3. License accounts ledger			1	
4. Record of forms, etc., sent			1	
5. Record of appointments of commissioners			1	
6. Record of appointments of inspectors, names of their sureties and continued qualification of the same			1	
7. Record of banks where license fund accounts for each license district are kept			1	
8. Record of salaries, office rent, etc., of license inspectors			1	
9. Record of quarterly returns			1	
10. Record of vote on local option			1	
11. Record of special census			1	
12. Fines and prosecutions			1	
13. Cash book			1	
14. Duplicate deposit book			1	
15. Requisition book			2	
16. Docket			1	Containing entries of all proceedings in cases appealed or moved on motions for *certiorari*.
17. Journal of sheriffs, Clerk of the Peace, constables and criers' accounts		1	1	
18. Record of sheriffs' returns of of fines			1	
19. Journal of County Judges' accounts			1	
20. Record of rulings of the courts and other authorities on points raised *re* items in tariff			1	
21. Record of accounts received from county treasurers			1	
22. Note book for miscellaneous matter			1	
Copying books		743 pages.	5,518 pages.	

HENRY TOTTEN,
Chief Officer.

QUEEN'S PRINTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, January 30th, 1894.

Dear Sir,—I beg to submit the following information in regard to the volume of work performed in this department for the respective years of 1871 and 1892, as called for by the Legislative Assembly.

We have no records on file of the work done for 1871, our earliest books being a record of 1876. From the public accounts of 1871, however, I learn that Mr. John Notman, Queen's Printer, had a salary of $1,200, with $400 extra as Accountant and Stationery Clerk. He had no regular staff at that time, but assistance was given him by Robt. Leitch, one of the Legislative Assembly staff, and a messenger when needed. In 1874, W. P. Gundy was appointed as clerk in the office, salary $500. He resigned in 1881 and was succeeded by Geo. E. Thomas, salary $800. At the same time a regular messenger was given the Queen's Printer in the person of M. Bailey, salary $400. No other additions have been made to the staff, notwithstanding the fact that the work in the department has more than doubled during the past ten years—the establishment of the Bureau of Industries, the Bureau of Mines, the Board of Health, the Court Reporters, etc.,—causing a large amount of extra work and responsibility. The salaries at present are as follows:—Queen's Printer, $1,400; assistant, $1,200; messenger, $600. The Queen's Printer also receives $400 as Accountant and Stationery Clerk.

The amount of letters written by me averages ten per day, and are copied and kept on hand for reference. No record can be found of the number written in 1871.

Some extra assistance has been given me at various times during the past two years, owing to the necessities of the office, one clerk being engaged for a considerable time in revising the list for the distribution of statutes, etc. He has also been very useful in doing clerical work in connection with the contracts for paper, printing and binding, which have been awarded this year.

The regular staff is the same as it was in 1871, I having only one assistant and one messenger. A considerable portion of the latter's time is taken up as door-keeper of the chamber, while the session is on. It is therefore impossible for me to get along with my present staff, as my duties are increased as Stationery Clerk, Accountant of the House, etc.

The following are the details of the more important work of the Department:

Legislative Printing and Binding.

Checking over and comparing with the printing and binding contract an average number of seven hundred vouchers annually, embracing all charges made under the contract. Each voucher comprises an average of eight different items, amounting in all to five thousand six hundred calculations. Particularizing and entering the same in detail in the Legislative Assembly ledger.

The average value of the work, exclusive of paper, done for the Legislative Assembly and the *Ontario Gazette* per annum amounts to twenty-four thousand dollars. The value of the printing paper used for the Legislature, Departments and the *Ontario Gazette* for the year 1893 was thirteen thousand five hundred and seventeen dollars. Total paid for Legislative printing, *Gazette*, binding and paper, for the year 1893 was $37,517.

Departmental Printing and Binding.

Checking and comparing with contract an average of twelve hundred vouchers annually, embracing all charges under said contract. Each voucher is made up of an average of eight items, involving in all nine thousand six hundred distinct calculations. Certifying and preparing for payment accounts representing these vouchers, amounting to an annual average of $15,000. Annual total paid for Legislative and Departmental printing and binding and paper, passing through and certified by this department, $57,517.

Stationery Supplies.

As Stationery Clerk my duties are of a very exacting nature, the supplies for every department of the service, as well as all public institutions, Osgoode Hall, etc., requiring a great deal of care and attention. The total stationery purchased for 1893 was $16,051.72 and the amount distributed $16,082. The above is made up of a thousand and one little things, but all very important to the service. As small quantities are purchased as is possible, but the variety is very extensive.

Considerable book-keeping and checking of accounts is required to have all charges made to the proper Departments. These duties require close attention all the year, and to these are added the extra work of supplying the members of the Legislative Assembly. In Ottawa this latter work is done by a clerk and assistant, who have no other duties.

Distribution of Statutes.

The amount of work connected with the distribution of Statutes is very great. Ten thousand copies of each year's Statutes are printed, and a complete record of the distribution kept. The general distribution is closely looked after, from a mailing list—authorized by the Attorney-General's Department—those to Justices of Peace and county officials going to Clerks of Peace, who in turn are required to send receipts to this Department from each individual receiving the same. The receipt of orders for distribution all through the year—writing the labels, entry in express book, acknowledgment to Secretary's Department, entry in Statute distribution book and preparation of Report for Legislative Assembly—occupies no little time.

The Revised Statutes are issued only on Order in Council or for cash sales, and a carefully prepared record of distribution kept for presentation each year to the Legislative Assembly.

The correspondence in connection with the Statutes is extensive.

Sessional Papers and Journals.

The balance of above left over from the general distribution are kept in this Department. A complete record is kept of all volumes, and to whom they are issued.

In addition to the above there are each session special volumes of more than transitory character issued—Game and Fish Commission, Mineral Resources, Park Reservations, etc., which require to be carefully preserved and records of distribution kept.

Ontario Gazette.

Checking and comparing with contract fifty-two weekly numbers of the *Ontario Gazette*, each number containing sixteen different items of charge for printing and binding, also checking the number of lines in each advertisement, and seeing that the correct charge has been made for the first and each subsequent insertion. Keeping ledger accounts showing amount of paper used, cash received from the public for advertising, value of the advertisements inserted for the Ontario Government, and cost of printing, binding and paper for each number; seeing that all moneys received by the contractor for advertising from the public are correctly accounted for and duly paid over to the Treasury Department.

Indexing the "Ontario Gazette."

Separating and arranging alphabetically twenty-two hundred names as an index for the annual volume of the *Ontario Gazette.*

Standing Committee on Printing.

Sending notice to each member of Committee of meetings called by the chairman. Taking charge of all Sessional Papers as passed by the House of Assembly, and bringing them before the Printing Committee. Drawing out the Committee's reports for the chairman to lay before the Legislature. Taking charge of all Sessional Papers, Returns and Reports as ordered to be printed by the Legislature, and superintending their publication.

PRINTING PAPER ACCOUNT.

Keeping the account with Messrs. Barber Bros., the contractors, as to the printing paper supplied by them, and seeing that it is correctly accounted for in the vouchers for work done returned by Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter, to whom it is delivered for the Government. Certifying Messrs. Barber Bros.' account for payment.

THE PRINCIPAL BOOKS.

Printing and binding account; stationery deliveries; paper account; *Gazette* account; statute distribution; cash book, express and delivery, stock book, Legislative indemnity and mileage, etc.

ACCOUNTANT OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The work of paying the members requires my constant attention while the House is in session. Payments are made whenever required, the amount last year paid for indemnity and mileage amounting to $56,699.80. The work and responsibility attached to the proper discharge of this duty are very great. I might add that in Ottawa the accountant and his assistant do no other work at any time during the year.

I regret that I have not been able to give you a comparative statement of the years asked for, but have endeavored to give you as much information as possible.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

L. K. CAMERON.
Queen's Printer.

Hon. R. HARCOURT,
Provincial Treasurer,
Parliament Buildings.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES:

I. The Finance Branch.
II. The Depository Branch (closed in 1880).
III. The Administrative Branch.
IV. The Museum and Library.
V. The Normal and Model Schools, Toronto and Ottawa (Toronto only in 1871).
VI. The Departmental Examinations.
VII. The Inspection of Public, Separate, High and Model Schools and Teachers' Associations (Public and High Schools inspected only in 1871).
VIII. The School of Pedagogy (instituted as Training Institute in 1885).
IX. The Mechanics' Institutes, Art Schools, etc. (not under control of the Department until 1880).
X. The School of Practical Science.
XI. The University of Toronto and Upper Canada College.

I.—FINANCE BRANCH.

Receipts and Expenditure.	1871.	1892.
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Receipts from Depository	24,771 00	.....
" Normal and Model Schools	4,990 00	19,016 00
" Superannuated Teachers' Fund (payment compulsory in 1871, voluntary now)	5,429 00	1,313 50
" Examinations	.....	21,622 12
" School of Pedagogy	.....	1,630 00
" School of Practical Science	.....	3,963 00
Miscellaneous receipts	261 00	405 06
Total receipts	35,451 00	47,949 68
Total expenditure (as per Public Accounts)	351,306 00	653,161 46

II.—DEPOSITORY BRANCH.

Receipts and Purchases, etc	1871.	1892.
	$ cts.	
Receipts (Depository ceased operations in 1880)	24,771 00	
Purchases	39,919 00	
Number of letters received	5,327 00	
" sales	4,680 00	
Total value despatched (as purchases by Trustees, etc.)	41,514 00	

III.—ADMINISTRATIVE BRANCH.

Letters Received and Despatched.	1871.	1892.
Letters received from High and Public Schools	4,318	Not recorded under separate heads.
" for Depository	5,327	
" for Superannuated Teachers' Fund	867	
" for Normal and Model Schools	293	19,948
" from Mechanics' Institutes, etc.		1,910
Reports received	1,590	4,321
Total number of letters and reports received	12,395	26,179
Total number of letters and reports despatched (for forms see No. XII.)	13,358	21,207
	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cost of administration (as per Public Accounts)	15,647 79	19,176 43

IV.—THE MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.

Books.	1871.	1892.
Number loaned to Students (no lending library in 1871)		6,339
Number purchased and bound	No record.	695
Educational reports received	No record.	107
Total		7,141

V.—THE NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Attendance, etc.	1871.			1892.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Students admitted to Toronto Normal School	157	211	368	46	186	232
" Ottawa " (opened in 1875)	....	.....	.....	61	135	196
Total admissions	157	211	368	107	321	428
Number of certificates issued to Toronto Normal School students (Certificates were issued for 1st term of 1871, but the students had to present themselves before the several County Boards of Examiners in order to get their certificates for 2nd term, the full number is therefore not recorded)	47	68	115	49	190	239
Number of certificates issued to Ottawa Normal School students.	....	.....	.....	62	134	196
Total certificates issued	47	68	115	111	324	435
Scholars in attendance at Toronto Model School (total includes kindergarten pupils in 1892, none in 1871)	189	154	343	235	231	516
Scholars in attendance at Ottawa Model School (total includes kindergarten pupils in 1892, none in 1871)	....	.....	.....	147	137	326
Total	189	154	343	382	368	842

VI.—DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Name of Examination and Certificate.	1871.		1892.	
	Number of papers sent out.	Number of certificates issued.	Number of papers sent out	Number of certificates issued.
High School Entrance Examination—first examination, 1873	.....	.....	254,000	8,427
Public School Leaving Examination—first examination, 1892	.....	.....	56,500	213
High School Diplomas issued—first issued in 1886	.....	.....	.....	614
Commercial Certificates issued—first issued in 1891	.....	.....	.....	2,456
Primary Examination—first examination, 1877; then called third class	.....	.....	105,000	1,448
Junior Leaving Examination—first examination, 1877; then called second class	.....	.....	121,500	807
Senior Leaving Examination and Matriculation—first examination, 1879; then called first class	.....	.....	91,000	496
Kinderg arten Examination—first examination, 1887	.....	.....	6,400	78
Numberof Public School Teachers' Temporary Certificates issued; first issued in 1885	.....	.....	.....	45
Number of Public School Teachers' Extended Certificates issued; first issued in 1876	.....	.....	.....	81
Third Class Professional Examination—first examination at County Model Schools, 1877; originally issued by County Boards, first examination, 1871	45,000	1,521	14,000	1,225
Second Class Professional Examination—first examination at Normal Schools in 1879; originally issued by County Boards, first examination, 1871	16,000	279	8,000	435
First Class Professional Examination and High School Assistants, etc.—first examination at Training Institutes, 1885; originally issued without special professional training, first examination, 1871	9,000	16	15,200	85
High School Head Masters' Certificates issued—first examination at Training Institutes, 1885	.....	.....	.....	24
Inspectors' and Examiners' Certificates issued—first examination, 1871	.....	16	.....	16
Art Schools—first examination, 1882	.....	.....	16,700	5,527
	70,000	1,832	688,300	21,977
Total number of examination papers and certificates	71,832		710,277	

VII.—INSPECTION OF PUBLIC, SEPARATE, HIGH AND MODEL SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Department.	1871.		1892.	
	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Schools.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Schools.
Public Schools (in 1871 several towns were inspected by their own inspectors which in 1892 were under the county inspector's supervision)	78	4,598	75	5,577
Roman Catholic Separate Schools (separate inspectors first appointed in 1882)	.....	160	2	312
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	2	102	2	128
Model Schools (first established in 1877)	.....	.....	1	60
Teachers' Associations (the act and regulations made provision for these associations though they were not in regular operation in 1871)	.....	.....	1	70
Total	80	4,860	81	6,147

VIII.—THE SCHOOL OF PEDAGOGY.

Attendance and Certificates Issued.	1871.	1892.
Number admitted (first instituted as training school in 1885)	.....	96
Number who wrote at examinations	.....	167
Number who passed for Interim Certificates	.....	78

IX.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTES, ART SCHOOLS, ETC.

Number of Institutes.	1871.	1892.
Number of Mechanics' Institutes	43	250
" Art Schools	.....	7
" Scientific Institutions	.....	6
" Free Libraries	.....	11
Total number of Institutes	43	274

X.—SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

(First opened as School of Technology in 1872.)

Attendance of Students and Certificates, etc., for the Academic year 1891-92.		1871.	1892.
Civil Engineering, attendance (school founded in 1877)		.....	69
Mechanical " "		.....	30
Mining " "		.....	.....
Architecture "		.....	9
Analytical and Applied Chemistry, attendance		.....	3
Special students in all departments, "		.....	16
Chemistry to University Students in Arts, attendance	Instruction in these subjects being wholly given in the School of Science.	.....	144
" " " Medicine, "		.....	154
" regular and special students in School of Science, attendance		.....	54
Civil Engineering Examination of regular students in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year		.....	67
" " " " " No. passed		.....	51
Mechanical " " " "		.....	31
" " " " " No. passed		.....	18
Architecture " " "		.....	10
" " " " No. passed		.....	9
Analytical and Applied Chemistry Examination of regular students in 1st, 2nd and 3rd year		.....	1
" " " " " No. passed		.....	1
Number of graduates in Civil Engineering		.....	14
" " Mechanical Engineering		.....	3
" " Architecture		.....	1
" " Analytical and Applied Chemistry		.....	1

XI —THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO AND UPPER CANADA COLLEGE.

Registered Attendance, etc.	1871.	1892.
University Students in Arts for academic years ending in 1871 and 1892..	243	*679
Graduates in all departments " " "	61	237
Upper Canada College attendance of day students.	234	284
" " boarders	74	127
Total	308	411
University attendance as above	243	679
Total for University and Upper Canada College attendance	551	1,090

SUMMARY.

Summary.	1871.	1892.
Financial Branch, total receipts	$35,451 00	$47,949 68
" " expenditure	351,306 00	653,161 46
Depository " receipts	24,771 00	
" " value of goods despatched	41,514 00	
Administrative " number of letters, etc., received	12,395	26,179
" " " " despatched	13,358	21,207
Museum and Library, total number of books loaned, purchased, etc	.....	7,141
The Normal Schools, etc., total admissions to Normal and Model Schools	711	1,270
Departmental Examinations, total number of examination papers and certificates sent out	71,832	710,277
Inspection of Public, Separate, High and Model Schools and Teachers' Associations—		
Total number of inspectors	80	81
" schools	4,860	6,147
The School of Pedagogy, number of students admitted to Examinations	.....	167
Mechanic's Institutes and Art Schools, etc., number of institutes	43	250
School of Practical Science, total number in attendance	.....	127
Printed forms, etc., total number sent out	180,000	126,7550
University of Toronto, total number of students admitted	243	679
Upper Canada College, " "	308	411

*School of Practical Science and medical students also took Arts' subjects in 1892, but are no in the record—in medicine, 286, and about 100 S. of P. S.

PRINTED FORMS, REPORTS AND CIRCULARS OF ALL KINDS INCLUDING EXAMINATION PAPERS, SENT OUT IN 1892.

School Registers (including in them Trustees' annual and half-yearly reports)	9,000
Public School Financial Statements	700
Inspectors' Summary Reports, annual	65
" Township " "	500
" High School " "	128
Trustees' " " "	128
" " " semi-annual	256
" " " financial, annual	128
" Roman Catholic Separate School Reports, semi-annual	1,600
" " " annual	312
Inspectors' " " annual	312
County Model School Reports, annual	60
Public School Trustees, " "	250
Teachers' Association Accounts "	70
Examination Reports	850
" Papers	688,300
Circulars, Forms and Examination Slips	561,891
Minister's Annual Report	4,000
Total	1,268,550

The total number of printed forms, etc., sent out in 1871 was about 180,000. The various examinations are the principal cause of increase.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892.

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
School of Pedagogy		$ c.
Presiding at Examinations	H. W. Davies	16 00
	W. J. Carson	16 00
	A. Kinney	16 00
Preparing Examination papers	F. W. Merchant	40 25
	J. C. Harstone	20 00
	A. C. Casselman	16 00
	J. Forsyth	24 75
	J. E. Wetherell	37 65
	J. N. Dale	25 80
	J. Davison	37 65
	N. Quance	25 50
	J. McMurchy	37 35
	W. W. Rutherford	37 35
	J. M. Hunter	37 35
	J. A. Houston	37 35
Examiners	F. W. Merchant	8 00
	S. T. Ratcliffe	8 00
	S. Baxter	8 00
	A. McIntosh	12 50
	A. C. Casselman	12 50
	H. W. Burt	5 00
	J. D. Dickson	4 00
	J. T. Copland	4 00
	R. Ross	4 00
	E. Giles	4 00
	H. Bins	4 00

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES.—*Continued.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
*Departmental Examinations.		$ c.
Services and expenses as Sub-Examiners	L. H. Alexander	103 04
	E. A. Anderson	111 20
	T. G. Allen	57 40
	Prof Alexander	98 49
	J. J. Bell	218 67
	H. J. Bell	95 35
	J. H. Brethour	89 91
	J. E. Burgess	87 98
	J. J. Birchard	99 29
	J. E. Bryant	116 90
	A. Brown	55 45
	J. A. Carman	82 94
	C. Clarkson	93 83
	J. E. Croley	84 26
	F. C. Colbeck	81 55
	Wm. Clyde	89 81
	C. L. Crassweller	104 47
	C. A. Chant	78 82
	E. J. Corkhill	55 18
	J. L. Cox	101 57
	L. J. Cornwell	97 84
	J. S. Copland	62 70
	W. B. Craig	101 43
	G. A. Chase	51 04
	G. E. Chambers	154 97
	J. H. Cameron	115 06
	J. D. Dickson	102 87
	J. Davidson	84 82
	A. DeGuerre	93 87

*Formerly paid by county councils.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892 —*Continued.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
Departmental Examinations.—*Continued.*		$ c.
Services and expenses as Sub-Examiners	J. Davison	79 98
	J. N. Dale	120 15
	N. T. Dupuis	212 07
	D. Davidson	9 50
	T. E. Elliott	83 50
	Jno. Elliott	84 04
	W. S. Ellis	54 90
	T. H. Follick	90 79
	D. Forsythe	56 71
	W. C. Ferguson	121 23
	J. Fletcher	167 72
	D. M. Grant	83 22
	A. H. Gibbard	115 18
	R. A. Gray	99 01
	D. H. Hunter	105 26
	J. R. Hamilton	95 23
	J. Henderson	115 05
	R. Henderson	107 46
	G. L. Hill	94 21
	T. M. Henry	42 34
	T. Hilliard	49 20
	J. Jeffries	103 70
	A. E. Jewett	87 26
	J. S. Jamieson	100 09
	J. R. Johnston	96 82
	Prof. Jones	79 20
	J. Johnston	52 90
	W. H. Irvine	99 43
	L. Kennedy	90 29
	L. Kinnear	82 65
	A. A. Knox	59 72
	R. H. Knox	7 65

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892.—*Continued.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
Departmental Examinations.—*Continued.*		$ c.
Services and expenses as Sub-Examiners	J. T. Lillie	106 50
	W. McG. Logan	88 95
	R. A. Little	92 15
	D. C. Little	84 52
	J. G. Little	96 00
	T. H. Lennox	97 66
	A. E. Lang	122 92
	W. H. Libby	114 62
	S. B. Leacock	30 36
	C. J. Logan	78 38
	E. F. Milburn	104 56
	J. Marshall	107 60
	J. F. Messmore	97 63
	C. A. Mayberry	76 47
	J. O. Miller	60 66
	J. H. Mills	96 51
	A. J. Moore	88 16
	A. W. Milden	93 41
	J. E. Martin	198 36
	A. Murray	64 89
	G. W. Morden	54 18
	F. Manley	69 45
	W. S. Milner	181 75
	J. C. Morgan	52 15
	A. McCulloch	75 27
	D. McBride	84 06
	M. McPherson	92 81
	E. J. McIntyre	79 05
	A. H. McDougal	92 62
	W. T. McClement	78 60
	C. McDowell	94 83
	N. McEachren	99 57

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892.—*Continued.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
Departmental Examinations.—*Continued.*		$ c.
Services and expenses as Sub-Examiners	J. J. Mackenzie	76 98
	A. C. McKay	90 96
	D. McDermid	52 51
	G. H. Needler	119 02
	W. Nicol	102 58
	W. O'Connor	88 70
	F. R. Parker	83 23
	P. Perry	84 96
	H. G. Park	82 79
	S. W. Perry	83 89
	J. H. Packham	83 11
	C. Potter	79 11
	T. W. Powell	8 50
	J. Petch	126 94
	N. Quance	128 63
	G. H. Reed	86 90
	J. C. Robertson	105 88
	T. H. Redditt	101 87
	W. J. Robertson	93 52
	A. W. Reavley	56 60
	A. H. Reynar	115 67
	H. Reazin	55 00
	A. M. Shield	92 13
	A. Stevenson	102 30
	J. R. Street	80 82
	W. F. Seymour	82 35
	L. Stevenson	84 90
	W. H. Stevens	77 40
	E. O. Sliter	70 15
	F. H. Sykes	212 52
	J. Squair	183 42
	J. B. Turner	52 60

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892.—*Continued.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
Departmental Examinations.—*Continued.*		$ c.
Services and expenses as Sub-Examiners	R. A. Thompson	89 42
	W. E. Tilley	48 15
	J. Waugh	122 01
	G. W. Wilson	107 02
	H. L. Wilson	133 63
	W. Williams	104 09
	A. H. Watson	85 55
	A. W. Wright	117 69
	D. D. Yule	9 60
	A. H. Young	116 73
Services presiding at Scholarship Examinations	A. C. McKay	75 00
	T. W. Powell	63 00
	D. Davidson	80 50
	G. W. Johnston	108 00
	R. H. Knox	60 00
	W. McLaren	63 50
	D. D. Yule	63 50
	J. W. Hewson	63 00
	H. W. Davies	90 00
	Mrs. J. McKim, for husband's services as attendant	36 00
Services *re* Appeals	W. Williams	30 75
	A. Stevenson	30 45
	R. H. Hunter	38 60
	D. C. Little	40 60
	J. G. Lillie	76 85
	J. Squair	26 25
	F. H. Sykes	34 00
	J. J. Bell	38 70
	W. J. Robertson	12 85
	C. A. Chant	29 00
	A. DeGuerre	43 30

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892.—*Continued.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
Departmental Examinations.—*Continued.*		$ c.
Services *re* Appeals	J. J. Birchard	39 90
	J. J. Mackenzie	8 75
	G. Chambers	26 75
	W. S. Milner	22 50
	A. H. Young	18 00
Services *re* Examination papers	F. L. Michell	35 00
	A. Smirle	35 00
	J. C. Harstone	35 00
	D. A. Maxwell	35 00
	J. S. Deacon	25 25
	I. Day	25 00
Services, etc., *re* Commercial Examinations	T. Bengough	16 50
	J. T. Slater	16 50
	A. C. Casselman	75 50
	W. A. Douglas	49 50
	H. W. Davies	66 00
Services and expenses *re* Examinations (Kindergarten)	Miss C. M. Hart	428 45
	Miss M. E. McIntyre	35 40
	Miss E. Bolton	46 70
	Mrs. L. T. Newcomb	28 00
	Mrs. J. L. Hughes	25 00
Services and expenses *re* Normal Schools Examinations	W. J. Somerville	39 30
	W. S. Clendining	49 50
	A. Brown	46 45
	C. A. Barnes	53 90
	J. C. Morgan	52 10
	H. Reazin	51 30
	J. Johnston	48 75
	F. L. Michell	35 50
	W. J. Carson	35 50
	N. W. Campbell	35 50
	A. Smirle	35 50

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT FOR EXAMINATION PURPOSES IN 1892.—*Concluded.*

Name and Branch of Examination Service.	Name.	Amount.
Departmental Examinations.—*Concluded.*		$ c.
Services and expenses *re* Normal Schools Examinations.	W. H. Ballard	35 50
	W. F. Chapman	5 00
	A. Brown	40 50
	J. Johnston	47 85
	W. J. Summerby	37 10
Services for Examination at Bracebridge	I. Day	20 00
Presiding at Professional Examination	J. Carlyle	12 00
Services as Examiner on Board	J. J. Mackenzie	60 00
Services Entrance Examination papers	Isaac Day	25 00
" "	J. S. Deacon	25 00
Services Public School Leaving Examination papers	M. Clark	25 00
" " "	A. B. Davidson	25 00
" " "	Jno. Dearness	25 00
Services and expenses collecting zoological specimens	A. Pride	48 40
" " "	P. Ewing	2 00
*Art Schools Examination.		
Examiner	E. B. Shuttleworth	35 00
"	C. E. Macdonald	50 00
"	C. Fuller	33 00
"	J. H. McFaul	34 00
"	A. C. Casselman	28 50
"	R. Gagen	23 00
"	W. D. Blatchley	22 00
"	Prof. Wright	10 00
"	Prof. Rosebrugh	10 00
Assistant	H. May	60 00
Presiding at Examinations	Jno. Campbell	3 50

*Not established in 1871.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1871.
			$ c.	$ c.
Chief Superintendent of Education	E. Ryerson	1844	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deputy do do	J. Geo. Hodgins	1844	2,200 00	2,200 00
Editor of Journal of Education	"		400 00	400 00
Chief Clerk, Accountant, etc	A. Marling	1855	1,600 00	1,600 00
Clerk of Statistics	F. J. Taylor	1856	1,200 00	1,200 00
" Records	J. T. R. Stinson	1859	1,000 00	1,000 00
" Correspondence	W. H. Atkinson	1863	900 00	900 00
" " Asst	R. R. Manners	1870	500 00	291 66
" " "	W. E. Hodgins	*	500 00	208 34
Clerks, Junior	D. B. Heath	1869	200 00	200 00
Messenger, etc	James Moore	1858	413 00	413 00

*Temporary.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1873.
			$ c.	$ c.
Chief Superintendent of Education	E. Ryerson	1844	4,000 00	4,000 00
Deputy " "	J. Geo. Hodgins	1844	2,400 00	2,400 00
Editor of Journal of Education	"		400 00	400 00
Chief Clerk and Accountant	A. Marling	1855	1,800 00	1,800 00
Clerk of Statistics	F. J. Taylor	1856	1,200 00	1,200 00
" Records	T. J. R. Stinson	1859	1,000 00	1,000 00
" Correspondence	W. H. Atkinson	1863	900 00	900 00
Clerk	D. B. Heath	1869	450 00	150 00
"	W. E. Hodgins	*	450 00	225 00
"	J. S. Barber	1872	400 00	400 00
"	A. C. Paull	1872	450 00	372 05
"	F. H. Evans	1872	300 00	150 00
"	J. H. J. Kerr	1873	440 00	36 68
"	F. Nudel	1872	350 00	350 00
"	C. H. Sangster	1873	175 00	49 96
Messenger, etc	James Moore	1858	500 00	500 00

*Temporary.

Education Department.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Minister of Education	G. W. Ross	1883	4,000 00	4,000 0
Deputy Minister of Education	John Millar	1890	2,200 00	2,200 00
Chief Clerk and Accountant	F. J. Taylor	1856	1,600 00	1,600 00
Clerk	Henry Alley	*	1,300 00	1,300 00
"	J. T. R. Stinson	1859	1,250 00	1,250 00
"	H. M. Wilkinson	†1866	1,250 00	1,250 00
"	A. C. Paull	1872	1,100 00	1,100 00
"	F. N. Nudel	1872	1,100 00	1,100 00
"	W. W. Jeffers	1883	750 00	750 00
"	Esther Williams	1882	750 00	750 00
"	J. H. J. Kerr	1873	700 00	117 00
"	Eugene Quesnel	1892	700 00	503 00
"	R. J. Bryce	†1868	700 00	700 00
Caretaker	L. McCorkindale	1887	500 00	500 00

*Transferred from Provincial Treasurer's department in 1877. †Transferred from Depository.

Educational Depository.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1871.
			$ c.	$ c.
Clerk of Libraries	S. P. May	1855	1,200 00	1,200 00*
" Asst	H. M. Wilkinson	1866	600 00	593 75†
Despatch Clerk	G. Barber	1868	400 00	390 00
Sales "	E. W. D. Butler	1870	320 00	302 50
Asst. in Depository	R. J. Bryce	1868	160 00	160 00†
" Packing room	S. A. May	1871	125 00	93 75‡
Packer and Messenger	A. Ditchburn	1871	320 00	240 00
Laborer	W. Lemon	1867	280 00	280 00
Clerk	B. C. Marshall	1870	425 00	106 25
"	A. Lewis	1870	.....	37 50

*Transferred to Mechanics Institutes, etc. †Transferred to Education Department. ‡Transferred t Departmental Examinations.

Educational Depository.

Office or Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1873.
			$ c.	$ c.
Clerk of Libraries	S. P. May	1855	1,400 00	1,400 00
" Asst	H. M. Wilkinson	1866	800 00	800 00
Clerk	G. Barber	1868	500 00	500 00
"	S. A. May	1871	365 00	365 00
"	A Ditchburn	1871	400 00	166 66
"	J. Ditchburn	1873	400 00	100 00
"	Jno. Wallace	1873	400 00	133 34
"	R. J. Bryce	1867	365 00	365 00
"	L. Richardson	1872	300 00	266 66
"	S. B. Sykes	1873	200 00	150 00
"	J. F. Canniff	1873	160 00	66 67
"	W. Lemon	1867	365 00	365 00

The Depository was closed in 1880. A portion of the staff remained in the civil service under other branches of the Education Department.

TORONTO NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Office and branch of service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1871.
			$	$
The Principal	J. H. Sangster	1858	2,000 00	1,166 66
	H. W. Davies	1866	2,000 00	1,708 34
Second Master	James Carlyle	1858	1,500 00	1,250 00
Natural Science Master	T. Kirkland	1871	1,500 00	625 00
Writing "	S. Clare	1867	800 00	749 98
Drawing "	W. Armstrong	1864	240 00	240 00
Music "	H. F. Sefton	1858	400 00	400 00
Gymnastic "	H. Goodwin	1852	300 00	300 00
Master Boys' Model Schools	J. Hughes	1867	850 00	774 98
First Assistant	W. Scott	1869	700 00	650 00
Second "	A. McPhedran	1871	550 00	229 14
Mistress Girls' Model School	M. Cullen	1867	700 00	700 00
First Assistant " "	L. H. Jones	1869	500 00	500 00
Second " " "	Annie Adams	1871	450 00	425 00
Clerk	E. B. Cope	1871	600 00	200 00
Gardener	J. Forsyth	1855	360 00	360 00
Gardener's Assistant	J. Moore	1868	336 00	336 00
Engineer	R. McCallum	1870	400 00	366 67
"	A. Hardwick	1871	360 00	60 00
Furnaceman	J. Ryan	1852	410 00	410 00
Janitor	J. Murphy	1852	360 00	360 00

TORONTO NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Office or Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum	Amount paid during 1873.
			$	$
Principal	H. W. Davies	1866	2,000 00	2,000 00
Mathematical Master	J. Carlyle	1858	1,500 00	1,500 00
Science "	T. Kirkland	1871	1,500 00	1,500 00
Writing "	S. Clare	1867	900 00	900 00
Drawing "	W. Armstrong	1864	400 00	400 00
Music "	H. F. Sefton	1858	400 00	400 00
Gymnastic "	H. Goodwin	1852	300 00	300 00
Head Master Boys' Model School	J. Hughes	1867	1,100 00	1,100 00
First Assistant "	W. Scott	1869	900 00	900 00
Second " "	A. McPhedran	1871	700 00	700 00
Third " "	J. L. Davison	1873	600 00	600 00
Head Master Girls' Model School	M. Cullen	1867	900 00	900 00
First Assistant "	L. H. Jones	1869	700 00	466 66
" " "	A. Adams	1871	700 00	633 34
Second " "	M. Carter	1873	600 00	566 66
Third " "	C. Whimster	1873	550 00	183 34
Clerk	E. B. Cope	1871	600 00	600 00
Head Gardener	Jas. Forsyth	1855	410 00	410 00
First Engineer	Robert McCallum	1870	410 00	410 00
Second "	A. Hardwick	1871	400 00	400 00
Third "	W. Anning	1873	360 00	360 00
Janitor, Normal School	James Ryan	1852	437 50	437 50
" Boys' Model School	John Murphy	1852	470 82	470 82
" Girls' "	Henry Blunt	1872	400 00	400 00
Assistant Gardener	John Moore	1868	400 00	400 00

TORONTO NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

Office and branch of service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
The Principal	T. Kirkland	*	2,500 00	2,500 00
Second Master	J. Carlyle	*	2,000 00	2,000 00
Drawing "	A. C. Casselman	1892	800 00	800 00
French Teacher	Natalie Gilmayr	1887	150 00	150 00
Music "	S. H. Preston	1882	900 00	900 00
Drill and Gymnastic Master	T. Parr	1884	530 00	530 00
Head Master Boys' Model School	Angus McIntosh	1884	1,500 00	1,500 00
First Assistant "	R. W. Murray	1887	1,200 00	1,200 00
Second " "	T. M. Porter	1888	1,000 00	1,000 00
Third " "	Jeannie Wood	1889	700 00	700 00
Fourth " "	Ada E. Rose	1888	750 00	500 00
	Sarah M. Ross	1892	650 00	217 00
Head Master Girls' Model School	M. T. Scott	1884	1,100 00	1,100 00
First Assistant "	M. K. Caulfeild	1887	750 00	750 00
Second " "	M. Meehan	1883	800 00	800 00
Third " "	A. Stuart	1890	650 00	650 00
Fourth " "	M. Rose	1888	750 00	750 00
Kindergarten Teacher	C. M. C. Hart	1888	900 00	600 00
" "	M. McIntyre	1892	800 00	267 00
" Assistant Teacher	J. R. Laidlaw	†	480 00	320 00
" "	M. Adair	†	480 00	160 00
Elocution Teacher	A. Knox	1891	300 00	300 00
Head Gardener (including house allowance)	A. Ewing	1887	660 00	660 00
Assistant Gardener	H. Blunt	1872	400 00	400 00
First Engineer (including house allowance)	P. Gafney	1891	610 00	610 00
Second "	J. A. Grainger	1887	400 00	400 00
Third "	Jno. Moore	*	400 00	400 00
Janitor Normal School	R. Gilpin	1877	510 00	510 00
" Boys' Model School	T. Williamson	1888	400 00	400 00
" Girls' " "	J. Abraham	1877	400 00	400 00

* Continued from 1871. † Temporary appointment from September to June following.

Toronto Normal and Model Schools.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Teacher, (substituted during sickness)	J. S. Carstairs	*		45 00
" " "	E. Dyke	*		20 00
" " "	J. Thornton	*		8 00
" " "	N. Russell	*		40 00
Janitor " "	James Carruth	*		69 00
Medical services to janitor	W. Wagner, M.D	*		10 00
Lecturer	R. Shields, M.B	*		100 00

* Appointment temporary.

Note.—The following additions were made to the Normal and Model Schools since 1871, viz.: The Kindergarten Department was opened with one Director and one Assistant. Two additional rooms were opened for primary work, with two teachers. The fee in 1871 was $2 and in 1892 $2 per month.

Ottawa Normal and Model Schools.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
The Principal	J. A. MacCabe	1875	2,500 00	2,500 00
Second Master	Wm. Scott	*1882	2,000 00	2,000 00
Drawing Master	T. H. McGuire	1889	900 00	900 00
French Teacher	M. Fichot	1891	150 00	150 00
Music "	W. G. Workman	1875	900 00	900 00
Drill and Gymnastic Master	E. B. Cope	1878	300 00	300 00
Clerk	"	†1875	600 00	600 00
Head Master Boys' Model School	E. D. Parlow	1880	1,500 00	1,500 00
First Assistant	Thomas Swift	1883	1,200 00	1,200 00
Second "	R. H. Cowley	1881	1,100 00	1,100 00
Third "	C. F. Sutherland	1889	750 00	750 00
Head Mistress Girls' Model School	Adeline Shenick	1880	1,100 00	1,100 00
First Assistant "	Mary G. Joyce	1880	850 00	850 00
Second " "	Margaret A. Mills	1885	800 00	800 00
Third " "	Maria E. Butterworth	1885	750 00	750 00

OTTAWA MODEL AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Kindergarten Teacher	Eliza Bolton	1883	900 00	900 00
" Assistant Teacher	E. J. Kenny	‡	480 00	320 00
" "	E. Gullett	‡	480 00	160 00
Elocution Teacher	Agnes Knox	1891	300 00	300 00
First Engineer and Gardener	Wm. Brethour	1875	600 00	600 00
Second "	James Mooney	1882	450 00	450 00
Laborer on grounds	Thomas Bingham	1888	400 00	400 00
Janitor of Normal School	Oliver Macdonald	1885	510 00	510 00
" Boys' Model School	James Urquhart	1889	400 00	400 00
" Girls' "	Joseph Delaire	1889	400 00	400 00
Night watchman	Robert Brighton	1886	400 00	400 00
Teacher (substitute during sickness	M. B. Scott	temp'r'y		20 00

* Transferred from Toronto Model School. † Transferred from Toronto Normal and Model Schools.
‡ Temporary appointment, (from September to June following.)

INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1871.
			$ c.	$ c.
Inspectors of High Schools	J. G. D. Mackenzie	1868	2,000 00	2,000 00
	J. A. McLellan	1871	2,000 00	999 98

INSPECTORS OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1873.
			$ c.	$ c.
Inspectors of High Schools	J. G. D. McKenzie	1868	2,000 00	999 99
	S. A. Marling	1873	2,000 00	1,000 01
	J. A. McLellan	1871	2,000 00	2,000 00
	J. M. Buchan	1873	2,000 00	1,500 00

INSPECTION OF NORMAL, MODEL, HIGH, PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS, ETC.

	Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
				$ c.	$ c.
	Professor of Psychology (School of Pedagogy) ..	J. A. McLellan, (transferred from H. S. Inspection	1891	3,000 00	3,000 00
	Instructor in Reading, etc., " ..	Agnes Knox.....	"	400 00	400 00
	Drill Instructor, " ..	T. Parr	"	250 00	250 00
	Lecturer, " ..	W. S. Milner	temp'r'y	.....	150 00
	" " ..	F. H. Sykes.....	"	.....	150 00
	" " ..	A. C. McKay	"	.....	150 00
	" " ..	J. Squair.....	"	.....	150 00
	" " ..	J. J. McKenzie.....	"	.....	150 00
	" " ..	W. Oldright.....	"	.....	150 00
	" " ..	T. Bengough	"	.....	150 00
	" " ..	A. C. Casselman.....	"	.....	150 00
	Inspector of High Schools.....	J. E. Hodgson.....	1882	2,500 00	2,500 00
	" "	J. Seath.....	1884	2,500 00	2,500 00
	" County Model Schools, estab. in 1877	J. J. Tilley.....	1884	1,850 00	1,850 00
*	" Separate Schools	J. F. White	1882	1,700 00	1,700 00
	" "	C. Donovan	1884	1,700 00	1,700 00
†	" Public Schools in Parry Sound, etc.	Geo. Grant	1886	1,500 00	1,500 00
	" " Algoma, etc.....	D. McCaig	1886	1,500 00	1,500 00
	Teachers' Institutes (service).....	J. Dearness	.....	.....	20 00
	" "	J. H. Smith	.....	.....	25 00

* Formerly inspected by High School Inspectors.
† Districts not organized.

PREPARING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1871.
			$ c.	$ c.
Preparing Examination Papers	G. P. Young	1871	200 00	200 00
	J. G. D. Mackenzie	"	200 00	200 00
	J. A. McLellan	"	200 00	200 00

PREPARING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1873.
			$ c.	$ c.
Preparing Examination Papers	G. P. Young	1871		366 67
	J. G. D. McKenzie	"		66 66
	J. A. McLellan	"		216 66
	J. M. Buchan	1873		100 00
	S. A. Marling	"		50 00

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Printer	G. A. Rose	1884	950 00	950 00
Secretary to joint Committee on Examinations	F. N. Nudel	1892	200 00	200 00
Clerk	S. A. May	*1885	750 00	750 00
Printer, assistant	S. Kew	temp'r'y		134 00
"	J. Bunting	"		56 00
Copying Clerk	C. Jeffery	"		6 00
"	H. R. Young	"		22 00

* Transferred from Depository.

*Library.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Librarian and Historiographer	J. G. Hodgins	† 1890	2,000 00	2,000 00
" assistant	Jane M. Crooks	1885	550 00	550 00
Clerk	Thomas Greene	1882	600 00	600 00
"	Sarah Ross	temp'r'y		48 00
"	N. C. Ross	"		24 00
"	H. W. Davies	"		50 00
"	J. H. J. Kerr	"		42 00

* Charged with Depository in 1871. † Transferred from office.

School of Practical Science.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1873.
			$ c.	$ c.
Instructor in Chemistry	W. H. Ellis	permanent positi'ns created in 1878	1,000 00	1,000 00
" Philosophy	J. Loudon		1,000 00	1,000 00
" Drawing	W. Armstrong		800 00	800 00
Laboratory assistant	Thos. Heyes		400 00	400 00
Drawing "	Chas. Armstrong		240 00	240 00
Housekeeper	W. Ellingsworth		600 00	600 00

*School of Practical Science.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Professor in Engineering and Principal	J. Galbraith	1878	2,800 00	2,800 00
" Applied Chemistry	W. H. Ellis	1878	1,500 00	1,500 00
" Metallurgy and Assaying	A. P. Coleman	1891	1,800 00	1,800 00
Lecturer in Surveying	L. B. Stewart	1888	1,200 00	1,200 00
" Architecture	C. H. C. Wright	1890	1,200 00	1,200 00
" Electrical Engineering	T. R. Rosbrough	1890	1,200 00	1,200 00
" Sanitary "	C. J. Marani	1892	1,200 00	900 00
Fellow Mechanical "	E. B. Merrill	temp'r'y	500 00	107 00
" Civil "	John A. Duff	"	500 00	500 00
" Chemistry	R. W. Ross	"	500 00	500 00
" Surveying	A. Lane	"	500 00	74 00
" Metallurgy and Assaying	W. E. Boustead	"	500 00	125 00
Attendant in Chemistry	D. Sinclair	1890	200 00	55 00
" "	G. Goodwin	1890	200 00	84 00
" Metallurgy	Wm. Archabold	1892	200 00	190 00
Caretaker (including allowance for house)	W. J. Graham	1878	750 00	750 00
Engineer	W. Simpson	1890	720 00	720 00
"	E. Reapath	temp'r'y		189 33
Stoker	W. Carroll	"		72 00
Night Fireman	S. Ball	"		18 00
"	John Beard	"		120 00

*Not opened in 1871, but existed as School of Technology in 1872, and founded by Act of the Legislature in 1877, as School of Practical Science.

MUSEUM.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1893.
			$ c.	$ c.
Caretaker	M. Marshall	1873	200 00	200 00

MUSEUM, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, ETC.

Office and Branch of Service.	Name.	Date of permanent appointment.	Rate per annum.	Amount paid during 1892.
			$ c.	$ c.
Superintendent	S. P. May	*1885	1,700 00	1,700 00
Clerk	Wm. Lemon	1885	650 00	650 00
Carpenter	W. J. McCleary	1884	600 00	600 00
University Matron	Letitia Salter	1884	500 00	500 00

*Transferred from Depository.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Officers and Salaries, Volume of Work, etc, etc, 1871, 1873 and 1892.

1871.

Officers and Employees in and persons employed by the Ontario Department of Public Works for the year 1871; with the dates of their several appointments and their respective remunerations, and whether permanent or temporary; and also the pages on which to be found in the Public Accounts.

Appointed.	Permanent or Temporary.	Names.	Pages of Public Accounts.	Service, 1871.	$ c.	$ c.
January, 1869..	Permanent	Kivas Tully	25.....	Architect and Engineer.....	2,200 00	
" 1870..	"	T. N. Molesworth.....	25.....	Assistant Engineer	1,600 00	
" 1868..	" ...	W. Edwards	25.....	Secretary.....	1,200 00	
September, 1868..	" ...	F. T. Jones	25.....	Accountant	1,000 00	
April, 1871..	"	Wm. Jenkinson	25.....	Messenger	365 00	
						6,365 00
		EXTRA CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN (Inside Service).				
	Temporary	W. Banks	47.....	Draughtsman.....	28 00	
	"	W. J. S. Holwell	47, 51, 52, 55	"	1,042 95	
	"	Richard Purdom	48, 49, 54, 55	"	482 50	
	"	W. R. Strickland.....	44, 46, 47, 49, 55	"	472 00	
	"	Thos. H. Tracey.....	44, 47, 48, 49, 54, 55..	"	858 00	
	"	John Davis	79.....	Clerk	599 96	
	"	R. L. Brydges	79.....	"	234 00	
	"	John Steel	79.....	"	15 00	
	"	W. H. Eddis.....	79.....	"	8 00	
	"	A. McDonell.....	79.....	"	5 00	
	"	Duncan Forbes	48, 49, 52, 53, 54, 55..	"	157 50	
						3,902 91
		MECHANICS.				
1869.....	Permanent	Donald Grant	22, 28, 42, 49	Master Carpenter.....	.....	450 59

Temporary Clerks of Works (Outside Service).

Temporary	Jno. Turner	46	Brantford Institution for Blind	1,017 00	
"	W. A. Lee	48	School of Technology	114 00	
"	Geo. Taylor	48	Central Prison	216 00	
"	James Price	49	Education Department and Parliament Buildings	357 00	
"	Thos. H. Tracey	42	London Asylum	159 00	
"	H. Martin	46	Brantford Institution for Blind	15 60	
"	W. Pope	42	London Asylum	77 50	
"	J. Firth	51	Lakes Rosseau and Joseph cut	22 50	
					1,978 00

Temporary Engineers (Outside Service.)

Temporary	Alex. McDonell	52, 53	Sydenham River and Raleigh and Tilbury Drains	692 00	
"	W. McMillan	53	Brooke Drains	133 70	
"	Thos. W. Dyas	53	Mosa and Ekfrid Drains	676 10	
"	Thos. Weatherald	53	Grey Drains	307 55	
"	S. Malcom	55	Dawn Drains	100 00	
					1,909 35

Lockmasters.

1871	Permanent	Thos. Laidley	55	Lindsay Lock	150 00	
1871	"	Patrick Young	55	Young's Point Lock	75 00	
					225 00

Superintendents of Works.

Temporary	A. S. Robinson	53	Rosseau Lock	56 00	
"	Wm. Little	50, 51, 52	Balsam Lock, Lindsay Lock and Pigeon River Works	939 00	
"	L. W. Owen	51	Washago and Gravenhurst Road	508 00	
					1,503 00
			Total for 1871		16,333 76

Note.—All plumbing and gas-fitting works, etc., in 1871, were done by outside tradesmen; in 1892 by the Departmental plumber and his assistants. In 1871 there were but six Departments (counting that of Education under the then Superintendent of Education) and 8 public institutions; in 1892 there were seven Departments and 20 public institutions. In 1871 there were for unorganized districts, etc., 2 registry offices and 1 combined court house and gaol; in 1892 there were 4 registry offices, 7 combined court houses and gaols, 13 lock-ups, 1 combined registry office and lock-up, and 1 combined court house and registry office. In 1871 there were but 2 locks to attend to and no dams or bridges; in 1892 there were 6 locks, 1 fixed bridges, 10 swing bridges, and 47 dams, with slides, piers, booms, etc., to be attended to.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

1873.

Officers and Employees in and persons employed by the Ontario Department of Public Works, for the year 1873; with the dates of their several appointments and their respective remunerations and whether permanent or temporary; and also the pages on which to be found in the Public Accounts.

Appointed.	Permanent or Temporary.	Names.	Pages of Public Accounts.	Service, 1873.	$ c.	$ c.
January, 1869..	Permanent	Kivas Tully	31	Architect and Engineer	2,200 00	
" 1870..	"	T. M Molesworth	31	Assistant Engineer	1,800 00	
" 1868..	"	Wm. Edwards (*a*)	31.	Secretary (8 months)	1,066 66	
July, 1868..	"	J. P. Edwards	31	Acting Secretary (4 months)	533 34	
" 1868..	"	"	31	Clerk (8 months)	400 00	
September, 1868..	" ...	F. T. Jones (*b*)	31	Accountant and Law Clerk	1,200 00	
February, 1872..	"	H. C. McLaurin	31	First Clerk (5 months)	333 32	
May, 1873..	"	M. Wilson	31.	" (7 months)	466 68	
January, 1872..	"	R. L. Brydges	31	Junior Clerk (2 months)	66 66	
" 1872..	"	W. J. S. Holwell	31	Engineering Draughtsman (10 months)	695 00	
" 1872..	" ...	Richard Purdom	31	Architectural "	939 00	
June, 1872.	"	Jno. C. Macnabb	31	Assistant " (10 months)	548 56	
April, 1873..	"	R. McCallum	31, 32	Clerk and Draughtsman (nine months)	646 00	
" 1870..	"	E. Jenkinson	31	Messenger (2 months)	66 46	
March, 1873 .	"	C. A. McDonald	31	" (10 months)	333 54	
						11,295 22
		EXTRA DRAUGHTSMEN (Inside Service).				
	Temporary	F. J. Rastrick	58	Draughtsman	14 40	
	"	H. Sparks	58	Surveys and plans	40 00	
	"	R. McCallum	60	Draughtsman	56 00	
						110 40
		MECHANICS.				
1869	Permanent	Donald Grant	32.	Master Carpenter	.....	624 00

Superintendents (Outside Service).

Temporary	J. P. Wagner.....	47.....	Superintendent at Central Prison	605 25	
"	A. J. Cockburn.....	62.....	" Township Ryerson Homesteads..	813 69	
					1,418 94

Temporary Clerks of Works (Outside Service).

Temporary	Jno. McBean..... ..	48.....	Central Prison	465 00	
"	Geo. Hillam	48.....	"	787 50	
" ..	Geo. Taylor	48, 53	" and Toronto Asylum.....	839 00	
"	J. Henning....	50, 54, 57.....	Agricultural College, Guelph	232 00	
"	A. Dalgleish	50, 54, 57.....	Agricultural College, Guelph, Hamilton Asylum, and Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.	573 65	
"	James Price	48, 55, 57.....	Central Prison, Education Department and Government House	757 50	
"	Turner Koyl	59.....	Portage du Fort Bridge....	472 21	
"	W. Little	58, 59, 61.	Scugog and Otonabee Rivers Lakes and Dams, and Pigeon River	866 75	
"	James Smith	59.....	Sydenham River	88 59	
"	Louis Hill	57.....	Hamilton Asylum	483 00	
					5,565 11

Temporary Engineers (Outside Service).

Temporary	W. McMillan..... ..	60.....	Brock and Nissouri Drains.	488 30	
"	W. G. McGeorge	60.....	Mosa and Ekfrid "	348 73	
"	J. J. Francis	60.....	Moore "	228 50	
"	T. Weatherald	60.....	Grey "	180 00	
"	A. Davidson.....	60.....	Sombra "	303 21	
"	E. O'Flynn	60.....	Raleigh and Tilbury "	1,047 50	
"	A. McDonell.....	60.	" "	44 00	
"	Thomas W. Dyas	60.....	Dunwich "	26 20	
					2,666 44

Lockmasters.

1872.....	Permanent	J. D. Cockburn.....	61.....	Rosseau Lock, Port Carling.....	240 00	
1871.....	"	Thos. Laidley	61.....	Lindsay Lock	300 00	
1871.....	"	Patrick Young	61...	Young's Point Lock	240 00	
						780 00

(*a*) Absent in Britain four months as Chief Commissioner of Emigration. (*b*) Appointed Accountant and Law Clerk in 1872

Note.—Geo. Buckland was Secretary of Agriculture, and David Spence Secretary of Immigration, and E. Jenkinson was Clerk in Immigration Branch for ten months. Instead of the Temporary Clerks and Draughtsmen employed in the inside service in 1871, additional Draughtsmen and Clerks, to the extent actually necessary for the proper service of the Department, formed part of the permanent staff in 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

1873.

BRIDGE-TENDERS.

Appointed.	Permanent or Temporary.	Names.	Pages of Public Accounts.	Service, 1892.	$ c.	$ c.
1872.....	Permanent	R. McCausland	61..... .	South of Lindsay	.....	175 00
				Total for 1873		22,635 11

1892.

12 Officers and Employees in and persons employed by the Ontario Department of Public Works, for the yesr 1892; and the dates of their several appointments and their respective remunerations, and whether permanent or temporary; and also the pages on which to be found in the Public Accounts.

January, 1869..	Permanent	Kivas Tully (*a*).....	32.....	Architect.....	2,400 00	
December, 1879..	"	Robt. McCallum (*b*)...	32..... .	Engineer.	2,000 00	
January, 1868..	" ...	Wm. Edwards.....	32.....	Secretary.....	2,100 00	
July, 1868..	"	J. P. Edwards (*c*).....	32.....	Accountant and Law Clerk	1,250 00	
January, 1883..	"	F. R. Heakes	32.	Architect and Draughtsman.....	1,350 00	
January, 1880..	"	R. P. Fairbairn.	32.....	Engineering Draughtsman	1,300 00	
May, 1881..	"	T. M. Hennessy...	32.	Assistant Architectural Draughtsman	1,000 00	
April, 1889..	"	C. G. Horetzky (*d*)	32.....	Assistant Engineering "	1,050 00	
June, 1873..	"	M. Wilson	32.	First Clerk and Shorthand Writer.....	1,100 00	
January, 1880..	"	S. G. O'Grady..... ..	32....	Clerk and Paymaster of Outlying Works.....	1,000 00	
March 1873..	"	C. A. McDonald	32.....	Messenger.....	550 00	
						15,100 00

EXTRA CLERKS AND DRAUGHTSMEN (Inside Service).

	Temporary	John Edwards	33.	Extra Clerk	60 00	
	"	Geo. Thompson.....	25.....	Extra Draughtsman	356 00	
						416 00

Mechanics.

May, 1891..	Permanent ...	P. J. Crotty.....	247.....	Master Carpenter.....	720 00	
November, 1889..	"	M. McBrearty (*)	247.....	Master Plumber.....	900 00	
April, 1887..	"	Martin Quinn	247.....	Assistant Plumber.....	388 00	
						2,008 00

Permanent Clerk of Works.

September, 1889..	Permanent	B. O'Byrne.....	247.....	Clerk of Works on Public Buildings	.....	1,200 00

Temporary Clerk of Works (Outside Service).

	Temporary	Chas. Bodley	258.....	London Asylum	1,256 00	
	"	John Brown	269.....	Agricultural College, Guelph.....	1,116 00	
	"	R. Chisholm.	256.....	Mimico Asylum	728 00	
	"	John Drew	269.....	Toronto Normal and Model Schools	458 50	
	"	W. C. McKenzie	254, 256, 274, 275....	Toronto Asylum and Muskoka and Nipissing Districts	928 00	
	"	J. H. McLaren.....	270.....	Rainy River District	420 00	
	"	H. G. McMahon	259.....	Hamilton Asylum.....	1,256 00	
	"	A. R. McDonald	270.....	Ottawa, Normal and Model Schools	732 00	
	"	J. B. Reid	260.....	Kingston Asylum.....	836 00	
	"	W. J. Smith	266.....	Belleville Institution for Deaf and Dumb	1,044 00	
						8,774 50

Lockmasters. (*e*).

1876.....	Permanent	W. Brokenshire.....	279.....	Balsam Lake Lock	240 00	
1883.....	"	J. Clarke	279.....	Lindsay Lock.....	345 60	
1886.....	"	A. Denton	279.....	Mary's and Fairy Lakes Lock	240 00	
1886.....	"	A. Kennedy	279.....	Magnetawan Lock	240 00	
1888.....	"	P. M. Shannon.....	279.....	Port Carling Lock.....	300 00	
1871.....	"	P. Young.....	279	Young's Point Lock.....	240 00	
						1,605 60

(*a*) Architect and Engineer, 1869; Architect, 1874. (Mr. Molesworth appointed Engineer in 1874.
(*b*) Draughtsman 1873; Engineer 1879.
(*c*) Clerk 1868; (on Immigration Staff and at Quebec in 1869-1871); Accountant 1880; Accountant and Law Clerk 1885.
(*d*) Draughtsman 1883; Assistant Engineering Draughtsman (permanent) 1889.
(*) In 1871, all plumbing and gas-fitting works were done by outside tradesmen.
(*e*) There were but 2 locks in 1871; in 1892 there were 6 locks.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—*Continued.*

Officers and Employees in and persons employed by the Ontario Department of Public Works, for the year 1871; with the dates of their several appointments and their respective remunerations and whether permanent or temporary; and also the pages on which to be found in the Public Accounts.

Caretakers of Dams. (*f*).

Appointed.	Permanent or Temporary.	Names.	Pages of Public Accounts.	Service, 1892.	$ c.	$ c.
1886	Permanent	J. Knoepfli	279	Ah-Mic Lake	80 00	
1887	"	Thos. Burgess	279	Bala Works, etc	300 00	
1886	"	D. Galloway	279	Norland's and Elliott's Falls	50 00	
1884	"	A. Sydney Smith	279	Mary's Lake	100 00	
1888	"	Jas. Bayne	279	Deer Lake	300 00	
						830 00

Bridge-tenders. (*g*).

1889	Permanent	Enoch Cox	279	Port Sandfield	100 00	
1872	"	R. McCausland	279	South of Lindsay	188 20	
						288 20

Superintendent of Locks, Dams, Bridges, Etc. (*h*).

1880	Permanent	Thos. Walters (*i*)	279	On all Public Works		1,117 30
				Total for 1892		31,339 60

(*f*) There were no dams in 1871; in 1892 there were forty-seven dams with numerous slides, piers, booms, etc.
(*g*) There were no bridges in 1871; in 1892 there were 10 swing bridges.
(*h*) There was no permanent Superintendent of Locks and Dams in 1871.
(*i*) Salary at rate of $1,200 00 per annum.

Note.—In 1871 there were but 6 Departments (counting that of Education, under the then Superintendent of Education) and 8 Public Institutions; in 1892 there were 7 Departments and 20 Public Institutions. In 1871 there were for unorganized Districts, etc., 2 Registry offices and 1 combined Court House and Gaol; in 1892 there were 4 Registry Offices, 7 combined Court Houses and Gaols, 13 Lock-ups, 1 combined Registry Office and Lock-up, and 1 combined Court House and Registry Office.

In 1871 there were but 2 locks to attend to and no dams or bridges; in 1892 there were 6 locks, 4 fixed bridges, 10 swing bridges, and 47 dams with slides, piers, booms, etc., to be attended to.

(*a*) Permanent and temporary Officers and Employees of Public Works in actual and continuous employment in the inside service of the Department for the years 1871, 1873 and 1892:

1871.	1873.	1892.
SECRETARY'S BRANCH.	SECRETARY'S BRANCH.	SECRETARY'S BRANCH.
W. Edwards, Secretary. F. T. Jones, Accountant. John Davis, Temporary Clerk. R. L. Bridges, Temporary Junior Clerk.	W. Edwards, Secretary. F. T. Jones, Accountant. J. P. Edwards, Clerk. M. Wilson, Clerk and Shorthand Writer.	W. Edwards, Secretary. J. P. Edwards, Accountant and Law Clerk. M. Wilson, Clerk and Shorthand Writer. S. G. O'Grady, Clerk and Paymaster Outlying Works.
ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.	ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.	ARCHITECT'S BRANCH.
Kivas Tully, Architect and Engineer. R. Purdom, Temporary Draughtsman. Thos. H. Tracy, " " W. R. Strickland, " "	Kivas Tully, Architect and Engineer. Richard Purdom, Draughtsman. John C. Macnabb, "	Kivas Tully, Architect. F. R. Heakes, Draughtsman. T. M. Hennessy, Assistant Draughtsman.
ENGINEER'S BRANCH.	ENGINEER'S BRANCH.	ENGINEER'S BRANCH.
T. N. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer. W. J. S. Holwell, Draughtsman.	(*b*) T. N. Molesworth, Assistant Engineer. W. J. S. Holwell, Draughtsman. R. McCallum, Temporary Draughtsman.	Robt. McCallum, Engineer. R. P. Fairbairn, Draughtsman. C. S. Horetzky, Assistant Draughtsman.
MESSENGERS.	MESSENGERS.	MESSENGERS.
Wm. Jenkinson.	C. A. McDonald.	C. A. McDonald.

(*a*) See also Schedules of Officers and Employees with dates of appointments, terms of service, salaries, etc., for years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

(*b*) Thos. N. Molesworth was appointed Engineer in 1874, and died in 1879.

NOTE.—Although the volume of work in the Department had at least trebled from the year 1871 to the year 1892, the number of officers (including permanent and temporary in actual and continuous employment from year to year in the inside service of the Department) had not increased.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Return of Volume of Work done for the Years 1871, 1873 and 1892.

Public Institutions, Buildings and Works completed and in operation at the close of the respective years 1871, 1873 and 1892; and also additions since made thereto—a more detailed statement of which, showing each year's operation, will be found annexed :

Institutions in operation in 1871.	Additions made thereto since 1871, and up to December 31st, 1892.
1. Government House	1. Forcing House. Addition to Lodge. Gardener's Cottage.
2. Old Parliament Buildings	2. Basement to East Wing. New Out-buildings. Additions to Coal Sheds. Addition for House-keeper's Residence.
3. Osgoode Hall	3. New Wings for Court of Appeal. Additions to West (Chancery) Wing.
4. Toronto Asylum for the Insane	4. Farm House and Fencing. Laundry Building. Residence for Medical Superintendent. Water Service from City Works. Connections between Main Building and Wings. New Laundry and Kitchen. Additions to Queen Street Lodges. Carpenter's Shop and Repairs. Boiler House.
5. London Asylum for the Insane	5. Cottages for Attendants. (2) Cottages for Chronic Insane. (3) Artesian Well for Water Supply. Sewerage Vaults and Filter. Refractory Wards Building. Coal Shed and Root House. Fences around Airing Yards. Sheds for Shelter for Patients. (2) New Brick Coal Shed. Building for Religious Services. Reconstructing part of Main Building. New Sewage Disposal Works. Fire Protection Pumps and Pipes. Central Boiler House and New Boilers. (6) A Cottage, Slaughter-house and Piggeries. Two Annexes for Dining Rooms.
6. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	6. A. Workshop, Farm Houses. (2) Additions to Dining Hall. Residence for the Principal. Domitory and addition to Main Building. Water-closets and Steam-heating. Brick Coal Shed and Root House. Enlargement of Filtering Tank. New Engine House. New Sewage Disposal Works. New Lodge, Bakery and Dormitory.
7. Provincial Reformatory	7. New Wing and Workshop. New Dormitory. Addition to Main Building. New Steam-heating. Residence for Warden. Stable and Piggery. Fire Protection Pumps, Pipes and Hydrants. New Boiler and addition to Boiler House. New Boiler for Workshop.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*

Institutions in operation in 1871.	Additions made thereto since 1871, and up to 31st December, 1892.
8. Toronto Normal and Model Schools	8. New Boiler House and Steam Boilers. Cottage for the Engineer. Additions and New Roofs to Model Schools. New Conservatory and Hot Water Boiler. Carpenter's Shop. New Steam Boilers (3). Alterations and New Theatre. Iron Fence around Grounds.

Institutions in operation in 1873 in addition to 1871.	Additions made thereto since their completion as first constructed, up to 31st December, 1892.
9. Old Asylum for Idiots.....	9. The old Asylum for the Insane building at Orillia was subsequently enlarged and fitted up for this purpose. Re-construction of Verandah and of Gas-house after fire.
10. Institution for the Blind	10. Construction of a Cottage for the Bursar. Residence for Superintendent. New Coal Shed and Boiler House. Hot Water Boiler and Heating. Addition for Gymnasium. New Roofs over Decks.
11. Old School of Practical Science or Technology.	11. The Toronto Mechanics' Institute was purchased, fitted up, and occupied until new buildings were subsequently erected.

New Institutions in operation and in course of construction in 1892 in addition to those existing in 1871 and 1873.	Additions made thereto since their completion as first constructed, up to 31st December, 1892.
12. Agricultural College	12. Mansard Roof to Main Building. Addition to Main Building. New Cheese Factory. Rear additions for Store-room. Enlargement of Kitchen. Residence for Professor of Agriculture. House for Bursar. Houses for Gardener and Farm Foreman. Alterations to Cheese Factory and Dairy. New Farm Buildings. New Chemical Laboratory. Re-construction of Farm Buildings after the Fire. Three Cottages for Labourers. Sewage Disposal Works. Piggery and addition to Greenhouses. Convocation Hall and Gymnasium.
13. Central Prison.....	13. New Hospital Building. New Gate House. Re-construction of Foundry after the Fire. Fitting up Cells in Basement. New Kitchen. Re-construction of Main Building after the Fire. Fire protection Pipes and Hydrants.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*

New Institutions in operation and in course of construction in 1892 in addition to those existing in 1871 and 1873.	Additions made thereto since their completion as first constructed, up to 31st December, 1892.
14. New Asylum for Idiots.....	14. New Buildings for Asylum for Idiots, commenced in 1886 and completed in 1891, on the new site, comprising Main Building and Wings, two Cottages, Kitchen, Boiler House, Farm Buildings, Barn and Driving Shed, Piggery and Coal Sheds. (2)
15. Hamilton Asylum for the Insane	15. Addition to Main Building. New Wings " Residence for Medical Superintendent. House for Bursar. " Farmer. " Engineer. Coal Shed. Farm Buildings. Completing Wings and New Boilers (3). Sheds and Fences for Airing Yards. Cottage for Acute Patients. Re-building Kitchen after Fire. New Slaughter-house and Piggery. Farm Buildings and Root House. Fire Protection Pumps, Pipes and Hydrants. New (The Orchard) House for 300 Patients. Water Tank and Hose Tower. Addition to Superintendent's Residence. Annexes for Dining Rooms.
16. Kingston Asylum for the Insane	16. Gas House. Addition to Laundry and Main Building. New Gas House and Airing Yard Walls. Fire Protection Pumps, Pipes, Engine, etc. Cottage for Chronic Insane. Slaughter-house, Piggery and Cow Stable. Addition to Lodge and Fences.
17. New School of Practical Science	17. New Buildings were commenced in 1887, completed and occupied in 1890, on the new site in Toronto University Park, and addition to same.
18. Mimico Asylum for the Insane	18. New Buildings commenced in 1888, completed in 1891, comprising, Main Building, eight Cottages. Centre and Rear Buildings. Two Cottages for Acute Patients. Pumping House and Water Supply. Sewage Disposal Works. Electrical Works. Fire Protection Pipes and Hydrants. House for Working Patients. Farm Buildings.
19. Mercer Reformatory for Females.....	19. Driving Shed and Fences. Fitting up Cells in Basement. Additions to Laundry. Airing Yards to Girl's Refuge. Fences round Grounds.
20. New Parliament Buildings.....	20. Construction commenced in 1886, and occupied by the Department of Public Works in August, 1892.
21. Ottawa Normal and Model Schools.....	21. Addition to Model Schools, Play Sheds, etc. Addition to Front Building. Additions to Assembly Hall and Class Rooms. Re-construction of Steam-heating and New Boilers (3). Addition to Boiler House.
22. Brockville Asylum for the Insane.....	22. New Buildings commenced in 1892. Main Building and six Cottages for 650 Patients.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—*Continued.*

Other buildings completed in 1871.	Additions made thereto since 1871, and up to 31st December, 1892.
1. Court House and Gaol at Sault Ste. Marie.....	
2. Registry Office at Parry Sound.....	
3. Registry Office at Thunder Bay.	
Other buildings, etc., completed since 1871, to 31st December, 1892, in addition to those then existing.	
4. Lock-up at Prince Arthur's Landing.	
5. Lock-up at Silver Islet.	
6. Immigrant Shed at Gravenhurst.	
7. Immigrant Shed at Rosseau.	
8. Immigrant shed at Parry Sound.	
9. Registry Office and Lock-up at Minden.	
10. Lock-up at Mattawan.	
11. Registry Office at Bracebridge.	
12. Court House and Gaol at Prince Arthur's Landing	
13. Court House and Gaol at Thunder Bay.	
14. Registry Office at Sault Ste. Marie.	
15. Lock-up at Bracebridge.	
16. Lock-up at Parry Sound.	
17. Lock-up at Manitowaning.	
18. Lock-up at Little Current.	
19. Lock-up at Gore Bay.	
20. Lock-up at Killarney.	
21. Lock-up at Bruce Mines.	
22. Lock-up at Thessalon.	
23. Court House and Registry Office at Gore Bay.	
24. Court House and Registry Office at Huntsville.	
25. Lock-up at Fort William.	
26. Lock-up at Magnetawan.	
27. Court Room and Lock-up at Burk's Falls.	
28. Lock-up at French River.	
29. Gaoler's House at Sudbury.	
30. Court Room and Lock-up at North Bay.	
31. Registry Office at North Bay.	
32. Court Room and Lock-up at Rat Portage.	
33. Lock-up at Fort Francis.	
34. Gaoler's Residence at Rat Portage.	
35. Niagara River Bank Fence.	

Works completed in 1871.	Additions made thereto since 1871.
1. Rosseau River lock and works.	1. Swing bridge across the lock; fixed bridge across the river; new pier and dredging the channel; dam across river; swing and fixed bridges rebuilt; lock rebuilt and enlarged; guide piers of lock extended; new lock gates.
2. Young's Point lock works.	2. New slide; new wing wall; swing bridge twice rebuilt; piers and booms above and below lock; five piers and platform rebuilt; new lock gates; guide pier below lock extended.
3. Balsam River works and swing bridge.	3. New lock; new apron to dam; swing bridge, slide, and dam rebuilt; wing dam rebuilt, and new apron below slide; piers at swing bridge rebuilt; channel improved by removal of boulders; pier and booms placed above swing bridge; guide booms placed above and below lock.
4. Lake Joseph and Rosseau Channel.	4. High level bridge across the channel; new swing bridge across channel; channel dredged and cribwork rebuilt.
5. Scugog River lock and three swing bridges.	5. Extension of one swing bridge and its approaches; three swing bridges twice rebuilt; store-house at Lindsay; channel dredged from Scugog River to Drummond's Bay; apron to dam, and booms at Lindsay; dredging at Stoney Creek and Scugog Lake; lock reconstructed; channel of river deepened by rock excavation and dredging.
Works completed in 1873, in addition to those existing in 1871.	
6. Otonabee River (Young's Point), new pier and booms, and clearing boulders from channel.	
7. Pigeon River—improvements to channel.	
8. Portage du Fort — approaches to bridge.	
9. Nottawasaga River — improvements to channel.	
10. Muskoka River—dredging channel.	10. Rock-blasting and pier constructed at Sandy Grey's Chute; dam and slide at High Falls (south branch); boom at High Falls; dam and slide at "Go Home" Channel.
11. Kaministiqua River — dredging a channel through the bar to the river.	

Works completed in 1873, in addition to those existing in 1871.	Additions made thereto since 1871.
12. Swamp lands drainage works completed under the Drainage Act, chap. 33, R S. O., in Townships of Grey, Russel, Mosa, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Metcalfe and Brooke.	12. Drainage works in Townships of Moore, Raleigh, East Tilbury, Sombra, West Nissouri, Delaware, Sarnia, Oldborough, West Tilbury and East Williams.
13. Railways—Measurements and inspections made of the following railways aided by the Province: Whitby and Port Perry; Midland; Toronto, Grey and Bruce; Northern Extension, (Muskoka Branch); Hamilton and Lake Erie; Wellington, Grey and Bruce; and Cobourg, Peterboro' and Marmora.	13. Canada Southern; Kingston and Pembroke; Toronto, Grey and Bruce; Hamilton and Lake Erie; London, Huron and Bruce; Port Dover and Lake Huron; Northern Extension; Wellington, Grey and Bruce; Brantford and Port Burwell; Midland; Whitby and Port Perry and Lindsay; Canada Central: Victoria; Hamilton and North-Western; Stratford and Lake Huron; Lake Simcoe Junction; Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiqua; Belleville and North Hastings; Credit Valley; North Simcoe; Prince Edward County Grand Junction; Georgian Bay and Wellington; Canada Atlantic; Erie and Huron; Port Arthur, Duluth and Western; and Parry Sound Colonization Railway.
New works completed December 31st, 1892, in addition to those existing in 1871 and 1873.	
14. Sydenham River—Improvements to channel.	
15. Washago Channel to wharf—deepened by blasting and dredging.	
16. Muskoka Lakes works.	16. Constructing a stop-log dam; a new outlet for water blasted through the rock, and two bridges built across the river, and the new channel at Muskoss Falls; rock-blasting at the Jenac Narrows and at other points to deepen the channel; Piers and booms at Bala and rock-blasting; channel blasted in Joseph River; rock-blasting at Coulter's Narrows; bridge at Bala rebuilt: Jenac's Narrow's enlarged by rock excavation, and breastwork constructed and booms provided; channel from Indian River to Lake Rosseau enlarged, and cribwork retaining walls constructed.
17. Lake Scugog—dredging at Port Perry.	
18. Gall and Burnt River Works—Surveys made of head waters; nine dams and slides built; 11 dams and slides rebuilt and repaired; nine side piers built and rock-blasting at several different points.	18. New dam on Devil's Creek; glance-pier on Bear Creek; new dam and slide at outlet of Crab Lake; slide and apron to Hawk Lake dam; cribwork and slide at Workman's dam extended; channel below Workman's dam improved by

New works completed December 31st, 1892, in addition to those existing in 1871 and 1873.	Additions made thereto since 1871.
	blasting; two dams and slide built on Racketty Creek, and channel improved by blasting; three dams built on Redstone Lake; two dams built at outlets of Oblong Lake, glance-pier below Hawk Lake; aprons to Hall's and Horseshoe Lake dams; Paint Lake dam rebuilt; slide on Devil's Creek extended; piers in Cameron Lake; glance-pier in Crab River; new dam and slide at outlet of Little Bob Lake; aprons to slides at Norland and at Workman's Mills; dam and slide at "High Falls" Burnt River rebuilt; two new dams at outlet of Mud Lake; three glance-piers below Hall's Lake dam; glance-pier below Hawk Lake dam; wing-dam and slide at Elliott's Falls; booms at Elliott's Falls; slide at Crab Lake reconstructed; new slide and wing-dams on Bear Creek; dam at Kinmount; new dam at outlet of Otter Lake; glance-pier between Maple and Beech Lakes; dam rebuilt at outlet of Kushog Lake; slide at Hawk Lake extended and channel improved; new dam at outlet of Eagle Lake; dam and slide at outlet of Pine Lake; dam at High Falls extended; dam and slide at outlet of White Lake; glance-piers below High Falls and Devil's Creek dams; Racketty Creek slide rebuilt; slide at Hawk Lake extended; channel blasted through rocky obstruction known as Jacob's Ladder.
19. Ryerson and Spence Homesteads — Fifty-one houses and clearings completed and twenty-one lots having clearings made without houses, and 14 miles of roads built.	
20. Mary's and Fairy Lake Works—A new lock and basin; a new high bridge over the river and a lift-bridge over the lock; a stop-log dam and a breast-pier; raising-bridge at Huntsville; new stop-log dam at Port Sydney; and dredging channels of the rivers.	20. Breast-work below lock rebuilt and increased in height; channel of river improved by dredging below lock; new bridge at Huntsville; pier and boom above lock; new swing bridge across canal; rock excavation at outlet of Mary's Lake and dam extended; new flood dam across river below Port Sydney; three new piers above dam and boom provided; new swing and fixed bridges at Huntsville; channel of river improved at Huntsville by dredging; bridge above lock rebuilt; lock reconstructed; guide piers below lock extended; channel dredged through bar at mouth of river in Mary's Lake.

New works completed December 31st, 1892, in addition to those existing in 1871 and 1873.	Additions made thereto since 1871.
21. Washago to Gravenhurst—Roadbed made, planked and macadamized, and new bridges built.	
22. London Asylum—Works for water supply, sewage vaults and filters constructed.	
23. Wye River—Dredging and improving the channel.	
24. Peninsula Creek Improvement—Channel dredged from Fairy to Peninsula Lake, bridge across channel, cribwork retaining walls constructed, piers constructed at easterly and westerly ends of channel.	
25. Lake Nipissing—Dredging at mouths of South and Sturgeon Rivers.	
26. Nation River—Channel improved by rock blasting at Plantagenet and dredging above Chesterville.	
27. Magnetawan Works—A lock, three dams and channels, storehouse, swing-bridge, and piers and booms both above and below lock at Magnetawan Village, and channel of river improved by rock excavation; channel of river below Burk's Falls and in Se-se-be Lake improved by dredging; outlet of Se-se-be Lake enlarged by rock excavation; dam at outlet of Ah-Mic Lake, and piers and booms above; two dams at outlet of Deer Lake.	
28. Lake Couchiching—Outlets improved by removal of artificial obstructions.	
29. Des Joachims Rapids—Rock excavation and approach to bridge constructed.	
30. Port Elgin—Landing pier reconstructed.	
31. Southampton—Landing pier reconstructed.	
32. Mud Lake—Channel at outlet improved by rock-blasting.	
33. Georgian Bay—Inner channel improved by rock excavation and construction of cribwork.	
34. Moira River—Channel improved by rock excavation and cribwork; pier between Foxboro' and Corbyville.	
35. Mississippi River—Channel improved by rock excavation.	
36. Lake of Bays—Dredging at outlet.	
37. Head River—Channel improved by rock excavation	
38. River Beaudette—Channel improved.	
39. Mississicua Lake—Three dams at outlets.	

Totals of Buildings and Works (or sets of) completed and in operation in December, 1871.

Institutions in operation	8
Buildings, or sets of (including one combined Court House and Gaol, and two Registry Offices for unorganized districts), completed as per foregoing summary	6
Works, or sets of, completed as per foregoing summary	5
Total	19

Totals of Buildings and Works (or sets of) completed and in operation in December, 1873.

Institutions in operation	11
Buildings, or sets of (including two Lock-ups, two Registry Offices, and one combined Court House and Gaol for unorganized districts), completed as per foregoing summary	11
Works, or sets of, completed as per foregoing summary	8
Total	30

Totals of Buildings and Works (or sets of) completed and in operation in December, 1892.

Institutions in operation	22
Buildings, or sets of (including seven combined Court Houses and Gaols, four Registry Offices, thirteen Lock-ups, one combined Registry Office and Lock-up, one combined Court House and Registry Office, and two Gaolers' Residences, for unorganized districts), completed as per foregoing summary.	57
Works, or sets of, completed as per foregoing summary	41
Total	120
Additions to Institutions since 1871, as per foregoing summary	136
" Works " "	104

Totals of Buildings and Works completed on 31st December, 1892.

Main buildings for new institutions	15
Additions to main buildings	84
Residences for officers	29
Farm or other detached buildings	36
Water services and sewage works	17
Registry Offices and Lock-ups	25
Court Houses and Gaols	6
Fixed bridges	14 (*a*)
Swing bridges	10
Immigrant sheds	3
Homestead houses and clearings	51
Miles of colonization and homestead roads	28
New locks on rivers	6
Dams, slides, piers, booms, etc. (or sets of)	47 (*b*)
Navigable channels made on inland waters	73
Townships drained	18
Railway 10 mile sections, measured, inspected and reported and bonused	43

(*a*) Of these 14 fixed bridges, two were subsequently to their completion replaced by swing bridges; 8 were on the Washago and Gravenhurst colonization road and on roads in the township of Ryerson, and are not now under the control of the Department.

(*b*) These are counted as "Dam and its slides, piers, booms, etc.," being but one work. There are 47 dams in all.

NOTE.—There has been constructed since the date of last return, 31st December, 1878, 38 dams, 23 slides, 85 guide and glance piers, 4,081 feet of booms, etc.

Of the eight institutions in operation before the end of 1871, two of the largest had only just been completed, and had involved no annual charge for maintenance and repairs. Since 1871 forty-nine new and distinct buildings (or sets of buildings) have been added to those then in existence, included in which are twelve new public institutions additional to the eight in existence in 1871. Five public works (or sets of works) had been completed in 1871. Since 1871 thirty-five public works (or sets of works) have been completed and added to those then existing. The whole of the fifty-seven buildings (or sets of buildings) including the twenty public institutions now in operation, and the forty-one public works (or sets of works) now completed, have involved from one to twenty-three years each of appropriations and labor for maintenance and repairs.

In December, 1871, three locks on inland rivers had been completed, but no dams or slides had been built or maintained by the Province. In December, 1892, there had been built (besides the reconstruction of the three of 1871) and maintained by the Province six locks and forty-seven dams, with slides, booms, piers, etc., and these had to be superintended and kept in repair.

In 1871 twelve fixed bridges* and two swing bridges across inland navigable rivers had been constructed, the whole involving annual cost of maintenance and repairs, and and salaries of lock-masters and bridge-tenders.

Upwards of seventy-two channels of rivers and lines of lake navigation of inland waters have been improved by rock blasting, dredging, or otherwise clearing out.

Each and every institution or building, and every addition thereto; and each lock, bridge, dam, slide, boom or other public work (no matter what their nature may be) adds to the constant volume of work of the Department in the way of correspondence, examinations and reporting, and the supervising and direction of additions, alterations and repairs, etc. Taking the public institutions as an instance, it is obvious that with twenty of these in operation in 1892, as against only eight in 1871, and six of the latter very much increased in size and in numbers of separate buildings since 1871—the work of the Department now in attending to the repairs, alterations, etc., may fairly be said to have trebled; and what is said of the Public Institutions applies with equal or greater force to the other public buildings and works, the latter as a rule being in the outlying districts of the Province, mostly far apart; and many of them not easily accessible when the emergency for repairs, etc., chances to arise; and then in many instances, the time of the Departmental staff is necessarily drawn upon to a much greater extent than in the ordinary case when the work of building, repairing, or inspecting happens to be within easy access.

There are other classes of work being done by the Department which had no existence in 1871. Of these, one has been and still is the measuring, examining, and reporting upon the construction of each and every ten mile section (as completed) of all railways entitled to receive aid from the Province; of which reports are given in the foregoing summaries. Another heavy work done by the Department for several years, and until its transfer to the Department of the Provincial Treasurer, in 1890, was the receiving of applications from the municipalities for the purchase of their Debentures under the Drainage Debenture Act, the examining and reporting upon their By-laws authorizing the Debentures, and the frequent—and often long continued—correspondence between the Department and the Municipality before the By-law would be in a proper shape, and so as to satisfy the requirements of the law. These two classes of work, and many others, formed no part of the Departmental work in or for the year 1871.

Annexed hereto is a tabulated statement of the volume of work done in the Department during the years 1871, 1873 and 1892; but, in addition to the work so recorded, there has been a very large amount of work done of such a nature as to be not capable of record. Also, annexed hereto is a statement in detail showing each year's operations in connection with Buildings and Works constructed, or under construction during the years 1868 to 1892, both inclusive.

*Four of these fixed bridges are now under the control of the Department, two have been replaced by two of the above-mentioned swing bridges, and eight of them were on the fourteen miles of colonization road between Washago and Gravenhurst, and the fourteen miles of homestead roads in the township of Ryerson. The former road was transferred in 1876 to the municipality of the organized townships of North Orillia, Morrison and Muskoka, and the latter roads were given up to the Ryerson township settlers.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, ONTARIO.

Volume of work for the years 1871, 1873, and 1892.

Nature of Work.	1871.	1873.	1892.
Letters and reports written and copied	770	965	1,354
Reports received from Inspectors, Clerks of Works, etc	272	220	403
Certificates issued for payments under contracts	190	214	291
(*a*) Orders on petty contingencies Clerk issued, covering each one or more accounts	8	325	395
Papers covered, endorsed and indexed	983	1,922	3,532
Accounts three times examined, checked, approved and transferred to Treasury Department. Duplicates of nearly all prepared in the Department	589	1,471	2,193
(*b*) Accounts entered (seven times each)	4,123	10,297	15,351
Sets of plans prepared	22	27	34
(*c*) Sets of tracing copies of plans made	44	54	66
(*c*) Blue prints, "	.....	.....	340
Specifications prepared	22	27	34
(*d*) Copies of specifications made (three of each)	66	81	168
Sets of tenders received and dealt with, covered, endorsed, fyled and indexed	23	26	115
Contracts, bonds, etc., prepared (each in duplicate)	50	64	78
(*e*) Works conducted under pay sheets, not including pay sheets of men employed on repairs of city Provincial buildings	3	7	9
Number of pay sheets (prepared in duplicate) checked and paid	44	60	220
Registered money letters mailed and certificates of same prepared for registration	23	35	333
Bank bills mailed and initial letters and numbers of all bills of over $2 each recorded	.....	.....	631
Totals of moneys paid on pay sheets by paymaster and registered letters	$5,033.00	$7,854.00	$22,553 00
Drainage by-laws, debentures and applications examined and dealt with	.....	18	.....
(*f*) Public buildings and sets of public institutional buildings to attend to	15	18	22
Locks, dams, and swing and fixed bridges to attend to [See special note (*g*)].	2	3	63

(*a*) In 1870 and 1871 petty accounts were paid from accountable warrants issued in favor of the Secretary Department of Public Works.

(*b*) Entries—1st, by architect on engineer in checking and certifying; 2nd, by accountant in checking and marking as to appropriations to which chargeable; 3rd, 4th and 5th, by accountant in duplicate abstracts and in register; 6th, in fyling; and 7th, in accounts ledger.

(*c*) For each set of original plans prepared at least two sets of tracings are made for the contractors, and one for the Clerk of Works. In addition to these a large number of detail drawings have to be prepared.

(*d*) Two copies for attachments to duplicate contracts, and one copy for Clerk of Works. In many cases additional copies have to be prepared.

(*e*) Such as dredging and blasting in channels of rivers and lakes navigation; reconstruction and repairs of dams, slides, piers, and bridges; and at the asylums, etc., where a portion of the labor is supplied by the inmates of these institutions and expert labor from the outside has to be also engaged, and the work can be more economically done under the direct control of the officers of the Department. Payments on these in 1892 were made at Ah-Mic Harbor, Burk's Falls, Boskung, Brentwood, Belleville, Bala, Fort Francis, Fenelon Falls, Gooderham, Gravenhurst, Huntsville, Haliburton, Kinmount, Lindsay, London, Minden, Moor's Falls, Magnetawan, Mimico, Norland, Port Hope, Port Sydney, Port Carling, Peterboro', Rosedale, Wilberforce, and Young's Point. There are 6 locks, 47 dams and 14 bridges, all covered by one set of pay sheets—"Maintenance Locks, Dams and Bridges."

(*f*) In 1871 these institutions covered in all 95 buildings, in 1873 there were 101 buildings, and in 1892 348 buildings.

(*g*) A very large portion of the work done in the department cannot be tabulated or otherwise recorded, such as a large number of letters and written memoranda not of such importance as to warrant being copied or fyled; answering numerous inquiries and giving information only to be obtained by making (sometimes) laborious searches; the keeping up the necessary kinds of stationery and distributing as required, and this miscellaneous work increases year by year as the number of buildings and public works increase.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

STATEMENT in detail showing each years' operations in connection with buildings and works constructed or under construction during the years 1868 to 1892 inclusive.

1868.—*Government House.*—Commenced by the Province of Canada in the year 1867.
Toronto Asylum for the Insane.—Construction of wings and hospital commenced by the Province of Canada in the year 1866.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Surveys for, made in Counties of Bruce, Kent and Essex.

1869.—*Government House.*—Completed, furnished and occupied.
Toronto Asylum for the Insane.—Construction of wings and hospital continued and house for caretaker built.
London Asylum for the Insane.—Construction of buildings commenced.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Construction of buildings commenced.
Rosseau River.—Construction of a lock commenced and also dredging of Rosseau and Muskoka Rivers.
Young's Point, County of Peterborough.—Construction of a lock commenced, also six hundred feet of canal.
Balsam River.—Construction of a lock, dam, slide and embankment commenced.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Surveys made for in the Townships of Greenock, Brooke, Elma, Russell and Sparrow Lake.

1870.—*Institution for the Blind.*—Construction of buildings commenced.
Upper Canada College.—Masters' residences rebuilt.
Toronto Asylum for the Insane.—Wings and hospital completed and occupied
London Asylum for Insane.—Buildings completed and occupied.
Provincial Reformatory.—New wing and workshop commenced.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Buildings completed and occupied.
Rosseau River.—Construction of lock, and dredging Rosseau and Muskoka Rivers continued.
Young's Point.—Construction of lock and canal continued.
Balsam River.—Construction of lock and other works continued.
Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.—Canal or channel to connect these lakes commenced.
Washago and Gravenhurst Road.—Works in construction commenced.
Scugog River Works.—Reconstruction of lock, construction of a swing bridge and dredging of River channel continued.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Works commenced in Townships of Brooke, Grey, Dunwich, Raleigh, Tilbury East, Mosa, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Metcalfe and Russell; surveys made in Luther, Proton, McKillop, Elma, Logan, Douro, Cumberland, Westmeath, Hay, Moore, Gloucester. On these surveys and works extra staffs were employed.

1871.—*Registry Offices.*—One at Parry Sound and one at Thunder Bay erected.
Institution for the Blind.—Construction of buildings continued.
Asylum for Idiots.—Buildings commenced on the grounds of the London Asylum.
Toronto Normal and Model Schools.—Enlargement of the Model Schools and erection of a storehouse and propagating house.
School of Agriculture.—Buildings commenced at Mimico, but discontinued in 1872.
School of Practical Science.—Mechanics' Institute Building purchased and improvements and fitting up commenced.
Central Prison.—Construction of buildings commenced.
Rosseau River.—Lock completed and dredging River in progress.
Young's Point.—Lock and other works completed.
Balsam River Works.—Swing bridge completed and lock and dam works in progress.
Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.—Channel connecting these lakes completed, but dredging still in progress.

Washago and Gravenhurst Road.—Works still under construction.
Scugog River Works.—The lock, three swing bridges, and dredging the River completed.
Pigeon River.—Works for the improvement of navigation commenced.
Sydenham River.—Works for the improvement of navigation commenced.
Nottawasaga River.—Works for clearing and improving the River channel commenced.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Drains in process of construction in Townships of Mosa, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Metcalfe, Dunwich, Brooke, Grey, Raleigh, East Tilbury and Russell; works commenced in the Township of Moore.
Ryerson Township.—Twenty-five houses with 5 acres of clearing to each, and 14 miles of roads commenced.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Surveys completed in the Townships of Moore, Gloucester, Stephen, Sombra, Reach, Portland, Camden and Enniskillen, and surveys in progress in Nissouri, Drummond, Sarnia, Dorchester, East Williams and Dawn.

1872.—*Toronto Asylum for the Insane.*—Construction of farm house and fencing.
Asylum for Idiots.—Buildings on the London Asylum grounds completed and occupied.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Construction of a workshop and two farm houses.
Institution for the Blind.—Main building completed and occupied, and a workshop built.
School of Practical Science.—Finishing work and fitting up and occupation of building.
Parliament Buildings.—Construction of additional out buildings and a basement to east wing excavated and finished.
Provincial Reformatory.—Construction of additions to buildings continued.
Court House and Goal.—Sault Ste. Marie, grounds fenced in.
Thunder Bay District.—A lockup constructed at Prince Arthur's landing.
Rosseau River.—Dredging below the lock, completed.
Young's Point.—Removing boulders from channel between lock and Lakefield, and re-adjustment of lock gates.
Balsam River.—Works still in progress.
Lakes Joseph and Rosseau.—Dredging of channel completed.
Washago and Gravenhurst Roads.—Improvements of road bed in progress.
Scugog River Works.—Extension of a Swing Bridge, dredging above locks, and additional stop logs to dam.
Pigeon River.—Improvements of channel continued.
Sydenham River.—Improvement of channel continued.
Nottawasaga River.—Improvement of channel continued.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Construction of drains continued in Mosa, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Metcalfe, Dunwich, Brooke, Raleigh, East Tilbury and Moore; works in Grey and Russell completed; surveys completed in West Nissouri, Drummond, Sarnia, North Dorchester, East Williams, Dawn, and along the Nation River; and additional surveys made in Reach, East Tilbury, Mosa, Ekfrid and Brooke.
Ryerson Homestead Works.—Houses, clearings and road formation in progress.

1873.—*Government House.*—Construction of a forcing house.
Toronto Asylum for Insane.—Construction of a laundry addition.
London Asylum for Insane.—Construction of two cottages for attendants, and cottages for the chronic insane commenced.
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Construction of an addition to dining hall.
Institution for the Blind.—Construction of a college for the bursar.
Toronto Normal and Model Schools.—Construction of a new steam boiler.
School of Agriculture.—Purchase of the "Stone" farm and stone building, and construction of additions to buildings commenced.

Central Prison.—Construction of main buildings continued, and four additional workshops erected.
Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste Marie.—A new woodshed erected, and other improvements made.
Thunder Bay District—Construction of a lock-up at Silver Islet.
Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—Construction of buildings commenced.
Immigrant Sheds.—One each erected at Gravenhurst, Rosseau and Parry Sound.
Washago and Gravenhurst Road.—Additional works in improvement of road.
Scugog River.—Dredging river between lock and lake Scugog.
Balsam River.—Lock and other works completed, and apron built to dam.
Pigeon River.—Dredging of channel completed.
Sydenham River.—Improvements of channel continued.
Portage du Fort.—Bridge examined and approaches in Ontario completed.
Muskoss Falls.—Rock excavations and construction of dam commenced.
Muskoka River.—Dredging in bends of river completed.
Mary's and Fairy Lakes.—Construction of lock and basin above commenced.
Otonabee River—Construction of piers and booms above lock, and excavations in channel.
Nottawasaga River.—Completion of work in removing jams and clearing channel.
Kaministiqua River.—Completion of dredging channel through bar to the river.
Ryerson Homestead Works.—Works in progress and roads nearly completed.
Swamp Lands Drainage.—Construction of drains completed in Mosa, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Metcalfe and Brooke; and works in progress in Raleigh, East Tilbury, Moore, Sombra and West Nissouri.
Gull and Burnt Rivers.—Surveys made of the head waters, lakes and streams tributary to these rivers.
Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following railways aided by the Province:—Whitby and Port Perry; Midland; Toronto Grey and Bruce; Northern Extension Muskoka Branch; Hamilton and Lake Erie; Wellington Grey and Bruce; and Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora.

1874.—*Ottawa Normal School.*—Construction of buildings commenced.
Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—Construction of buildings continued.
County of Haliburton.—Erection of a registry office and lockup at Minden.
Institution for the Blind.—Roof covered with galvanized iron.
Toronto Normal and Model Schools.—Construction of a new steam boiler house.
London Asylum for the Insane—Cottages for the chronic insane and cottages for the attendants completed and occupied.
Central Prison.—Buildings completed and occupied.
School of Agriculture.—Additions to buildings completed and occupied.
Ottawa Normal School—Construction of buildings continued.
Washago Channel to Wharf.—Channel deepened by blasting and dredging.
Sydenham River.—Improvement works in progress.
Muskoka Falls Works—Construction of dam completed and blasting done for additional outlets.
Mary's and Fairy Lakes.—Lock and other works in progress.
Washago and Gravenhurst Roads.—Work in improvement of roadbed continued.
Balsam River.—Channel improved by removal of boulders.
Gull and Burnt River Works—Minden dam and slide and Horseshoe dam and slide completed, and Mud lake and Burleigh slide repaired.
Port Carling—A fixed bridge across the river near the lock completed and a swing bridge across the lock commenced.
Scugog River.—River channel deepened between Lindsay and Sturgeon Lake.
Young's Point.—Completion of slide, etc.
Ryerson and Spence Homesteads.—Roads in Ryerson completed and twelve houses and clearings in Spence commenced; houses and clearings in Ryerson in progress.

Swamp Land Drainage.—Drains in construction in Townships of Raleigh, East Tilbury, Moore, Sombra, West Nissouri, Delaware, Metcalfe and Sarnia; surveys also completed in East Williams, Matilda, Rochester, West Tilbury and Aldborough.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads aided by the Province: Canada Southern (St. Clair branch); Toronto, Grey and Bruce; Hamilton and Lake Erie, Northern extension; Wellington, Grey and Bruce (southern branch); and Kingston and Pembroke.

1875.—*Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.*—Buildings completed and occupied and gas and water pipes laid.

School of Agriculture.—A mansard roof, main building.

School of Practical Science.—A new steam boiler put in.

Nipissing District.—Construction of a lockup at Mattawa.

Ottawa Normal School.—Buildings completed and occupied, and steam boiler and heating put in.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes.—Lock and works completed.

Gull and Burnt Rivers.—Reconstruction of Fenelon Falls slide, additional works at Horseshoe dam and at Minden dam, and reconstruction of Elliott's Falls dam and slide.

Port Carling.—The swing bridge completed.

Muskoka Falls.—Bridge over the new channel and the approaches completed.

Balsam River.—Additional improvement of channel above lock by removal of boulders.

Scugog River.—Dredging of river between Lindsay and Lake Scugog.

Washago and Gravenhurst Road.—Work chiefly in rebuilding burnt bridges.

Ryerson and Spence Homesteads.—Fifty-one houses and clearings completed, and twenty-one lots having clearings made without houses.

Swamp Lands Drainage.—Drains constructed in Mosa, Dunwich, Ekfrid, Caradoc, Brooke, Raleigh, East Tilbury, West Nissouri, Delaware and Metcalfe; works in progress in Moore, Sombra, Sarnia, Aldborough, West Tilbury and East Williams.

London Asylum for the Insane.—Artesian well for the water supply commenced.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made on the following roads, aided by the Province: Midland; Toronto, Grey and Bruce, Northern extension to Gravenhurst; London, Huron and Bruce; Kingston and Pembroke.

1876.—*Muskoka District.*—A Registry office erected at Bracebridge.

Orillia Asylum for Idiots.—The old branch lunatic asylum largely added to and fitted up as an Asylum for Idiots.

Thunder Bay District.—Construction of a new gaol at Prince Arthurs landing.

Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—Fencing airing yards and front of main building.

Osgoode Hall.—A new wing for the Court of Appeal erected.

Muskoka River Works.—Construction of a stop log dam and piers at Muskoka Falls and construction of a pier and removal of rocks at Sandy Grey chute.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes.—Dredging below lock; stop log dam at Port Sydney and raising bridge at Huntsville completed.

Muskoka Lake Works.—Additional pier work at Port Carling; high bridge over the channel to Lake Joseph completed; rock excavations for new channel for regulating water.

Lindsay Lock Works.—Reconstruction of dam completed.

Gull and Burnt Rivers.—Elliott's Falls dam and slide completed; Norland dam and slide commenced.

Washago and Gravenhurst Roads.—Placed in good condition and transferred to the municipalities interested.

London Asylum for the Insane.—Work for water supply in progress; sewage vaults and filters constructed.

Swamp Lands Drainage.—Drains completed in East Williams, Moore and Aldborough; drains in progress in Sombra, Sarnia and West Tilbury.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the Province: London, Huron and Bruce; Port Dover and Lake Huron; Brantford and Port Burwell; Canada Central; Victoria; and Hamilton and Northwestern.

1877.—*Toronto Asylum for the Insane*.—A residence for the medical superintendent erected and water service connected with the city waterworks.

London Asylum for the Insane.—Addition made to the Asylum for Idiots building and changed into and occupied as a refractory ward for lunatics; and two cottages for chronic insane and a coal shed erected.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Erection of a residence for the principal, a dormitory and additions made to the main buildings, new water-closets, steam heating, etc.

Institution for the Blind.—Additions constructed to the main buildings, steam heating, etc.

Toronto Normal and Model Schools.—Erection of a cottage for the engineer.

School of Agriculture.—Additions made to buildings.

School of Practical Science.—New buildings erected in the University Park, the old building resold to the Mechanics' Institute.

Central Prison.—A new hospital building and a gate-house erected.

Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—Additions to the main building, two new wings to ditto, residence for the medical superintendent; houses for the bursar, farmer and engineer; and coal shed and farm buildings and fences erected.

Osgoode Hall.—Steam-heating Court of Appeal and alterations in the Court of Chancery.

Thunder Bay District.—Court house and gaol completed and occupied.

Muskoka River Works.—Side-piers and blasting at Mathias and Wilson's Falls, and repairs at Moon river dam.

Wye River.—Dredging channel commenced and completed.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Constructed the high bridge above the lock dredging between the lock and Fairy lake, at Huntsville bridge and Vernon lake, and a timber breast pier below lock. A stop log dam commenced at the lock.

Scugog River.—Construction of a timber crib wall below Lindsay.

Balsam River.—Construction of piers and booms at locks and at Burnt river outlet.

Gull and Burnt Rivers.—Reconstruction of dams at Ken-es-es and Hawk lakes; raising dam at Mud lake, and building dams at Grace and other lakes; blasting rock at Long rapids; at High Falls dam and slide repaired; at the dumps rock blasting; at the Devil's Gap, side piers built and rock blasting done; at Thompson's rapids, rock blasting; at Devil's creek, a new slide, at Jacob's Ladder, and at Three Brothers rock blasting.

London Asylum for the Insane.—Sewage vaults, filters and water supply completed.

Swamp Lands Drainage.—Drains completed in Sombra, Sarnia, and West Tilbury.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the province:—Stratford and Lake Huron; Kingston and Pembroke; Lake Simcoe Junction; Victoria; Hamilton and Northwestern; and Whitby and Port Perry and Lindsay.

1878.—*Algoma District*.—A registry office erected at Sault Ste. Marie.

London Asylum for the Insane.—Three coal sheds and one roothouse erected.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—The dormitory completed and occupied, and steam-heating completed.

Institution for the Blind.—Erection of a residence for the principal commenced and additions to the lodge completed.

Upper Canada College.—A new College Hall erected, and mansard roofs and other improvements made to master's residences.

Orillia Asylum for Idiots.—The grounds fenced.

School of Agriculture.—Erection of a cheese factory.
School of Practical Science. Furnishing and fencing completed.
Muskoka District.—A lockup erected at Bracebridge.
Parry Sound District.—A lockup erected at Parry Sound.
Manitoulin Island.—Erected one lockup each at Manitowaning and Little Current
Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—A mortuary and an addition to the engine house erected and fencing.
Kingston Asylum for the Insane.—Rockwood Asylum purchased from the Dominion Government, a coal shed and gas house erected, and additions made to the laundry.
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Construction of buildings commenced.
Muskoka River Works.—Extension of works at the Falls, excavations of Jenac's Narrows, and dredging at outlet of river into Lake Muskoka. Construction of slide at South Falls commenced.
Mary's and Fairy Lakes.—Stop log dam completed, protection pier walls built, and left bridge across the channel built.
Gull and Burnt Rivers.—At Stormy, Little Bear and Bear lakes, five dams, seven side piers, six slides and rock blasting completed; repairs and construction at the following dams:—Ken-es-es, Eagle lake, Dray lake, Point lake, Redstone lake, Grace lake, and others; dredging in Gull river, between Minden and Gull lake; a side pier built at the dumps; Fenelon Falls slide replanked and new stop logs; channel improved above Balsam lock.
Young's Point.—Rebuilding wing wall at the lock.
Hamilton Asylum for the Insane.—Outfall sewer from the Asylum to connect with the city drainage commenced.
Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the province:—Hamilton and Northwestern; Victoria; Midland; Prince Arthur's Landing and Kaministiqua; Belleville and North Hastings; Credit Valley; and North Simcoe.

1879.—*Asylum for Insane, Toronto.*—Construction of a sewer on Queen street.
Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of fences round airing yards, besides sundry improvements.
Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.—Completion of entire contracts, and occupation of Wing this year.
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—The fences round the grounds recently purchased were completed.
Central Prison, Toronto.—Reconstruction of the foundry injured by fire.
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Completion of the work in connection with the steam heating, sundry repairs, etc
Blind Institute, Brantford.—Reconstruction of a hot water heating system for the principal's residence.
School of Agriculture, Guelph.—Addition to store-room and enlargement of kitchen.
Normal School, Ottawa.—Construction of a Model School is in progress and the play sheds in the rear were built.
Algoma District.—Erection of a lock-up at Gore Bay, Manitoulin Island.
Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Continuation of the construction of the entire building, main drain, gas mains, fences round airing yards, also grading, iron work of cells, and guards for windows, steam heating, etc.
Muskoka River Works.—Dam and slide at High Falls on South Branch Muskoka river completed.
Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Breastwork below lock rebuilt and increased in height and channel of river improved; new bridge at Huntsville.
Gull and Burnt River Works.—New dam on Devil's creek and glance pier on Bear creek, dam and slide at outlet of Crab lake and slide and apron to Hawk lake dam; slide and cribwork at Workman's dam extended, and

channel below improved by blasting ; slide and two dams built on Racketty creek and channel improved by rock blasting ; two new swing bridges built at Lindsay and one at Young's Point.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads aided by the Province : Prince Edward County ; Midland ; Grand Junction ; Credit Valley.

1880.—*Asylum for Insane, London.*—Sheds for shelter for the patients were constructed in the airing yards ; reconstruction of roofs over water-closets in rear of main building.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Completion of the works in connection with the wings and additions.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Construction of a gas-house and airing yard wall on female side ; construction of crib-work to protect pipe.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Verandahs on the front of building were repaired and renewal of other portions.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Completion of main building and construction of new dining-room and dormitory ; construction of steam-heating system for the entire building.

Education Department and Normal School, Toronto.—Fitting up of a water power engine.

Normal School, Ottawa.—Completion of the Model School buildings ; planking of yards, etc. ; construction of steam-heating apparatus.

Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.—Construction of a new wing at south end of main building and reconstruction of east wing.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Completion of the entire works throughout.

Muskoka River Works.—Dam and slide on "Go Home" channel and booms at High Falls ; glance-pier at Bracebridge.

Muskoka Lakes Works.—Rock excavation and piers and booms at Bala ; dredging cut at Port Sandfield

Otonabee River Works.—Piers and booms at Young's Point.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Dredging channel and breastwork below lock, and pier below dam.

Scugog River.—New swing-bridge south of Lindsay, and store-house in Lindsay.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Three new dams built at Redstone and one at outlet of Oblong lake ; glance-pier below Hawk lake, and aprons to Hall's and Horseshoe lake dams ; Paint lake dam rebuilt, and slide at Devil's creek extended.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads aided by the Province : Grand Junction ; Credit Valley.

1881.—*Government House, Toronto.*—Construction of a covered passage between conservatory and lower green-houses.

Asylum for Insane, Toronto.—Construction of a slaughter-house.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of a brick sewer.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of frame sheds in airing yards ; construction of pumping apparatus.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Construction of hydrants and laying of pipes for fire protection.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Construction of a new chimney.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Construction of a brick root-house.

Blind Institute, Brantford.—Construction of galvanized iron deck roofs.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Extension of a main water supply pipe to the buildings, with hydrants on the grounds for fire protection.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto.—Construction of a covered passage to the Court of Appeal.

Algoma and other Districts.—Reconstruction of chimney flues at Court-House, Sault Ste. Marie ; frame building for Lock-up and Court-room at Hunts-

ville is in progress of construction ; construction of a brick Registry Office at Parry Sound.

Central Prison, Toronto.—Construction of a tailor's shop ; concrete floor in basement of centre building.

Provincial Reformatory, Penetanguishene.—Completion of additions and alterations ; construction of steam-heating apparatus.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory.—Construction of a front fence and driving shed ; construction of iron guards for basement windows, etc.

Muskoka Lakes Works.—Blasting channel in Joseph river and dam at Port Carling commenced.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Pier and boom above lock.

Scugog River.—Dredging channel from river to Drummond's Bay commenced and apron to Lindsay dam rebuilt.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Piers in Cameron lake, and glance pier in Crab river ; new dam and slide at outlet of Little Bob lake and apron to Norland slide and to slide at Workman's Mills ; dam and slide at High Falls, Burnt river, rebuilt.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads aided by the Province : Grand Junction ; Stratford and Huron ; Georgian Bay and Wellington ; Credit Valley.

1882.—*Asylum for the Insane, London.*—Construction of an addition to engine house ; fitting up of a new boiler for heating purposes, raising of fences round airing yards and sundry alterations

Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of iron fence on front of building, along the edge of the bank ; fire hose and extinguishers have been supplied ; two brick tanks, to contain 40,000 gallons, were constructed.

Asylum for the Insane, Kingston.—Construction of cottage for chronic patients ; two new steam boilers have been fitted up ; fences round the grounds have also been completed.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—The necessary changes were made and apparatus provided for the conversion of the Queen's Hotel into a branch asylum for additional accommodation for idiots.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Construction of tile drains, etc.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Fitting up of heating coils ; addition to driving shed ; fitting up of cells in basement ; construction of roads.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Completion of a brick coal shed in the rear of the boiler house and repairs to wharf ; construction of new tile drain.

Blind Institute, Brantford.—Extensions for new boiler house, laundry, drying room and coal shed were completed ; reconstruction of steam heating apparatus.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Construction of residences for the Professor of Agriculture and bursar, and cottages for gardener and farm foreman ; extension of water supply, gas, etc. ; raising of kitchen chimney and sundry alterations ; construction of filtering tanks.

Normal School, Toronto.—Alterations for the School of Art and Design, with all necessary conveniences, were made.

Algoma District.—Addition to gaoler's residence at lockup ; Manitowaning, on Manitoulin Island.

Muskoka District.—Court room and lockup at Huntsville, when nearly completed, was destroyed by fire.

Unorganized Territory.—Plans and specifications were prepared and construction commenced for a court house and lockup for this territory at Rat Portage.

Miscellaneous.—Construction of an iron pipe fence along the Niagara river from the falls to the lower suspension bridge.

Agricultural Hall.—Reconstruction of interior walls, staircases, vaults, etc ; erection of steam-heating apparatus.

Muskoka Lakes Works.—Dam at Port Carling completed; rock excavation at Coulter's Narrows.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Two new dams at outlet of Mud lake.

Scugog River.—Dredging channel to Drummond's Bay continued; boom at Lindsay.

Otonabee River.—New boom at Young's Point.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads aided by the Province: Stratford and Huron; Kingston and Pembroke; Canada Atlantic.

1883.—*Asylum for Insane, London.*—Construction of coal shed and an additional building for religious services.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of cottage for acute patients; enlarging laundry chimney; iron frames and guards for sashes.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Completion of cottage for chronic patients; construction of steam boilers and heating apparatus for same.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Duplicate pump for engine house, and fittings.

Central Prison, Toronto.—Reconstruction of north workshop.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Construction of a filtering tank; extension of water supply pipes; diversion of sewage from west to east drain; sinking of a new well; new Northey steam pump.

Blind Institute, Brantford.—Construction for additions for outside water-closets; additional tank for increased water supply. A new Spence section hot water boiler was placed in the cellar of the principal's residence.

Osgoode Hall, Toronto.—Construction of Chancery Division wing; reconstruction of steam-heating apparatus.

Muskoka District.—Reconstruction of the court house and lockup at Huntsville.

Unorganized Territory.—Completion of the court room and lockup at Rat Portage.

Miscellaneous.—Completion of the pipe fence along the bank of the Niagara river and extension of plank walk.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Three glance piers below Hall's and one below Hawk lake dam; wing dam and slide at Elliott's Falls.

Lake Nipissing.—Dredging commenced at mouth of South River.

Scugog River.—Dredging in Stoney creek and cut to Drummond's Bay completed.

Muskoka Lakes Works.—Reconstruction of lock at Port Carling.

Nation River.—Rock excavation at "Pitch Off" commenced.

Magnetawan River.—Lock works commenced at Magnetawan village.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the Province: Erie and Huron.

1884.—*Parliament Buildings.*—Construction of apartments for housekeeper and outbuildings.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Completion of additional building for religious services.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Completion of laundry and kitchen; construction of a cement floor; heating apparatus for the college for acute patients.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Completion of cottage for chronic patients; construction of new water supply pipes from pumps to tank; carrying out of sanitary improvements recommended by the Provincial Board of Health.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Carrying out alterations and sanitary improvements recommended by the Provincial Board of Health.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Construction of an addition to laundry and shed in airing yard.

Central Prison, Toronto.—Completion of north workshop; construction of an addition to west end of same; one hundred horse-power engine for engine-room.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Duplicate pump for water supply was placed in the engine house.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Construction of stairway in the laboratory; construction of ice house; construction of two cottages.

Osgoode Hall.—Construction of a new boiler house and new steam boilers and mains of steam heating apparatus.

Muskoka District.—Completion of court room and lockup at Huntsville.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Dam at outlet of Oblong lake and boom at Elliott's Falls.

Lake Nipissing.—Dredging completed.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—New swing bridge across canal.

Magnetawan River.—Lock works continued; dam constructed at outlet of Ah-Mic lake, and channel of river improved.

Lake Couchiching.—Outlets improved by removal of artificial obstructions.

Nation River.—Rock excavation at Plantagenet continued.

Des Joachims Rapids.—Rock excavation and construction of approach to bridge commenced.

Port Elgin.—Reconstruction of landing pier.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the Province: Stratford and Huron; Kingston and Pembroke; Erie and Huron.

1885.—*Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.*—A long stroke Cameron pump was fitted in the pumping house on Queen street.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Construction of a rear addition to the main building for 40 patients; rebuilding of stable; reconstruction of plumbing as recommended by the Provincial Board of Health; reconstruction of steam heating; construction of two new steel boilers; refitting of Regiopolis College for a branch asylum for 150 patients.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Reconstruction of gas works, after fire; construction of new asylum commenced.

Central Prison, Toronto.—Construction of a kitchen in the rear of the main building; additional cells in centre basement, portion of main building.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Completion of cottages for laborers.

Osgoode Hall.—Completion of boiler house and additional offices.

Algoma District.—Construction of gaoler's residence, Sault Ste. Marie.

Thunder Bay District.—Construction of an addition to the gaol and court house, Port Arthur; construction of lockup at Fort William.

Parry Sound District.—Construction of a lockup at Magnetawan.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Crab lake slide, rebuilt and extended.

Scugog River.—Obstructions removed from channel and reconstruction of Lindsay lock commenced.

Magnetawan River.—Lock works continued, swing bridge built at Magnetawan; outlet of Se-se-be lake enlarged and channel of river improved below Burks' Falls.

Black River.—Channel improved by rock excavation.

Nation River.—Rock excavation at Plantagenet completed and improvement of river above Chesterville commenced.

Des Joachims Rapids.—Approach to bridge completed.

Georgian Bay.—Inner channel improved by rock excavation and construction of cribwork.

1886.—*Asylum for Insane, Toronto.*—Construction of mansard roofs over eastern and western gate lodges.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of a roof over large root house; construction of a concrete floor in laundry.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of a new south cottage for 300 patients; construction of main drains; construction of slate roofs over deck roofs in main building; reconstruction of rear portion of building destroyed by fire.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Reconstruction of steam heating, completion of the rear addition.

Branch Asylum.—Construction of fence round grounds.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Construction of steam heating, gas and water supply; construction of pumping engine and gas houses; construction of main and branch drains; construction of a reservoir and auxiliary wells for water supply.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Construction of a residence for the warden.

Central Prison, Toronto.—Reconstruction of centre portion of main building roof destroyed by fire.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Construction of water supply pipes and hydrants.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Construction of drains; construction of new farm building; construction of an addition to coal house at engine house.

Algoma District.—Construction of a cement floor at the gaol, Sault Ste. Marie; construction of a lockup at Killarney; construction of a fence at gaol, Fort William.

Muskoka District.—Court room and lockup, Burk's Falls.

Nipissing District.—Construction of a registry office at North Bay; construction of a high board fence round lockup, North Bay.

Miscellaneous.—Construction of a shelter and shed on grounds at Brock's monument.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—New slide on Bear Creek; wing-dam reconstructed and boom provided at Elliott's Falls; and dam at Kinmount commenced.

Muskoka Lakes.—Outlet at Bala enlarged by rock excavation and dam extended; new swing bridge at Port Carling; and cribwork at Port Sandfield rebuilt.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Rock excavation at outlet of Mary's lake and dam extended; new flood-dam across river below, and three piers built.

Peninsula Creek Improvement.—Dredging commenced.

Moira River Improvement.—Channel improved by rock excavation; and cribwork pier built between Foxboro' and Corbyville.

Lake Nipissing.—Dredging at mouth of South river.

Balsam River.—Swing bridge at Rosedale reconstructed.

Scugog River.—Reconstruction of Lindsay lock completed; channel to Drummond's bay improved and shoal in Scugog lake removed by dredging, and obstructions removed from bed of river.

Magnetawan River.—Lock works completed and improvement of channel of river below Burk's Falls and enlargement of Se-se-be lake continued and new dam constructed; storehouse built at Magnetawan; and cribwork pier and booms built and placed above and below lock.

Nation River.—Improvement of river above Chesterville continued.

Landing Pier at Southampton.—Reconstructed.

1887.—*Government House.*—Construction of a hydraulic elevator; construction of a wrought iron fence with cedar posts round grounds.

New Parliament and Departmental Buildings.—Construction in connection with these buildings was resumed early in the season.

Asylum for Insane, Toronto.—Construction of a new kitchen and bakery.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of drainage from cottages to the side road, west of the grounds.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of tile drains; construction of larger supply water mains from pumping engine house to Asylum.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Construction of new roof over boiler house.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Completion of north cottage; also completion of south cottage; construction of covered passages between north and south cottages.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Construction of a new stable.
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Construction of an addition to the entrance lodge; construction of patented fire escapes at ends of the main building.
Blind Institute, Brantford.—Construction of pitched roofs over deck roofs of the main building.
Agricultural College, Guelph.—Construction of chemical laboratory; construction of hot water heating system for same.
School of Practical Science.—Reconstruction of plumbing.
Osgoode Hall.—Construction of an additional room in the Chancery Division.
Algoma District.—Construction of lockups at Bruce Mines and Thessalon; construction of tile drain from yard of gaol at Port Arthur.
Parry Sound District.—Completion of lock up at Burk's Falls.
Nipissing District.—Completion of Registry Office, North Bay.
Rainy River District.—Erection of a gaoler's residence at Rat Portage.
Gull and Burnt River Works.—Glance pier below Hawk lake dam, and dam at Kinmount completed; new dam at outlet of Otter lake commenced.
Muskoka Lakes.—Port Carling lock extended; new swing bridge at Port Sandfield and new bridge at Bala.
Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Pier and booms constructed and embankment formed below dam at Port Sydney.
Peninsula Creek Improvement.—Bridge constructed and dredging operations continued.
Balsam River.—Slide reconstructed and reconstruction of lock commenced.
Magnetewan River.—Six piers constructed and boom provided at lock and channel improved by rock excavation; dam constructed at outlet of Deer lake.
Nation River.—Improvement of river above Chesterville continued.
Otonabee River.—Five piers and platform rebuilt and new gates provided for lock at Young's Point.
Lake Scugog.—Dredging at Port Perry.
Georgian Bay.—Inner channel improved by rock excavation.
1888.— *Government House.*—Reconstruction of hot water heating apparatus.
New Parliament Buildings.—Second year of construction.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.—Construction of 3-storey connections between main building and wings; erection of patent fire escapes on front of main building.
Cottages at Mimico.—Construction of 8 cottages, main building, central building, and rear building.
Asylum for Insane, London.—Reconstruction of rear portion of main building destroyed by fire; addition to bursar's cottage; construction of sewage disposal works; erection of pumping engine house.
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of orchard house; addition to medical superintendent's residence; construction of duplicate pumping engine and water supply pipes; construction of tile drains.
Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Construction of mansard roof to gate lodge.
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Extension for 200 feet of the outlet of main sewer; construction of new farm buildings and two coal sheds.
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Completion of new stables; construction of duplicate pumps.
Agricultural College, Guelph.—Construction of farm office, piggery and experimental barn; construction of a carriage house.
Educational Department and Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.—Construction of an additional storey, new roof and alterations in Model Schools, also new slate roofs over decks; reconstruction of steam heating; construction of new tile drains.
Algoma District.—Construction of an addition to registry office, Sault Ste. Marie.
Thunder Bay District.—An addition to the lockup, Fort William, was erected.

Nipissing District.—Construction of court room and lockup at North Bay.
Rainy River District.—Construction of an addition to court room and gaoler's residence
Otonabee River.—Stop-log piers and platform constructed above Young's Point lock and cribwork below rebuilt.
Peninsula Creek.—Dredging operations continued.
Balsam River.—Lock and wing-dam reconstructed and new apron built below slide.
Scugog River.—Dredging continued in channel to Drummond's Bay.
Magnetawan River.—New dam constructed below Deer lake.
Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—New swing and fixed bridges built in Huntsville and obstructions removed from channel of river; new bridge built above lock, and channel below improved by dredging.
Georgian Bay.—Cribwork constructed at Seven Mile Narrows and channel improved by rock excavation.
Gull and Burnt River Works.—Otter lake dam completed and two new piers and boom provided at Elliott's Falls.

1889.—*Government House.*—Construction of an addition to entrance lodge.
New Provincial Parliament Buildings.—Construction continues on these buildings, and the whole of the second storey is now completed.
Cottages at Mimico.—Construction of two additional cottages for acute patients; completion of the steam heating for the two north-east cottages; construction of engine house; construction of electric light system; construction of a farmer's cottage; construction of additional storeys in four cottages.
Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of sewage disposal works; construction of additional steam heating system; reconstruction of roof.
Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Completion of pumping engine for water supply.
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Construction of main front building; construction of a farmer's house and piggery.
Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Construction of an addition to pumping house, and new duplicate steam boilers.
Central Prison, Toronto.—Construction of new slaughter house.
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Construction of a refrigerator; construction of hot water heating apparatus for principal's residence.
Agricultural College, Guelph.—Re-construction of new farm buildings after fire; additional works in connection with sewage disposal by the porous carbon purifying process; construction of hot water heating system in the residence of the Professor of Agriculture.
School of Practical Science.—Construction of an addition to the present building.
Algoma District.—Construction of an addition to the court house and lockup, Sault Ste. Marie; construction of fences round gaols at Killarney and Thessalon.
Muskoka District.—Construction of a woodshed at Huntsville court room and lockup.
Parry Sound District.—Construction of an addition to court room, Parry Sound.
Nipissing District.—Construction of a house for lockup keeper; completion of fences round court house lot, North Bay.
Peninsula Creek Improvement.—Dredging completed.
Scugog River.—Dredging channel to Drummond's bay completed, and river improved immediately below lock.
Magnetawan River.—Rocky shoals and boulders removed from channel of river at Magnetawan village, and guide boom provided below lock.
Muskoka Lakes.—Jennette's Narrows enlarged by rock excavation, breastwork constructed and boom provided. New fixed bridge and approaches at Port Carling.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Glance pier constructed between Maple and Beech lakes; dam at outlet of Kushog lake rebuilt; hawk lake slide extended, and channel of river improved and new dam built at outlet of Eagle lake.

Georgian Bay.—Rock excavation of Four Mile Narrows.

Mississippi River.—Channel improved by rock excavation below Carlton Place.

Lake of Bays.—Dredging at outlet.

Head River.—Channel improved by rock excavation in townships of Carden and Laxton.

River Beaudette.—Dredging and removing obstructions from channel.

1890.—*New Provincial Parliament Buildings.*—Continuation of construction and near completion of the western wing.

Cottages at Mimico.—Construction of sub-ways; completion of pumping house; construction of crib work to protect water supply; construction of houses for the engineer and farmer, and piggery; construction of driving house.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of a central boiler house, coal vault, and six new steel steam boilers; construction of a duplicate pump and hydrants for fire protection; erection of a piggery.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Construction of a slaughter house and piggery; additions to coal vaults; construction of iron pipes and hydrants for protection from fire; hot air heating furnace for bursar's house.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Continuation of the construction of main building; construction of steam heating; erection of a barn and driving shed; construction of fire protection system.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Completion of new steam duplicate boiler, and addition to the engine house.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Reconstruction of chimney of pumping engine house.

Blind Institute, Brantford.—Extension of city water works and erection of hydrants for fire protection.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Construction of a wagon house and woodshed for farm foreman.

Education Department and Normal School, Toronto.—Construction of new conservatory; erection of 3 steel steam boilers; reconstruction of steam heating.

School of Practical Science, Toronto.—Steam heating for new building and extension to old portion; additional storeys, etc.; erection of additional hydrants for fire protection.

Osgoode Hall.—Reconstruction of plumbing system.

Algoma District.—Purchase of cedar posts and subsequent construction of fences, gaol yards, Sault Ste. Marie.

Thunder Bay District.—Construction of a hot air heating furnace for the gaol, Port Arthur.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Reconstruction of lock commenced and channel below dredged.

Muskoka Lakes.—Channel enlarged from Indian river to Lake Rosseau; and upper guide pier to lock at Port Carling extended.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Dam, slide, and highway bridge reconstructed at outlet of Pine lake; new dam at outlet of Otter lake, and dam at High Falls, Burnt river, extended.

Mississicua Lake.—New dams constructed at outlets.

Scugog River.—Channel below lock improved by rock excavation, and swing bridge at lock reconstructed; road constructed across Scugog flats.

Mississippi River.—Improvement of channel below Carlton Place completed.

Otonabee River.—Guide pier below lock at Young's Point extended.

Balsam River.—Piers of swing bridge at Rosedale rebuilt.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the Province: Port Arthur, Duluth and Western.

1891.—*Government House.*—Construction of a cottage for the gardener; reconstruction of greenhouse.

New Provincial Parliament Buildings.—The entire works on these buildings are approaching completion.

Cottages at Mimico.—Completion of two cottages for refractory patients; heating system for same; construction of fence round cemetery; completion of sewage disposal; construction of a cottage for working patients, and entrance lodge.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of a slaughter house and piggery, and completion of all the contracts commenced last year; construction of a coal shed; construction of additional tanks for water supply; erection of fire escapes at main building, centre portion.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Completion of slaughter house and piggery, new barn and root house; construction of water tank and hose tower; cottage fencing at pumping engine house.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Construction of a slaughter house, cow stable and piggery; erection of a duplicate pump.

Asylum for Idiots, Orillia.—Completion of main building; erection of two cottages and house for employees; platform weigh scales were erected; construction of a green house.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Construction and fitting up of 3 new steel boilers for engine room; erection of platform weigh scales.

Andrew Mercer Reformatory for Females.—Construction of a new steel tubular boiler; erection of a greenhouse.

Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville.—Construction of an addition to bakery and ice house; construction of sewage disposal works.

Blind Institute, Brantford.—Construction of an addition for gymnasium; construction of an addition to entrance lodge.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Erection of a convocation hall and gymnasium, and laboratory with green houses.

Education Department, and Normal and Model Schools, Toronto.—Alterations to theatre in main building.

Normal School, Ottawa.—Erection of an addition for assembly hall and class rooms; construction of water closets in front building, and alterations in class rooms.

Muskoka District.—Erection of a hot air furnace for court room and gaol at Huntsville.

Parry Sound District.—Erection of a hot air furnace for court room and lockup at Burk's Falls.

Nipissing District.—Erection of a hot air furnace for court room and lockup, North Bay.

Rainy River District.—Erection of a registry office at Rat Portage.

Magnetawan River.—Bridging below Burk's Falls.

Peninsula Creek.—Dredging, and cribbing retaining walls constructed.

Mary's and Fairy Lakes Works.—Reconstruction of lock completed; guide pier below lock extended; and channel dredged in river and through bar at mouth in Mary's lake; dredging in village of Huntsville.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Dam and slide constructed at outlet of White lake; piers built below High Falls and Devil's creek dams.

Scugog River.—Improvement of channel below lock completed and lock supplied with new set of gates.

Mississicua Lake.—Apron to outlet dam extended.

Landing Pier at Southampton.—Reconstructed.

Muskoka Lakes.—Cribwork retaining wall at Clark's Cut increased in height and sheeted in; new gates provided for Port Carling lock.

Magnetawan River.—Glance boom provided at Ah-Mic lake dam.

Otonabee River.—Swing bridge at Young's Point reconstructed.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads, aided by the Province :—Port Arthur, Duluth and Western ; Parry Sound Colonization.

1892.—*New Provincial Parliament Buildings.*—Buildings almost completed ; the Department of Public Works moved in and occupied its new quarters in August, and the Treasurer's, and the Provincial Secretary's, and Attorney-General's Departments before the close of the year ; and roads and sidewalks in front and sides of the buildings were constructed.

Asylum for Insane, Toronto.—The main sewer to the Queen's Wharf has been reconstructed.

Mimico Cottages.—Completion of the entire system and additional storey to south-west cottage ; construction of steam pump and boiler to replace wind-mill pump for additional power at sewage disposal works.

Asylum for Eastern Ontario.—Construction of main and central buildings and six cottages commenced.

Asylum for Insane, London.—Construction of annexes for six dining rooms and steam heating same ; construction of cottage near slaughter-house.

Asylum for Insane, Hamilton.—Completion of the work in connection with the barn and the cow and horse stable ; the tank house and water supply were also completed and a stationary engine provided and connected with the fire protection pipes and hydrants ; erection of dining-room annexes and covered ways.

Asylum for Insane, Kingston.—Completion of the works in connection with slaughter house, cow stables and piggery ; construction of pipes and hydrants for fire protection to same.

Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.—Reconstruction of boiler house injured by fire.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville.—Reconstruction of the bakery and dormitory ; reconstruction of the steam heating of main building.

Blind Institute, Brantford.—Construction of tile drains and connection with the city sewer.

Agricultural College, Guelph.—Completion of Convocation Hall, laboratory and greenhouses. Construction of hot water heating for laboratory and greenhouses, and re-construction of plumbing, etc., for Prof. Shaw's residence ; construction of a farm piggery and two additional greenhouses.

Muskoka District.—Construction of an addition to lockup at Bracebridge and hot air furnace for same.

Parry Sound District.—Construction of a lockup at French River.

Nipissing District.—Construction of a new lockup and keeper's house at Sudbury, and combination heating system for Court House, residence and lockup.

Rainy River District.—A new lockup was erected at Fort Francis.

Magnetawan River Improvement.—Dredging below Burk's Falls and in Se-se-be lake continued ; and channel at Magnetawan village improved by rock blasting and dredging ; three piers constructed above Ah-Mic lake dam ; channels at Magnetawan village and in Se-se-be lake buoyed and repairs made to lock.

Peninsula Creek.—Pier constructed at westerly end of canal and stone filling, levelling and grading completed.

Balsam River.—Channel improved by removal of boulders, and buoyed ; pier and boom placed above swing bridge and guide booms above and below lock, and repairs made to lock and dam.

Gull and Burnt River Works.—Channel blasted through rocky obstruction on Burnt river known as "Jacob's Ladder ;" Racketty creek piers and slide reconstructed ; hawk lake slide extended and dams at Norland, Elliott's Fall, Bob lake, Minden, Horse Shoe and Grace lakes repaired.

Port Elgin Landing Pier.—Gravel embankment formed and cribwork replanked.

Muskoka River.—New apron to flood-dam below Mary's lake and two new piers constructed above dam ; dams at outlet of lake and at lock repaired.

Muskoka Lakes.—Lock and dam at Port Carling, bridges at Port Sandfield and Bala, and dam at Bala repaired.

Scugog River.—Two swing bridges at Lindsay rebuilt; new guide boom placed in river ; and Lindsay street bridge repaired.

Otonabee River.—Young's Point lock repaired.

Parliament Buildings.—Grounds graded; roads constructed ; stone pavements laid ; and basement concreted.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads aided by the Province :—Port Arthur, Duluth and Western ; Parry Sound Colonization.

Magnetawan River Improvement.—Dredging below Burk's Falls continued and channel at Magnetawan village improved by blasting and dredging; and three piers constructed above Ah-Mic lake dam.

Peninsula Creek.—Pier constructed at westerly end of canal, and stone filling and grading and levelling completed.

Balsam River —Channel improved by removal of boulders ; pier and boom placed above swing bridge and guide booms above and below lock.

Gull and Burnt River Works —Channel blasted through rocky obstruction known as "Jacob's Ladder ;" Racketty creek slide reconstructed and Hawk lake slide extended.

Port Elgin Landing Pier.—Gravel embankment formed and cribwork replanked.

Scugog River.—Two swing bridges in Lindsay rebuilt and new guide booms placed in river.

Railways.—Measurements and inspections made of portions of the following roads ; aided by the Province :—Port Arthur, Duluth and Western ; Parry Sound Colonization.

Parliament Buildings.—Grounds graded, roads constructed, pavements laid, and basement concreted, etc.

WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary

AGRICULTURE.

Orders of the House, 1893.

No. 2.

"*Ordered*, that there be laid before the House a return of the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown, or were employed in or in connection with any department or branch of the public service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment, any salary or remuneration was paid out of the consolidated revenue fund, or any special fund applicable for the purpose, or by fees or otherwise, and whether the office or employment was permanent or temporary, together with a statement of the salary or remuneration attached to or payable in respect of each such office or employment, and the amount paid in the said year to each of such persons, and the date when each permanent office was created, and for a like return for the year 1892; the several branches of the public service to which such return relates to be classified therein as nearly as practicable as the same are classified in the public accounts."

No. 27.

"*Ordered*, that there be laid before this House a return showing in addition to, and as part of the return relating to the public service ordered by the House on the 10th day of April last (No. 2), the number of letters written from each of the departments of the Government of the Province during the years 1871 and 1892 respectively, relating exclusively to the public service, and distinguishing as far as practicable those written by the different branches of each department, and giving also a statement from each of the departments showing comparatively the volume of business done in each department during the said years, 1871 and 1892, such statement to classify so far as practicable the business under general heads, and to set out the causes of increase or decrease under each head, and to specify the branches of the public service, and the additions thereto, which have come into existence since the year 1871."

Order of the House, No. 5.

Passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th day of February, 1894.

"Ordered that the returns provided for by the Orders of this House relating to the public service, passed on the 10th day of April, and 19th day of May last, shall contain in addition to the information for the years 1871 and 1892, provided for by the said orders, like information regarding the year 1873."

Agricultural Department.

In 1871 the Agricultural branch was united with the department of Public Works, the minister in charge being known as the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.

In 1871 there were employed in this department the following :—

1.	Mr. George Buckland, secretary, employment permanent; office created in 1868; salary	$800 00
2.	Temporarily employed, Mr. W. F. Clarke. Amount paid (commission *re* Ontario Agricultural College)	200 00
	Total for services, 1871	$1,000 00

In 1873 there were employed the following :—

George Buckland (permanent) Secretary, Agriculture and Arts		$800 00

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Date of appointment.		
1873	Henry McCandless, five months' salary as principal	$833 32
1873	C. M. Mercer, six months' salary as matron	150 00
1873	John Hemming, services as caretaker	150 00
	Total for services, 1873	$1,933 32

In 1874 the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm were established.

In 1882 the Bureau of Industries was established.

In 1888 the Minister of Agriculture was appointed and the Department of Agriculture created.

In 1887 the Factory Inspectors were appointed.

Thus in 1871 there was one officer of what is now the Department of Agriculture, viz., Secretary of Agriculture. This office has since been merged in the department. With this single exception the entire department is a new creation since 1871.

The Department of Agriculture, 1892.

Permanent Officers.	Office created in	Salary in 1892.
		$
Hon. John Dryden, Minister	1888	4,000
C. C. James, Deputy-Minister and Secretary Bureau of Industries	1868 / 1882	2,200
W. F. McMaster, Assistant Secretary	1884	1,700
W. O. Galloway, Chief Clerk	1882	1,250
W. B. Varley, Minister's Secretary	1888	900
T. McGillicuddy, shorthand writer and clerk	1887	1,000
N. J. Clark, clerk	1885	900
D. I. Johnston, clerk	1885	900
D. J. O'Donoghue, Clerk	1886	900
Thos. Lynch, messenger	1885	500
J. M. Donaldson, engineer (position done away with 1893)	1885	380
Total		14,630

Factories Inspectors' Branch.

Name.	Permanent or temporary	Office created in.	Salary in 1892.
			$
James R. Brown, inspector	Permanent	1887	1,000
Robert Barber, "	"	1887	1,000
O. A. Rocque, "	"	1887	1,000

Bureau of Industries.

Name.	—	Salary.
		$ c.
T. D. Bigelow	Temporary clerk	79 00
E. J. Barton	"	15 00
G. W. Johnston	"	46 00
J. T. Boyle	"	27 00
R. W. Ross	"	14 00
V. J. Hughes	"	94 00
W. E. James	"	50 00
F. C. Brown	"	22 00

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.—*Continued.*

Name.	—	Salary.
		$ c.
C. Robertson	Temporary clerk	37 00
J. C. McLennan	"	240 00
C. P. Blair	"	48 00
D. C. Ross	"	50 00
K. W. McKenzie	"	108 00
C. Nivens	"	60 00
W. R. P. Parker	"	60 00
J. W. Odell	"	48 00
W. J. Gormley	"	18 00
G. A. Roberts	"	42 00
Joseph Hodgson	"	58 00
E. P. Cliff	"	74 00
W. McArthur	"	73 00
W. A. Stewart	Services, Meteorological	50 00

INCIDENTALS (p. 214, Public Accounts).

Name.	—	Salary.
		$ c.
J. McMillan	Services *re* Advisory Board, O.A.C., temporary.	8 00
J. I. Hobson	" " "	8 00
W. Donaldson	" " "	8 00
D. A. Dowling	" " "	8 00
J. S. Smith	" " "	8 00
Edward Jeffs	" " "	8 00
W. J. Gray	Clerk in department, temporary	628 00
E. P. Cliff	" "	52 00
W. McArthur	" "	48 00
S. B. Lynde	" "	99 00
J. Shea	" "	18 00
M. McCarthy	" "	10 00
G. Elliott	" "	9 00
E. Wallace	" "	8 00
A. Locking	Services, Rainy River District, temporary	13 00

Forestry Branch (p. 216).

Name.	—	Salary.
		$ c.
R. W. Phipps	Clerk of forestry, permanent.....1883	1,500 00
E. A. Dent	Shorthand, temporary	155 08
		1,655 08

Farmers' Institutes.

Name.	—	Salary.
		$ c.
J. I. Hobson	Lecturer at Institutes, temporary	54 00
J. McMillan	" "	63 00
D. McCrae	" "	18 00
Edward Jeffs	" "	12 00
Hon. C. Drury	" "	36 00
W. J. Palmer	" "	90 00
A. McD. Allan	" "	45 00
A. H. Pettit	" "	45 00
T. H. Scott	" "	27 50
C. M. Simmons	" "	22 50
T. H. Race	" "	45 00
T. Raynor	" "	45 00
W. Cline	" "	30 00
Joseph Yuill	" "	47 50
R. F. Holtermann	" "	42 50
D. E. Smith	" "	47 50
G. C. Caston	" "	47 50
F. B. Linfield	" "	90 00
D. W. Beadle	" "	45 00
W. H. McNish	" "	30 00
A. M. Smith	" "	45 00
W. S. Fraser	" "	47 50
W. W. Hilborn	" "	47 50
F. C. Grenside, V. S.	" "	50 00
Wm. Cowan, V. S.	" "	5 00
		1,078 00

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

The following are the names of persons who received moneys in 1892 for services rendered, together with dates when the several offices were created :—

1. College—Permanent Officers and Employees, 1892.

——	Office created in	Salary paid 1892.
		$ c.
James Mills, M.A., LL.D., President	1874	2,000 00
Thomas Shaw, Professor of Agriculture and Superintendent of Farm	1875	2,000 00
A. E. Shuttleworth, B.A.Sc., Professor of Chemistry	1874.	1,500 00
J. Hoyes Panton, M.A., F.G.S., Professor of Geology and Natural History	1881	1,800 00
H. H. Dean, B.S.A. Professor of Dairy Husbandry	1885	1,300 00
F. C. Grenside, V.S., Professor of Veterinary Science	1874	1,000 00
E. L. Hunt, B.A., Assistant Resident and Mathematical Master	1874	1,000 00
H. B. Sharman, B.S.A., Assistant in Department of Chemistry	1891	850 00
Capt. Walter Clarke, Instructor in Drill and Gymnastics	1881	200 00
A. McCallum, Bursar	1879	950 00
G. A. Putnam Shorthand Secretary and Tutor	1889	500 00
E. W. McGuire, M.D., Physician	1874	300 00
Sara Craig, Matron and Housekeeper	1874	400 00
John A. Angell, Engineer	1874	800 00
Frank Winters, Stoker (8 months)	1874	200 00
Robert Smith, Stoker (6 months)	1882	150 00
John Squirrell, Nightwatchman, etc. (9 months)	1885	225 00
John Hohenadel, Janitor and Messenger	1874	288 00

STATEMENT OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS' WAGES, employed at the Ontario Agricultural College during the year 1892.

M. Darroch	$ 33 00
Kate Bowers	38 00
L. Morrison	120 00
M. Bowers	113 85
A. McIntyre	27 00
Mary Morrison	27 50
S. James	119 00
Kate James	73 80
M. Swartzenburg	55 50
R. Laird	54 30
S. Hudson	11 00
L. O'Connor	45 00
C. Ferguson	108 00
A. O'Connor	45 00
M. DeLacey	94 50
Sarah Bowers	99 00
B. James	32 70
L. Sherrett	87 28
W. Hammond	9 00
A. McPherson	32 30
H. Nelson	4 80
M. O'Connor	7 20
J. Bolt	87 15
Kate Angell	63 65
Emily Angell	61 20
E. Robertson	54 00
A. McGrath	41 29
F. Ramsay	37 20
R. Ramsay	40 20
H. Brohman	19 80
N. Davey	11 70
M. J. Murdock	7 20
Total	$1,661 12

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES on the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, in the Farm Proper Department, Experimental Department, Experimental Dairy Department and Garden Department.

FARM PROPER.

——	Permanent or Temporary—	$ c.
J. E. Story	Permanent	850 00
Joseph Barnett	"	499 94
F. B. Linfield	Temporary	40 94
Frank Benson.	Permanent	135 82
James Garden	Temporary	81 24
George Hammond	"	70 00
W. R. Graham	"	41 28
J. Gaughan	"	15 00
E. J. Whitworth	"	225 00
James Myers	"	72 00
T. R. Bowman	"	73 10
L. Hohenadel	"	165 20
W. Gibson	"	96 18
F. Gibson	"	26 00
Ira Barlow	"	235 00
D. McLean	"	29 00
John Devlin	"	66 00
James Austin	"	74 00
C. Ferguson.	"	254 00
F. Dorsch	"	245 00
F. Northgreaves	"	33 50
G. E. Day	"	119 62
W. McCallum	"	60 75
A. M. Soule.	"	79 91
R. Harcourt	"	124 73
F. Walker	"	96 00
H. Heard	"	10 00
George Hodgson	"	6 07
George Lynch	"	16 86
M. Lynch	"	3 75
A. R. Curzon	"	49 50
W. G. McKenzie	"	26 15

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES, ETC.—*Continued.*

——	Permanent or Temporary.	$ c.
W. Dorsch	Temporary	6 60
Thomas Shortreed	"	6 87
G. H. Wilson	"	12 55
W. C. Kerr	"	11 03
J. H. Findlay	"	26 00
L. G. Bell	"	8 96
C. L. Webster	"	9 04
L. W. Eaton	"	6 56
L. Hay	"	45 72
W. D. McCrimmon	"	13 92
C. A. Hamilton	"	2 84
B. Carr	"	2 48
James Atkinson	"	22 50
J. W. Hutchinson	"	4 40
A. R. Yuill	"	7 80
J. W. Farrer	"	6 00
R. Parker	"	45 62
R. Smith	"	53 75
J. Fitzgerald	"	2 00
D. Sharp	"	2 50
J. Lafferty	"	2 50
J. McGrogan	"	34 68
		4,254 26

EXPERIMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

——	Permanent or Temporary.	$ c.
C. A. Zavitz	Permanent	1,199 99
Thomas Carruthers	"	135 31
Alex. Cuppage	"	314 58
George Hammond	Temporary	70 00

STATEMENT OF EMPLOYEES, ETC.—*Continued.*

——	Permanent or Temporary.	$ c.
John Atkinson	Temporary	237 50
A. E. Whiteside	"	303 12
David Lamb	"	303 20
James Carruthers	"	61 63
R. Duckworth	"	213 90
J. Howse	"	195 00
P. Lace	"	43 75
F. Benson	Permanent	246 76
W. Benson	Temporary	139 65
C. Angell	"	56 65
W. Squirrell	"	18 60
J. Yule	Permanent	81 25
W. Shaw	Temporary	75
F. McCallum	"	5 62
J. Whiteside	"	32 50
S. Curzon	"	4 50
F. W. Grey	"	12 80
R. Smith	"	42 25
R. Parker	"	54 00
J. Duckworth	"	3 90
R. Stickney	"	2 50
R. S. Shaw	"	30 00
L. Hay	"	3 30
James Atkinson	"	131 25
P. R. Bowman	"	9 60
G. Dorsch	"	6 00
		3,959 86

Garden Department.

——	Permanent or Temporary.	$ c.
James Forsyth	Permanent	700 00
William Squirrell	"	300 00
A. James	"	480 00
James Robinson	"	382 44
John Tevens	"	324 96
John Bishop	Temporary	261 55
A. O'Connell	"	74 11
M. O'Brien	"	31 55
Louis Striebig	"	233 42
James Bready	"	221 23
William Sutton	"	165 36
J. Keleher	"	63 12
F. Winters	"	98 84
D. Cournan	"	26 62
John Squirrell	"	48 50
F. C. Harrison	"	15 00
		3,426 70

Mechanical Department.

——	Permanent or Temporary.	$ c.
James McIntosh	Permanent	700 00
E. A. Crawford	"	430 00
		1,130 00

Experimental Dairy Department.

——	Permanent or Temporary.	
T. C. Rogers	Permanent	537 45
James Bready	Temporary	120 00
James H. McGillivray	"	140 00
Thomas Carruthers	"	32 00
George Hammond	"	67 00
C. L. Webster	"	12 80
W. Squirrell	"	8 75
Don. McGillivray	"	22 00
W. A. McDonald	"	35 50
L. McCallum	"	5 00
Mrs. Martin	"	7 12
W. Dorsch	"	2 75
W. McCallum	"	8 60
Thomas Shortreed	"	5 00
		1,003 97

Travelling Dairy.

——	Permanent or Temporary.	$ c.
W. J. Palmer	Permanent	749 93
F. B. Linfield	"	749 93
J. Hume	"	335 00
J. McTavish	"	335 00
		2,169 86
		3,173 83

TOTALS.

Farm proper	$4,254 26
Experimental	3,959 86
Garden	3,426 70
Mechanical	1,130 00
Experimental Dairy	1,003 97
Travelling Dairy	2,169 86
	$15,944 65

SCOPE OF THE WORK.

The business of the Department may be considered under the following heads:

1. As to general correspondence.

2. As to circulars, forms, schedules, bulletins, etc., addressed and mailed by the Department. Also compilation of mailing lists.

3. Reports prepared, printed and distributed by Department.

4. Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

5. Supervision of Societies.

1. *Statement as to Correspondence:*

In 1871.	Number of letters sent out by Secretary of Agriculture	92
In 1892.	Number of letters sent out by Department of Agriculture and Bureau	4,998
"	By Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm (see below)	3,050
"	By Factories Inspectors	575
	Total, 1892	8,715

2. *Circulars, Bulletins and Forms addressed and sent out:*

In 1871		None on record.
In 1892.	By Department of Agriculture and Bureau of Industries	723,125
"	By Agricultural College and Experimental Farm	4,540
"	By Factories Inspectors	350
	Total circulars, etc	728,015
	Total letters	8,715
		736,730

3. *Reports :*

The Department of Agriculture revises all Reports and Bulletins issued under its direction, prepares the MS. for the printer, proof-reads, addresses, wraps and distributes the same. The following is a statement of Reports (as to size and number) issued during the year 1892, exclusive of the number issued by the Legislative Assembly :

	Number of printed pages.	Number issued by Department.
Bureau of Industries, parts I, II and III	118	12,000
" " parts IV and V	32	2,000
Agricultural College and Experimental Farm	288	12,500
Agriculture and Arts Association	143	2,000
Eastern Dairymen's Association	58	13,080
Western Dairymen's Association	72	13,080
Ontario Creameries Association	72	13,080
Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association	160	4,000
Entomological Society	101	4,500
Forestry Report	111	3,500
Ontario Beekeepers' Report	40	1,500
Poultry Associations	20	1,500
Dominion Sheep-Breeders' Association	39	13,000
Dominion Swine-Breeders' Association	41	13,000
Farmers' Institute	68	13,000
Dehorning Commission	125	2,500
	1,488	124,240
Report of Factories Inspectors	32	2,500

In addition to the foregoing, 28,620 copies of Reports were printed for the Legislative Assembly, Sessional Papers, etc.

4. *Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm :*

Under this head is included not only the the work of the College and Farm proper, but that of the special Dairy School, the special course for teachers and the travelling dairies.

CORRESPONDENCE IN 1892.

College.

Letters copied in letter book	1,551
Cards " "	191
Letters not copied in letter-book	180
	1,922

A considerable number of unimportant cards and letters, of which no record was kept.

Cards giving results of examinations	300
Printed post cards *re* College circulars	500
Circular letters *re* Farmers' Institutes	90
College circulars sent out	2,750
Dairy " "	900
Bulletins (300).	
College Reports (275).	
	4,540

Several thousand "Hints on Butter Making" sent out.

Farm.

Letters and cards written for Prof. Shaw by the College stenographer from June 1st, 1892, to June 1st, 1893.

Letters	931
Cards	197
	1,128

5. *Supervision of Societies:*

The Department has a general supervision of all societies and associations in receipt of Legislative grants, receiving from them general reports and financial statements, which are carefully examined.

90 Electoral District Societies.
357 Township and Horticultural Societies.
Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario.
Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario.
The Ontario Creameries' Association.
Ontario Fruit-Growers' Association.
Entomological Society of Ontario.
Dominion Sheep-Breeders' Association.
Dominion Swine-Breeders' Association.
Ontario Poultry Association.
Eastern Ontario Poultry Association.
Ontario Beekeepers' Association.
Local Farmers' Institutes (77 in 1892).
Central Farmers' Institute.
Ontario Experimental Union.
The Agriculture and Arts Association.

C. C. JAMES,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Toronto, Feb'y 7, '94.

RETURN to Orders of the House dated 10th April, 1893, 19th May, 1893, and 20th February, 1894: (1) "For the names of all persons who, during the year 1871, held office under the Crown or were employed in, or in connection with any Department or Branch of the Public Service, to whom or in respect of whose office or employment any salary or remuneration was paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, or any special fund applicable for the purpose, or by fees or otherwise, and whether the office or employment was permanent or temporary, together with a statement of the salary or remuneration attached to, or payable in respect of each such office or employment, and the amount paid in the said year to each of such persons and the date when each permanent office was created, and for a like return for the year 1892; the several branches of the Public Service to which such return relates to be classified therein as nearly as practicable as the same are classified in the Public Accounts." (2) "In addition to and as part of the return relating to the Public Service, ordered by the House on the 10th day of April last, the number of letters written from each of the Departments of the Government of the Province during the years 1871 and 1892 respectively, relating exclusively to the Public Service and distinguishing, as far as practicable, those written by the different branches of each Department. And giving also a statement from each of the Departments, shewing comparatively the volume of business done in each Department during the said years 1871 and 1892, such statement to clasify, as far as practicable, the business under general heads, and to set out the causes of increase or decrease under each head, and to specify the branches of the Public Service and the additions thereto which have come into existence since the year 1871." (3) "That the returns provided for by the Orders of this House relating to the Public Service passed on the 10th day of April, and 19th day of May last, shall contain in addition to the information for the years 1871 and 1892, provided for by the said orders, like information regarding the year 1873."

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

INSIDE SERVICE.

1871.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
			$ c.		
Confederation ..	Hon. S. Richards	7 months' salary as Commissioner	1,866 66	$3,200 per annum.	
" ..	Hon. M. C. Cameron...	5 " "	1,333 34		
" ..	Thos. H. Johnson	12 " Assistant Commissioner	2,600 00		
March 30, 1869 .	John M. Currie	12 " Clerk	1,400 00		
		LAND SALES AND FREE GRANTS.			
Confederation ..	Jno. C. Tarbutt	12 months' salary as Chief Clerk.....	1,800 00		
" ..	A. Kirkwood	12 " Clerk	1,500 00		
" ..	A. J. Taylor	7 " "	700 00	$1,200 per annum	Resigned 31st July, 1871.
" ..	J. M. Grant.....	12 " "	1,100 00		
August 1, 1871..	P. Alma	5 " "	291 67	$700 per annum.	

		Surveys, Patents and Roads.			
Confederation ..	Thos. Devine	12 months' salary as Head of Surveys	1,800 00		
" ..	E. Fox	12 " Surveror and Draughtsman	1,280 00		
" ..	G. B. Kirkpatrick	12 " " "	900 00		
Sept. 9, 1871 ..	A. Clarke	3 " Clerk	113 13	$400 per annum.	
Confederation ..	H. J. Jones	12 " "	1,400 00		
" ..	J. Innes	12 " "	900 00		
" ..	J. W. Bridgeland	12 " Supt. of Colonization Roads	1,600 00		Paid out of Colonization Roads Appropriation.
		Woods and Forests.			
March 10, 1868 ..	J. C. Miller	12 months' salary as Chief Clerk	1,600 00		Resigned 31st Dec., 1871.
Confederation ..	G. B. Cowper	12 " Clerk	1,400 00		
" ..	H. G. Langlois	12 " "	600 00		
—— 6, 1869 ..	E. G. Kirby	12 " "	450 00		
		Accountant's Branch.			
Confederation ..	Wm. Ford	12 months' salary as Accountant	1,800 00		
" ..	D. G. B. Ross	12 " Book-keeper	900 00		
" ..	Jas. Scott	12 " Clerk	900 00		
" ..	R. H. Browne	12 " "	900 00		
" ..	John Morphy	12 " Registrar	1,400 00		
" ..	J. Bradshaw	12 " Caretaker	500 00		
" ..	A. McDonald	12 " Messenger	450 00		
		Paid out of Contingencies.			
	P. Alma	Services as Extra Clerk	388 00		
	W. H. Bell	"	341 60		
	J. Sale	"	341 34		
	W. Revell	"	182 00	$2 per diem.	
	W. Schofield	"	82 00		
	F. P. Stowe	"	12 00		
	F. S. Alexander	"	6 00		
	R. Burroughs	Services as Fireman	365 00	$1 per diem.	

1873.

Confederation ..	Hon. R. W. Scott	11 months' salary as Commissioner	2,933 32	$3,200 per annum.	
" ..	Hon. T. B. Pardee	1 " "	266 68		
" ..	Thos. H. Johnson	12 " Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00		
March 30, 1869 ..	Geo. Kennedy	12 " Law Clerk	1,600 00		
August 1, 1872 ..	H. A. Ford	12 " Shorthand Writer	1,000 00		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—Inside Service.—*Continued.*

1873.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Land Sales and Free Grants.	$ c.		
Confederation ..	Jno. C. Tarbutt	12 months' salary as Chief Clerk	2,000 00		
" ..	A. Kirkwood	12 " Clerk.....	1,700 00		
" ..	J. M. Grant.....	12 " "	1,250 00		
August 1, 1871 .	P. Alma	12 " "	850 00		
Confederation ..	J. J. Murphy	12 " "	850 00		
		Surveys, Patents and Roads.			
Confederation ..	Thos. Devine	12 months' salary as Deputy Surveyor-General...	2,000 00		
" ..	E. Fox.....	12 " Surveyor's Draughtsman	1,350 00		
" ..	G. B. Kirkpatrick	12 " "	1,250 00		
" ..	H. J. Jones	12 " Chief Clerk, Patents	1,800 00		
" ..	J. Innes....	12 " Clerk	1,100 00		
Sept. 9, 1871....	W. Bell	12 " "	800 00		
Confederation ..	J. W. Bridgeland.....	12 " Supt. of Colonization Roads .	1,800 00		
		Woods and Forests.			
Confederation ..	G. B. Cowper.	12 months' salary as Chief Clerk	2,000 00		
Oct. 1, 1872.....	A. J. Taylor..... ...	12 " Clerk.....	1,400 00		
Confederation ..	H. G. Langlois	12 " "	850 00		
—— 6, 1869 ..	E. G. Kirby	12 " "	550 00		
		Accountant's Branch.			
Confederation ..	Wm. Ford	12 months' salary as Accountant	2,000 00		
" ..	D. G. B. Ross	12 " Book-keeper	1,250 00		
" ..	R. H. Browne	12 " Clerk	1,250 00		
" ..	F. Stowe	12 " "	850 00		
" ..	J. Morphy	12 " Registrar.....	1,600 00		
March 1, 1872...	W. F. Lewis	5 " Clerk	283 34	$850 per annum.	
Confederation ..	J. Bradshaw	12 " Office-keeper	500 00		
" ..	A. McDonald	12 " Messenger	500 00		
		Paid out of Contingencies.			
	J. Sale.....	Services as Extra Clerk	730 00		

W. Revell	Services as Extra Clerk	730 00		
W. Schofield	"	732 10		
W. T. Lewis	"	406 00		
H. C. Ross	"	730 00		
C. Cushan	"	730 00		
C. P. Higgins	"	368 00		
G. R. Perry	"	362 00	$2 and $1 per diem.	
Wm. Steward	"	730 00		
W. R. Golden	"	566 00		
R. Ross	"	368 00		
S. C. Cornelius	"	360 00		
J. Cashman	"	91 50		
O. Vandusen	"	10 44		
R. W. Cruice	"	40 00		
D. Carman	Services as Watchman	66 66		
D. Kinman	"	166 67	$400 per annum.	
G. Young	"	23 10		
R. Burroughs	Services as Fireman	547 50	$1.50 per diem.	

1892.

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Confederation	Hon. A. S. Hardy	12 months' salary as	Commissioner	4,000 00	
"	Aubrey White	12 "	Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00	
March 30, 1869	Geo. Kennedy	12 "	Law Clerk	2,000 00	
August 1, 1872	F. Yeigh	12 "	Shorthand Writer and Clerk	1,250 00	
			LAND SALES AND FREE GRANTS.		
Confederation	A. Kirkwood	12 months' salary as	Chief Clerk	1,900 00	
"	J. J. Murphy	12 "	Clerk in charge of Free Grants	1,400 00	
"	Julian Sale	12 "	Clerk	950 00	
"	E. S. Williamson	12 "	"	750 00	
August 1, 1871	C. J. M. Hardy	12 "	"	700 00	
			SURVEYS, PATENTS AND ROADS.		
Confederation	G. B. Kirkpatrick	12 months' salary as	Director of Surveys	2,000 00	
"	W. Revell	12 "	Draughtsman	1,300 00	
"	J. M. Grant	12 "	Clerk of Patents	1,400 00	
"	Pedro Alma	12 "	Clerk	1,250 00	
"	W. F. Lewis	12 "	"	1,000 00	
"	Henry Smith	12 "	Supt. of Colonization Roads	1,900 00	
Sept. 9, 1871	C. Cashman	12 "	Clerk	1,150 00	
June 1, 1884	J. H. Bradshaw	12 "	"	850 00	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT—INSIDE SERVICE.—*Continued.*

1892.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		WOODS AND FORESTS.			
Confederation ..	J. A. G. Crozier.....	12 months' salary as Chief Clerk.....	1,650 00		
Oct. 1, 1872	T. C. Taylor.....	12 " Clerk.....	1,350 00		
Confederation ..	H. R. Hardy	12 " "	1,100 00		
Aug. 6, 1869....	H. E. Rudge	7 " "	554 00	$950 per annum.	
"	J. J. Kelly	1 " "	82 25	"	
Oct. 1, 1888	P. J. Durkin	12 " "	850 00		
May 22nd, 1890.	A. McLaren.....	12 " "	850 00		
Nov. 1, 1891	Kenneth Miller	12 " "	1,000 00		
		ACCOUNTANT'S BRANCH.			
Confederation ..	D. G. Ross	12 months' salary as Accountant.	1,800 00		
" ..	E. Leigh	12 " Clerk	1,200 00		
" ..	M. J. Ferris.....	1 " "	75 00	$850 per annum.	
" ..	J. J. Kelly	11 " "	774 00	"	
Mar. 1, 1872...	C. P. Higgins	12 " " to Registrar	1,100 00		
Confederation ..	C. S. Jones.....	12 " Registrar	1,500 00	.....	*For caretaker and messenger see Contingencies.
		PAID OUT OF CONTINGENCIES.			
	M. J. Ferris.....	Services as Extra Clerk	500 00	$750 per annum.	
	B. G. Connolly	Temporary writers, checking sawlog returns, etc.	94 25	12 " week.	
	W. H. Cahill		352 50	15 " "	
	A. E. Wickens		216 00	12 " "	
	M. J. Comiskey		156 00	12 " "	
	H. E. Rudge		66 60		
Confederation ..	F. Frank	As Acting Housekeeper.....	500 00	Per annum*.....	In 1871 these officials were on the permanent salary list.
" ..	H. Lake.....	" Messenger	240 00	" *.....	
" ..	W. Maloney..... ..	" Fireman	255 00	"	
April 1, 1873....	D. Kinnan	" Night Watchman	500 00	"	
"	R. Cootes.....	" Acting Fireman	58 50		
		BUREAU OF MINES.			
May 8, 1891	A. Blue.....	12 months' salary as Director of Mines	2,500 00		
June 19, 1891...	T. W. Gibson	12 " Clerk	1,300 00	....	Created in 1891.
April 18, 1890 ..	Aaron Slaght.....	12 " Inspector	750 00		

1871.

		Colonization Roads.			
	T. H. Johnston	Inspecting	81 70	$4 per diem	Exclusive of expenses.
	P. C. Campbell	"	50 00	"	"
	J. W. Bridgeland	"	187 50	"	"
	C. F. Alesworth	"	220 45	"	"
	A. Irwing	"	19 00	"	"
	W. Edwards	"	429 03	"	"
	Geo. Geary	"	378 00	"	"
	L. W. Owen	"	312 21	"	"
	R. C. Campbell	"	159 19	"	"
	L. Fallon	"	26 07	"	"
		Board of Surveys.			
	F. F. Passmore	Service as Examiner (March)	30 00	$5 per diem.	
	Prof. Chapman	" "	10 00	"	
	F. F. Passmore	" (April)	15 00	"	
	"	" (August)	25 00	"	
	"	" (October)	20 00	"	
	Prof. Chapman	" "	10 00	"	
		Agent's Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements.			
Confederation	J. F. Way	Salary as Agent, Belleville	1,320 00	$1,440 per annum	11 months only.
"	J. A. McInnes	" Clerk, "	733 32	800 "	"
Dec. 1, 1867	J. A. G. Crozier	" " "	458 32	500 "	"
Nov. 21, 1870	D. Anderson	Salary and disbursements as Agent	383 50	500 "	
June 21, 1869	J. D. Beatty	" "	400 10	500 "	
May 12, 1869	E. B. Borron	" "	750 00	1,000 "	
July 17, 1871	G. Bowker	" "	104 18	500 "	
Sept. 20, 1869	A. A. Campbell	" "	750 00	1,000 "	
May 28, 1869	J. Graham	" "	413 57	500 "	
August 24, 1871	A. Kennedy	" "	57 97	500 "	
May 23, 1868	C. W. Lount	" "	828 06	1,000 "	
August 28, 1869	S. G. Lynn	" "	373 83	500 "	
"	J. P. Moffatt	" "	311 19	500 "	
March 5, 1870	E. Playfair	" "	375 00	500 "	
May 28, 1869	J. R. Tait	" "	377 91	500 "	
August 6, 1870	A. S. Cadenhead	Commission and Disbursements	1,337 85	10 per cent. on first $1,000.	
Nov. 8, 1869	W. Halpenny	" "	137 92	5 per cent. on next $9,000.	
Confederation	C. Holterman	" "	62 61	2½ per cent. on any sum exceeding $10,000.	
"	H. S. Huber	" "	327 13		
"	W. Jackson	" "	1,391 33		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service —*Continued.*

1871.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Date per—	Remarks.
		Agents' Salaries, Commissions and Disbursements —*Continued.*	$ c.		
Nov. 24, 1870 ..	J. McKibben	Commission and Disbursements.....	172 27		
Confederation ..	A. McNabb	" "	1,647 98	10 per cent. on first $1,000.	
July 10, 1871 ...	R. McPherson.....	" "	184 11	5 per cent. on next $9,000.	
Confederation ..	E. Perry	" "	137 72	2½ per cent. on any sum exceeding $10,000.	
" ..	J. Sharman	" "	616 79		
" ..	C. Widder	" "	636 98		
" ..	J. Wilson	" "	211 84		
	I. Barwick	Inspector valuing Lands	100 30		
	G. Grant	"	40 00		
	J. L. Brodie	"	125 00		
	S. Clopp, jr	"	50 00		
	Thos. Flynn.....	"	150 00		
	G. Harshaw.....	"	50 00		
	C. Johnson	"	50 00		
	J. W. Lewis	"	1,008 18		
	H. Lillie	"	42 10		
	D. Lawson	"	50 00		
	T. Molesworth..	"	14 00	$5 per diem.	
	D. Morrow	"	50 00		
	R. C McCallum.....	"	307 52		
	H. McCrea	"	50 00		
	J. McVeigh	"	50 00		
	C. Rankin.....	"	80 00		
	W. Stokes.....	"	50 00		
	B. Switzer	"	80 00		
	D. Thorburn.....	"	557 00		
	G. Wardrope	"	16 00		
		Woodranging and Inspection.			
	P. W. Freeman	Wood ranging	864 66		
	J. Hiscott.....	"	485 00		
	A. G. Judd.....	"	435 18		
	T. E. Johnson.....	"	841 15		
	C. Johnson	"	1,122 67		
	A. C. McDonell	"	919 50		
	W. Russell	"	1,219 18		

	J. Rodgers	Wood ranging	660 50	
	J. Shaw	"	1,220 10	
	S. L. Soper	"	501 00	$5 per diem.
	H. T. Strickland	"	470 00	
	F. H. Johnson	Inspecting	208 41	
	J. C. Miller	"	108 31	
	J. Rodgers	"	45 00	
	W. McCrea	"	24 00	
	A. G. Judd	"	171 00	
	C. Johnson	"	30 00	
	A. Macdonald	"	125 00	
	G. Sherwood	Services	132 00	Special payment for guarding timber.
	F. X. Belland	"	150 00	Special charge of timber under seizure.
		CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, QUEBEC.		
Confederation	McLean Stewart	12 months' salary as Collector	600 00	
		Full salary	1,800 00	Proportion payable by Ontario on basis of $\frac{1}{5}$, but this basis is not finally determined.
"	W. O'Kane	12 " Assistant Collector	400 00	
		Full salary	1,200 00	
"	Jno. McKay	12 " Clerk	266 66	
		Full salary	800 00	
		CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, OTTAWA.		
Confederation	A. J. Russell	12 months' salary as Agent	613 33	
		Full salary	1,840 00	
"	C. O. McNutt	12 " Assistant Agent	400 00	
		Full salary	1,200 00	Proportion payable by Ontario on basis of $\frac{1}{5}$, but this basis is not finally determined.
"	J. Ritchie	12 " Clerk	233 33	
		Full salary	700 00	
"	L. A. Russell	12 " Draughtsman	200 00	
		Full salary	600 00	
"	E. T. Smith	12 " Clerk	183 33	
		Full salary	550 00	
		SURVEYS.		
	R. Hamilton	Survey of Timber Berths	2,029 18	
	J. B. Wadsworth	" "	785 87	
	"	" North Orillia and Matchedash	148 33	
	W. Bell	" Timber Berths	4,000 00	
	W. Beatty	" "	1,812 03	
	"	" Chaffey, Stisted and McMurrich	378 22	At 5c. per acre.
	"	Exp. North Lake Superior	279 08	
	J. A. Fleming	" "	520 46	
	C. F. Miles	Survey of McMurrich and Stevenson	1,118 36	
	Forneri & Kennedy	" Faraday	443 67	
	M. McFadden	" Croft	288 66	
	T. B. Clementi	" Ryerson	81 00	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service.—*Continued.*

1871.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Surveys.—*Continued.*	$ c.		
	T. Byrne	Survey of Monteith and McMurrich	1,932 16	At 5c. per acre.	
	A. B. Scott	" Spence and McGregor	2,413 60		
	H. Little	" Chapman	733 82		
	B. Springer	" part of Township of Wingham	140 00		
	H. Wilson	" Port Arthur's Landing	700 00		
	C. Brady	" Residue of Anglesea	97 59		

1873.

		Colonization Roads.			
	C. F. Aylesworth	Inspecting	1,850 00	$5 per diem	Exclusive of expenses.
	C. B. Bridgeland	"	1,732 90	"	
	T. R. Secord	"	949 00	"	
		Board of Surveyors.			
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	Pay expenses of Board for January, April, July and October sessions	390 00		
		Agents' Salaries, Commission and Disbursements.			
Confederation	J. B. McWilliams	As Agent	2,000 00	$2,000 per annum.	
"	J. F. Way	" Belleville	1,941 09	1,440 "	
Dec. 1, 1867	J. A. G. Crozier	As Clerk "	500 00	500 "	
Confederation	J. A. McInnes	"	800 00	800 "	
May 23, 1868	C. W. Lount	Sale and disbursements as Agent	1,133 92	1,000 "	
Confederation	C. P. Browne	" "	500 00	500 "	
August 28, 1869	Jas. Reeves	" "	501 61	500 "	
May 28, 1869	J. R. Tait	" "	500 00	500 "	
Nov. 21, 1870	D. Anderson	" "	501 34	500 "	
May 12, 1869	E. B. Borron	" "	847 47	1,000 "	Resigned 30th September.
June 21, 1869	J. D. Beatty	" "	509 67	500 "	

Sept. 25, 1869...	A. A. Campbell	"	"	1,000 00	1,000 "
May 28, 1869 ...	J. Graham	"	"	539 01	500 "
March 5, 1870 ..	E. Playfair.....	"	"	500 00	500 "
August 28, 1869.	A. Kennedy	"	"	561 94	500 "
July 17, 1871 ...	J. Bowker	"	"	500 00	500 "
Confederation ..	W. Jackson	Commission and disbursements.....		1,633 80	
" ..	A. McNabb	"	"	1,643 83	
July 10, 1871 ...	R. McPherson..... ..	"	"	674 54	
Confederation ..	C. T. Holterman	"	"	82	
August 6, 1870 .	A. S. Cadenhead	"	"	2,259 79	10 per cent. on first $1,000.
Nov. 24, 1870 ..	J. McKibben	"	"	457 96	5 per cent. on next $9,000.
Confederation ..	E. Perry	"	"	367 34	2½ per cent. on any sum exceeding $10,000.
Nov. 8, 1869....	W. Halpenny	"	"	150 84	
Confederation ..	J. Sharman.....	"	"	781 56	
Oct. 23, 1872.. .	H. Hamilton	"	"	831 61	
Confederation ..	J. Wilson	"	"	359 89	
	J. Mallon	Inspectors valuing lands		990 70	
	H. B. O'Connor	"	.....	314 50	
	J. Kilborn.....	"	.....	35 00	
	J. C. McFayden.....	"	.....	10 00	
	T. Garney	"	.....	160 00	
	C. S. Wheeler.....	"	.....	320 00	
	Jno. Meyer.....	"	.....	130 00	
	C. Johnson	"	.....	326 73	
	J. McVeigh.....	"	.....	308 50	
	Jno. McCrea	"	.....	382 90	
	E. C. Weekes	"	.....	125 00	
	M. S. Weeny.....	"	.....	125 00	
	H. Wood	"	.....	120 00	
	J. Richey	"	.....	355 00	
	I. Shepherd.....	"	.....	140 30	
	M. McKinnon.....	"	.....	760 75	
	J. Waterworth	"	.....	35 00	
	B. Waterworth	"	.....	60 00	$5 per diem.
	Jno. Reeves	"	.....	64 10	
	Jno. Culbertson	"	.....	135 00	
	F. Robertson	"	.....	95 00	
	C. Royce	"	.....	75 00	
	Jas. Junkin	"	.....	105 00	
	F. Mills.....	"	.....	220 00	
	J. Burns	"	.....	320 00	
	J. B. Campbell	"	.....	25 00	
	Jas. Manning	"	.....	284 00	
	H. Wood....	"	.....	50 00	
	Col. A. Shaw.....	"	.....	690 00	
	H. Dewart	"	.....	105 00	
	E. B. Borron	"	.....	45 84	
	A. White	"	.....	10 00	
	W. McMahon	"	.....	110 00	
	F. Scott..... ...	"	.....	185 00	
	R. Lobb.....	"	.....	30 00	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service —*Continued.*

1873.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salary.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Agents' Salaries, Commission and Disbursements.—*Continued.*	$ c.		
	A. S. Cadenhead	Inspectors valuing lands	24 67	$5 per diem.	
	F. Morrow	"	16 75		
	W. McKay	"	45 00		
	W. Jackson	"	180 25		
	W. Cassidy	"	50 00		
	P. Corrigan	"	110 00		
	W. S. Inter	"	25 00		
		Wood-ranging and Inspection.			
	W. M. McKay	Wood-ranging	1,281 50	$5 per diem.	
	A. I Russell	"	600 00		
	Wm. Russell	"	1,957 32		
	G. Bick	"	997 00		
	F. B. Healy	"	758 00		
	J. Hiscott	"	505 00		
	A. G. Judd	"	721 63		
	D. Killins	"	490 00		
	D. Kennedy	"	600 00		
	J. B. Turgeon	"	575 00		
	Allan Gunn	"	944 00		
	C. D. Bolard	"	479 00		
	D. Rose	"	812 34		
	S. L. Soper	"	732 00		
	Jas. A. Macdonald	"	535 00		
	J. Shaw	"	1,213 71		
	T. Lee	"	545 28		
	S. M. Johnson	"	1,161 60		
	J. P. Campbell	"	50 00		
	P. W. Freeman	"	1,513 80		
	W. Boucher	"	520 00		
	Jas. Richey	"	570 00		
	C. Johnston	"	1,141 59		
	Geo. Bick	Inspecting	110 00		
	W. McKay	"	63 75		
	J. B. Campbell	"	80 00		

	W. Bell	"	201 69		
	Jas. Ritchie	"	136 30		
	A. Fogan	Services	28 00		
	S. L. Soper	"	40 50		
	J. H. Brookhouse	"	48 00		
	C. C. Bell	"	100 00		
	A. Gunn	"	30 00		
	J. B. Turgeon	"	106 50		
	E. F. Geer	"	15 92		
	A. Moffatt	"	40 00		
		CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, QUEBEC.			
Confederation ..	McLean Stewart	12 months' salary as Collector	666 66		
		Full salary	2,000 00	Proportion payable by Ontario on a basis of $\frac{3}{5}$, but this basis is not finally determined.	
" ..	J. McKay	12 " Assistant Collector	400 00		
		Full salary	1,200 00		
"	Wm. Miller	12 " Clerk	333 33		
		Full salary	1,000 00		
		CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, OTTAWA.			
Confederation ..	A. J. Russell	Salary	900 00		
		Full salary	2,900 00		
" ..	C. S. McNutt	"	600 00		
		Full salary	1,800 00		
" ..	L. A. Russell	"	400 00		
		Full salary	1,200 00	Proportion payable by Ontario on a basis of $\frac{1}{5}$, but this basis is not finally determined.	
" .	E. T. Smith	"	333 33		
		Full salary	1,000 00		
April 16, 1871 ..	H. Codd	"	283 33		
		Full salary	850 00		
August 1, 1871..	J. Jackson	"	100 00		
		Full salary	300 00		
Confederation ..	J. McDonald	"	28 33		
		Full salary	75 00		
" ..	J. Steen	"		$2 per diem	During season of Nov., 1892.
March 1, 1872 ..	J. Redmond	"		"	" "
		SURVEYS.			
	F. W. Armstrong	Survey, Muskoka	146 29		
	C. C. Forneri	" McGregor	700 00		
	"	" Port Arthur	2,022 21		
	J. L. P. O'Hanley	" between Ontario and Quebec	8,253 86		
	A. P. Salter	" Victoria, etc	3,200 00	10c. per acre.	
	C. E. Salter	" "	800 00		
	C. F. Chapman	" "	2,371 78		
	H. Wilson	" Blake, etc	1,323 10		
	"	" Pigeon River, etc	510 00		
	"	" Pic, etc	6,500 00		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service.—*Continued.*

1873.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Surveys.—*Continued.*	$ c.		
	J. Wilson	Survey, Sault Ste. Marie	39 25		
	Luentin Johnson	" Effingham	2,036 12		
	Silas James	" Chaffey	5,600 00		
	A. B. Scott	" McKenzie	913 02		
	"	" McTavish	2,100 00		
	"	" McIntosh	1,800 00		
	"	" Dorion	764 97		
	T. O. Bolger	" Sabine	1,111 35	10c. per acre.	
	"	" Brown	4,748 64		
	F. Bolger	" Carling	1,769 54		
	J. J. Francis	" McIntyre	2,500 00		
	Wm. Bell	" North Shore Lake Huron	1,444 35		
	"	" Mattawan	1,896 85		
	J. J. Haslett	" 10, 11 Lake	284 50		
	Henry Little	" North Lake Nipissing	1,700 00		
	T. Sparks	" Clarksville	1,050 00		

1892.

		Colonization Roads.			
	C. F. Aylesworth	Inspecting	1,492 05		
	J. D. Simpson	"	1,457 05	$7 per diem.	Including expenses.
	M. Lounsbury	"	1,479 05		
	John Boyd	"	1,380 00		
	M. Dwyer	"	567 10	$3 per diem.	Exclusive of expenses.
		Board of Surveyors.			
	P. S. Gibson	As Examiner	80 00		
	A. Niven	"	80 00		
	Prof. Chapman	"	10 00		
	V. Sankey	"	20 00		
	M. J. Butler	"	10 00	$5 per diem.	

	M. Gaviller	"	10 00		
	R. Coad	"	25 00		
	A. J. Van Nostrand	"	45 00		
	G. B. Kirkpatrick	As Secretary	70 00		
		AGENTS' SALARIES, COMMISSION AND DISBURSEMENTS.			
Nov. 21, 1870	D. Anderson	Salary as Agent	500 00	$ 500 per annum	
March 23, 1875	S. G. Best	"	500 00	500 "	
June 25, 1872	C. P. Brown	"	77 40	200 "	Resigned.
"	P. C. Campbell	"	1,600 00	1,600 "	
May 21, 1884	J. D. Cockburn	"	500 00	500 "	
March 5, 1870	A. Campbell	"	150 00	200 "	
Feb. 17, 1882	G. W. Dawson	"	200 00	200 "	Resigned.
August 1, 1888	J. W. Dill	"	310 91	500 "	
July 28, 1869	W. Fielding	"	500 00	500 "	
March 26, 1884	B. J. Gilligan	"	500 00	500 "	
Sept. 20, 1890	G. Hamilton	"	200 00	200 "	
Jan. 3, 1879	E. Hardy	"	500 00	500 "	
Oct. 12, 1892	C. J. Holland	"	21 93	100 "	
May 23, 1868	J. Kennedy	"	4 14	500 "	Resigned.
"	W. Kirk	"	204 45	500 "	
"	D. F. Macdonald	"	1,600 00	1,600 "	
June 21, 1869	T. MacKay	"	500 00	500 "	
July 18, 1871	R. McPherson	"	500 00	500 "	
Dec. 3, 1888	D. G. Macdonald	"	500 00	500 "	
Confederation	J. B. McWilliams	"	2,000 00	2,000 "	
May 16, 1889	W. Margach	"	1,600 00	1,600 "	
"	H. Munro	"	1,200 00	1,200 "	
May 8, 1891	R. J. F. Marsh	"	200 00	200 "	
July 17, 1871	W. L. Nichols	"	500 00	500 "	
May 16, 1889	J. F. Ruttan	"	250 00	250 "	
August 28, 1869	J. Reeves	"	500 00	500 "	
June 15, 1888	T. J. Ryan	"	500 00	500 "	
"	M. L. Soper	"	25 00	25 "	
June 17, 1880	J. S. Scarlett	"	500 00	500 "	
May 1, 1882	C. R. Stewart	"	500 00	500 "	
August 28, 1869	J. Stewart	"	400 00	400 "	
May 28, 1869	J. R. Tait	"	500 00	500 "	
Oct. 5, 1892	W. Turner	"	47 67	200 "	
Sept. 19, 1884	J. Whelan	"	500 00	500 "	
June 19, 1891	W. Wilson	"	200 00	200 "	
		FISHERIES.			
	J. J. Little	As Fishery Overseer, 1891, 1892	50 00	50 "	
	J. H. Wilmot	" "	50 00	50 "	
	F. J. Moor	" "	100 00	75 "	
	N. Clarke	" "	50 00	50 "	
	D. Bole	" "	16 68	100 "	

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service.—*Continued.*

1892.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Fisheries.—*Continued.*	$ c.		
	S. R. McEwen	As Fishery Overseer, 1891, 1892	50 00	$ 50 per annum.	
	S. A. Huntington	"	37 32	100 "	
	B. McDermott	"	50 00	50 "	
	R. R. Smith	"	50 00	50 "	
	P. McCann	"	10 00	50 "	
	J. A. Johnston	"	250 00	200 "	
	J. Emmons	"	100 00	50 "	
	W. McKirdy	"	50 00	50 "	
		Wood-ranging and Inspection.			
	J. Brady	Services and Disbursements	841 00	$5 per diem.	
	J. L. Bremner	"	557 30	5 "	
	J. Cunningham	"	642 00	5 "	
	P. C. Campbell	"	219 33	Disbursements only	For salary see Agents.
	W. P. Christie	"	35 35	$4 per diem.	
	D. Fraser	"	394 00	4 "	
	E. Garrow	"	641 33	5 "	
	J. Gardiner	"	788 55	5 "	
	T. Gordon	"	100 00	5 "	
	J. Halliday	"	785 00	5 "	
	F. Halliday	Salary and Disbursements	1,727 43	5 "	
	C. Henderson	"	1,205 15	4 "	
	J. L. Harris	"	227 00		
	S. M Johnson	"	1,691 28		
	J. Kennedy	"	1,208 38		
	T. Ludgate	"	1,669 90		
	D. H. Moore	"	1,264 25		
	P. McSherry	"	90 00		
	P. McCogherty	"	1,135 10	$5 per diem.	
	W. McGown	"	1,113 18		
	T. McGown	"	691 17		
	G. Paget	"	1,490 77		
	J. Regan	"	1,089 66		
	W. Russell	"	1,604 24		
	W. Robinson	"	818 10		
	A. Ross	"	225 88	$3 00 per diem.	*Re* Pigeon River Improvements.

	J. W. Smith	"	1,482 05	5 00 "	
	A. C. Smith	"	65 66	2 50 "	
	J. Sullivan	"	1,025 00	5 00 "	
	F. Sinclair	"	718 95	3 50 "	
	J. B. Turgeon	"	630 00	5 00 "	
	J. B. White	"	805 00	5 00 "	
	P. A. Wickware	"	94 50	1 50 "	
		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS.			
	J. M. Ferris	Inspection (Seymour)	2 50		
	F. E. Coombe	" (Kincardine)	4 00		
	J. J. Hamilton	" (Finch)	6 00		
	P. McSherry	" (Kirkpatrick)	91 00	$5 per diem.	
	P. M. Shannon	" (Carling)	2 00		
	W. P. Christie	" (Medora and Wood)	75 00	5 "	
	J. W. Dill	" (Draper)	1 00		
	J. D. Cockburn	" (Kirkpatrick)	7 45		
	E. Garrow	" (Vankoughnet)	211 50	5 "	
	W. P. Christie	" (Harwich)	30 00	5 "	
	J. B. McWilliams	" (Ratter)	21 80	Disbursements.	
	J. R. Graham	" (Fenelon Falls)	18 25	$ 5 per diem.	
	E. Hardy	" (Armour)	1 60		
	W. P. Christie	" (Harwich)	31 70	5 "	
	W. H. Carpenter	" (Rainy River)	150 00	4 "	
	T. J. Ryan	" (Balfour)	2 00		
	W. H. Carpenter	" (Crozier)	66 90	4 "	
	W. Kirk	" (Medora and Watt)	13 85	5 "	
	D. Tassie	Timber Agent, Montreal	100 00	100 per annum.	
	F. Yeigh	Inspector of Crown Land Agencies	150 00	150 "	
		CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, QUEBEC.			
Confederation	J. McKay	Services	75 00		Deceased.
"	B. Nicholson	" and Disbursements	1,754 42	$1,400 per annum.	
April 1, 1892	Thos. Harney	" as Messenger	318 72	400 "	
		CROWN TIMBER AGENCY, OTTAWA.			
Confederation	W. J. Macdonald	As Crown Timber Agent	125 00	1,500 "	Deceased.
"	E. J. Darby	" Acting Agent and Disbursements	1,635 22	1,200 "	
"	S. C. Larose	" Clerk	850 00	900 "	
		SURVEYS.			
	J. W. Fitzgerald	Survey of Townships	4,626 47	7c. per acre.	
	B. J. Saunders	"	2,814 28		
	H. R. McEvoy	"	580 44		
	J. S. Laird	"	609 11		
	T. B. Speight	"	1,599 08		
	D. L. Anderson	"	893 48		

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service.—*Continued.*

1892.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Surveys.—*Continued.*	$ c.		
	Jas. Warrin	Survey of Townships	1,621 62		
	E. Stewart	"	3,205 72		
	Davis & Griffen	"	1,600 00		
	A. Baird	"	1,628 83	7c. per acre.	
	H. B. Proudfoot	"	1,800 00		
	W. B. Bourke	"	1,983 59		
	L. Bolton	"	1,640 45		
	E. J. Ramboth	"	505 11		
	D. Beatty	Survey of Timber Berths	1,641 26	At $34 per mile	Two-thirds refunded by licensee.
	W. Galbraith	"	1,298 38	" 20 to $30 per mile	
	J. F. Whitson	"	45 70	" 100 per month.	
	E. Seager	"	134 50	" 7 per diem.	
	Jas. Dickson	Inspector of Surveys	1,244 91	" 8 "	
	A. Niven	Survey of Boundary Lines, etc.: (Rainy River District), (Thunder Bay District, between)	5,110 98	" 40 per mile.	
	E. Stewart	Survey of Boundary Lines, etc., (along C. P. R. line, Algoma)	34 85	" 7 "	
	J. McAree	Survey of Boundary Lines, etc., (along C. P. R. line, Algoma)	1,700 00	" 7 "	Contract.
	T. B. Speight	Survey of Boundary Line, etc., (West Boundary, Township of Vernon)	96 00	" 15 "	
	H. B. Proudfoot	Town plot, Rainy River District	244 01	" 7 "	
	"	Thunder Bay District	2,435 11	" 7 per diem.	
	W. Galbraith	Exp. part of Flnlayson	61 75	" 7 "	
	E. Seager	Traverse of Coney Island	110 20	" 7 "	
	"	Part of Tunnel Island	66 50	" 7 "	
	M. J. Butler	Exp. *re* Kennebec	22 50		
	S. Malcolm	Village lots, Township of Harwich	285 25	" 7 "	
	J. F. Whitson	Tracing maps and Draughtsman	1,200 00	" 100 per month.	
	F. L. Foster	" "	5 00		
		Fire Ranging (Proportion Payable by Department).			
	C. Austin	Services	72 00		
	T. Aussant	"	52 00		
	O. Blanchet	"	120 00		
	J. H. Ball	"	131 00		

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CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.—Outside Service.—*Continued.*

1892.

Date of creation of office.	Name.	Salaries.	Amount.	Rate per—	Remarks.
		Fire Ranging (Proportion Payable by Department).—*Continued.*	$ c.		
	W. C. McNabb	Services	105 00		
	D. McDougall	"	127 00		
	J. McCreight	"	123 00		
	A. McKay	"	43 12		
	J. McFarlane	"	95 00		
	W. C. Mackey	"	29 00		
	W. Maves	"	40 00		
	J. Moore	"	17 00		
	A. H. Maguire	"	27 00		
	J. C. Mitchell	"	57 00		
	A. R. Martin	"	78 75		
	J. Murphy	"	130 00		
	M. Miller	"	53 75		
	C. Nevers	"	101 00		
	J. Oran	"	131 00		
	H. J. O'Neill	"	157 00		
	Jas. Porter	"	25 00		
	J. C. Petras	"	105 00		
	A. Prince	"	131 00	$1 per diem	Department's proportion.
	J. Patterson	"	105 00		
	C. Plourde	"	118 00		
	G. Richards	"	131 00		
	D. Stable	"	38 00		
	J. Scantlin	"	95 75		
	N. Sage	"	48 00		
	L. C. Streetfield	"	70 00		
	P. F. Sheehan	"	107 00		
	J. A. Shields	"	78 00		
	P. F. Sheehan	"	116 00		
	T. Skirce	"	131 00		
	J. Tough	"	110 00		
	O. Tramblay	"	130 00		
	X. Thievierge	"	131 00		
	J. Willig	"	12 00		
	E. Willett	"	104 00		
	W. Young	"	129 00		
	N. Vannier	"	105 00		

REVENUE FROM CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.

1871	$869,585 36
1873	1,121,264 46
1892	2,252,972 27

AUBREY WHITE,
Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands.

March 8th, 1894.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

RETURN asked for by the Honorable the House of Assembly, shewing comparatively the volume of business done in each department during the years 1871 and 1892.

The Department of Crown Lands comprises the following branches.

I. Registrar's Branch.

II. Woods and Forests Branch.

III. Surveys, Patents and Roads Branch.

(1) Surveys.

(2) Patents.

(3) Colonization Roads.

IV. Sales and Free Grants Branch,

(1) Sales.

(2) Free Grants.

(3) Law Officer.

V. Accounts Branch.

In connection with the Department there is the Bureau of Mines which was established in 1891.

SUMMARY.

——	1871.	1892.	Increase per cent.	Decrease per cent.
Registrar's Branch.				
No. of letters received and distributed	17,380	18,331	5	
" names indexed	23,500	24,600	4	
" enclosures	32,000	34,600	8	
Woods and Forests Branch.				
No. of timber licenses issued	238	584	145	
" sawlog returns received and checked	1,750	9,415	538	
" letters written	1,698	3,976	134	
" returns from settlers *re* cordwood and ties	.....	379		
" accounts open	105	602	473	
" candidates for Cullers' licenses examined	.....	187		
" Certificates for payment of moneys into treasury department	.....	360		
Surveys, Patents and Roads Branch.				
No. of instructions for Crown surveys prepared	13	19	46	
" Crown surveys made	18	29	61	
" plans of mining locations examined	76	295	288	
" plans to accompany instructions prepared	5	111	2,120	
" letters written (surveys)	430	1,643	282	
" certificates for payment of moneys into treasury department	.....	260		
" patents issued	1,817	824	.....	54
" leases issued	.....	95		
" letters advising of issue of patents	.....	544		
" miles of colonization roads made	$40\frac{5}{10}$	128	216	
" " " " repaired	$122\frac{1}{2}$	455	271	
" bridges built, length in feet	904	5,280	483	
" letters written (roads)	364	1,684	362	
" works (roads)	31	168	441	
" vouchers examined (roads)	930	2,778	198	
Sales and Free Grants Branch.				
No. of letters written	5,765	4,816	.....	16
" orders to refer for patent	1,468	820	.....	44
" sales of lands entered on land rolls	1,011	315	.....	68
" certificates for payment of moneys into treasury department	.....	280		
" letters *re* fisheries received and answered	.....	142		
Accounts Branch.				
No. of statements prepared and issued	2,000	3,907	95	
" expenditure payments	756	1,777	135	
Bureau of Mines.				
No. of letters written	.....	1,447		
" circulars, etc., sent out *re* mineral statistics	.....	1,000		
" of reports distributed	.....	2,000		
" Letters for reports, information, etc., received and answered	.....	607		
" certificates for payment of moneys into treasury department	.....	128		
" mines visited and reported on by inspector	.....	79		
Total number of letters written by department	10,151	16,210	60	
Amount expended on colonization roads	$54,068	$103,655	95	
Amount of revenue collected *re* woods and forests	$453,403	$2,174,591	380	

Private correspondence not included in above.

I. REGISTRAR'S BRANCH.

——	1871.	1892.
Number of Letters received and distributed to respective branches	17,380	18,331
" Names indexed	23,500	24,600
Enclosures	32,000	34,600

II. WOODS AND FORESTS BRANCH.

——	1871.	1892.
Number of Timber Licenses made up and issued	238	584
" Timber Clearances granted	726	932
" Saw-log Returns received and checked	1,750	9,415
" Square Timber Returns received and checked	269	648
" Monthly Returns received and checked	280	404
" Annual Returns received and checked	24	24
" Letters written	1,698	3,976
" Letters received	2,615	6,389
" Permits granted to cut cordwood, pulp and ties	.....	20
" Returns from Settlers cutting cordwood and ties	.....	379
" Forest Rangers' Accounts in triplicate examined, checked and closed	11	36
" Fire Rangers' Accounts in triplicate examined, checked and closed	.....	107
" Accounts open, 1871 and 1892	105	602
" Refunds to Townships of dues on timber cut on road allowances	.....	102
" Returns received from River Improvement Companies	.....	11
" Candidates for Cullers' License examined	.....	187
" Cullers' Licenses issued	.....	136
" Refunds to Settlers, 33 per cent. under section 12 Free Grants and Homesteads Act	.....	62
" Treasury Certificates (in duplicate)	.....	360
Amount of Revenue collected	$453,403.50	$2,174,591.38

A mere tabular statement, such as it is necessary to give in furnishing a return of this nature, is in many respects quite inadequate to convey a correct idea of the volume of work performed in the Woods and Forests Branch.

Timber Licenses.

Since 1871 several comparatively large areas have been placed in the market and sold at public auction as timber berths, which to a great extent accounts for the increase in the number of licenses issued. The issuing of these licenses entails of itself a large amount of work, which requires to be most carefully and particularly done. They are made out in duplicate, compared and checked with the license register, in which all lots in the license are entered, as also with the land rolls of the Branch, and all lots included in license which are sold, located or patented under the Mining or Free Grants Act are noted on the fly-leaf of each license.

Timber and Sawlog Returns.

As will be observed, the number of sawlog and square timber returns has very greatly increased since 1871. These are the returns of the operations of the different lumberers throughout the Province, and are made under oath, showing the townships, lots and concessions, limits or berths upon which they have operated. The sawlog returns give the number of pieces and quantity in feet, board measure, contained in same cut on each lot. It is necessary to check all the lots and the quantities cut on them, and to compare same with the wood rangers' reports and shanty books. These returns frequently consist of large numbers of sheets covered with figures, which require to be thoroughly checked, after which the accounts for Crown dues based upon them are made out in duplicate, journalized in detail, posted to the ledgers and rendered, those of the Ottawa District being sent to that agency for collection, the remainder being collected by this branch at headquarters. It might be here remarked that consequent upon the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the country in the north and northwest portions of the Province traversed by that road has become from time to time more or less settled, and the settlers in process of clearing the lands have cut ties and other descriptions of timber, for all of which they have been required to make the usual sworn returns, and where there was nothing to prevent, clearances for the ties, etc., so cut have been granted by the branch or accounts made out and rendered for dues on same, as the case might be. As settlement in the districts referred to has for the past few years been by no means inconsiderable, the attention required to be given to this adds considerably to the work of the branch.

As to the square timber, sworn returns of the cutting are made to the Department, similarly to the sawlog returns, with the exception that the measurements are not given. The lots as shown by the returns are then checked with the land rolls at the Department, and clearances for the Quebec market based on these returns are issued by the branch, the number of pieces of dutiable timber, if any, being given, and the dues on same collected at Quebec on the actual measurement as made there by the culler's office. The returns of these collections are made monthly by the Crown timber agent at Quebec. Monthly returns of collections of timber dues and ground rent are also made from the Ottawa Crown Timber Agency, as also an annual return of ground rents collected and licenses issued during the year, in addition to which annual returns are made by both these agencies of the total accruals for the year an account of timber dues, as also statements of outstanding dues. Similar annual statements to the above are made up at headquarters, dealing with all territory in the Province other than that contained in the agencies referred to. All of these require to be checked most carefully in order that there may be no doubt as to their correctness.

Wood Ranging.

The system of wood ranging which was established in 1870 now extends throughout the Province wherever lumbering is carried on, including the Thunder Bay and Rainy River Districts, and through the experience gained from year to year and the careful and

efficient supervision of the men appointed as rangers the check on operators is almost complete, thus making it almost impossible for the revenue to be defrauded by false returns.

Fire Ranging.

Owing to the great danger the timber of the Province was subjected to by fire, and the great destruction from that cause, it was deemed expedient that a supervision of the public forests should be had by efficient rangers during dry and dangerous seasons of the year, and accordingly in 1885 a system of fire ranging was inaugurated, and a number of men considered to have the necessary qualifications for the position were placed in the field as fire rangers. The interests of the Government and licensees being looked upon as about equal, it was decided that each should bear half the expense in connection with the remuneration of these men, and at the close of the season their accounts are sent in, through the licensee, in triplicate, and these have all to be most carefully checked before the amounts to which the parties are entitled can be paid.

The system has worked so well and given such general satisfaction that it has been extended from time to time, and a large number of additional rangers added to the staff, and it may safely be said that in consequence of the efficient administration of this service public property to the extent of a very large amount has been saved from destruction.

Besides the above there are innumerable other duties that the Branch is now called upon to perform which did not exist in 1871, notably the refund of the two per centum allowance to municipalities in lieu of pine timber cut under license on road allowances within such municipalities. This necessitates detailed investigation of many of the returns made each year in order to arrive at the proper amount payable for the year to the municipality entitled thereto, after which detailed statements of such amounts require to be made out and furnished to the Treasury Department, in order that the cheques for the sums payable may be issued. There is also the refund payable to patentees under the 12th section of the Free Grants and Homesteads Act. Matters in connection with these refunds require to be thoroughly investigated, and a great deal of searching and correspondence is very often necessary in order to arrive at certain facts before the Department can make the payments. Further, all the work connected with the river improvement companies, which up to 1890 was attended to by the Public Works Department, was in that year transferred to the Crown Lands Department, and has since then been done in this branch.

Cullers' Licenses.

In 1890 The Ontario Cullers' Act was passed, requiring that no person other than a licensed culler should make measurements of sawlogs cut on Crown lands, and since this Act has gone into force examinations have been held periodically in different parts of the Province for the purpose of testing the fitness of candidates and recommending for licenses those entitled to same. A great deal of the work in connection with the preparation of the papers for the examinations, the appointment of examiners, etc., devolves upon the Branch, and afterwards when the examination papers are sent in their scrutiny and the issuing of the cullers' licenses entail a further amount of work. All this has added greatly to the duties required to be performed.

There are innumerable duties performed in the branch other than those given which cannot easily be referred to in tabular form, but which nevertheless require much time and attention. As a fair indication of the general increase in the volume of work performed in the Woods and Forests Branch reference may be had to the comparative statement showing the number of letters written and received and the accrual of revenue on account of timber dues, etc., for the years 1871 and 1892 respectively.

III. SURVEYS, PATENTS AND ROADS BRANCH.

(1) Surveys.	1871.	1892.
Instructions and letters of instruction for Crown Surveys prepared	13	19
Crown Surveys examined, completed and closed	18	29
Surveyors accounts for Surveys audited and closed	.....	87
Reports to Council relative to Municipal Surveys drawn up and entered	10	15
Instructions for Municipal Surveys prepared and entered	10	9
Municipal Surveys, examined and confirmed	8	2
Plans of Mining location examined	76	295
Plans of Private Surveys examined	17	40
Plans to accompany instructions prepared	5	111
Plans compiled and copied, besides plans of townships reduced and added to the engraved maps	674	1,060
Letters relative to Surveys, prepared written and entered	358	931
Mining Letters prepared, written and entered	72	712
Pages of Field Notes copied	662	1,341
Railway Plans and Books of Reference examined and certified	84	54
Certificates for Treasurer (in duplicate)	.....	260
Number of Patent and Lease Letter Forms issued	.....	200
Number of orders for issue of Patents and Leases	.....	137

An immense volume of work which cannot be classified is not included in the above.

The acquisition of the "Disputed Territory" involved the investigation of numerous contested claims. Many most intricate cases have been settled; but such work cannot be classified under any particular head. It is all done, however, through this branch of the Department.

(2) Patents.	1871.	1892.
Number of Patents, etc., issued	1817	824
" Mining Leases "	nil	95
" Employees	3	2
" Returns to Woods and Forests Branch of all land patented and leased during the year (monthly)	nil	12
Number of Returns to City and County Treasurers of lands patented and leased during the year	nil	30
Number of Returns to District Treasurers of lands patented and leased during the year	nil	4
Number of Returns to Sheriffs of Districts of land patented and leased during the year	nil	2
Number of Returns to Provincial Treasurer of lands patented and leased during the year coming under the Algoma Tax Act	nil	1
Number of letters notifying patentees and lessees or their agents of the issue of patents or leases in the Districts under the Lands Titles Act	nil	544

Much time and labor, of which no record is kept, are involved in marking lots patented and leased on maps for applicants in the mining and other districts, making lists and taking receipts from the Deputy Provincial Registrar for patents and leases to be recorded, etc., making searches in the Woods and Forests' branch for lots under timber license and in the Roads branch for colonization roads, not laid down on the office plans, and in reserving pine trees and roads in the patents and leases.

The work shown in this statement in connection with the issuing of patents and leases in 1892, is additional to the ordinary routine, none of it having been performed by the Patents branch in 1871.

The ordinary routine of the Patents branch consists of entering references, etc., on office plans, entering reservations, etc., on references for the Engrosser, engrossing patents, comparing and entering same in Domesday and Issue books, addressing and mailing patents, etc., making searches for applicants, answering verbal inquiries with regard to patented lands, exhibiting plans, references, etc., etc.

(3) Colonization Roads.			1871.	1892.
Number of miles new roads made			$40\frac{5}{10}$	128
" Road repaired			$122\frac{1}{2}$	455
Number of Bridges built—	1871.	1892.		
Truss	3	15		
Stringer	3	12	6	27
Length in feet			904	5,280
Number of Letters received			588	1,721
" written			364	1,684
Number of Works			31	168
" Vouchers examined			930	2,778
Amount expended			$54,068	$103,655*

*Does not include $1,160.87 of municipal grants.

The increase in 1892 is due almost entirely to the opening of roads and construction of bridges in Nipissing, East Algoma, West Algoma, and the Rainy River District.

IV. SALES AND FREE GRANTS BRANCH.

Sales.	1891.	1892
Number of letters registered, endorsed on papers and noted in land rolls	10,491	8,413
" Folios of letter register	635	
" Pages of Index	94	100
" Letters written, copied and indexed	5,765	4,816
" Names indexed		11,095
" Pages of letter book	3,963	3,500
" Pages of index	94	104
" Orders to refer for patent	1,468	820
" Patent letter forms issued	155	no record.
" Treasurer's lists of lands liable to be sold for arrears of taxes, checked	26	10
" Lists of unpatented lands sold for arrears of taxes, copied	2	
" Townships, etc., entered in land rolls	10	23
" Statements of balance due on sales, noted on papers	2,000	665
" Sales of land entered in land rolls	1,011	315
" Licenses of occupation		2
" Crown Leases		2
" Agents' returns checked, "sales"		90
" Certificates for the payment of moneys into the Treasury Department, "in duplicate"		280
" Letters received, registered, indexed, and answered, *re* fisheries		142

It is impossible to tabulate, or show by numbers, the work done in the investigation of claims to land, as they vary so much in their nature It includes the examination of assignments of land under sales to original purchasers from the Crown and of tax deeds of unpatented lands granted by sheriffs, treasurers and wardens ; and treasurers and reeves, and the preparation of reports on claims before final adjudication.

Correspondence respecting lands heretofore granted for U. E., military and militia services requires much search and time ; and claims to land located during the last century, and the beginning of the present, for which no patents have been issued, also involve time and labour which figures cannot represent.

(2) Free Grants.

——	1871.	1892.
No. of letters written, copied and indexed	1,168	2,031
" Agencies	9	20
" Townships open for location	55	155
" Persons located: each of these locations was also indexed and returned to the Woods and Forests Branch and to the County Treasurer	1,113	461
" Orders for cancellation of locations: these were also entered in land rolls, returned to the Woods and Forests Branch, and returned to the County Treasurer	318	396
" Orders for Patent: these were also described for Patent, and returned to the Woods and Forests Branch	89	352

The large number of locations in 1871 is explained by the fact that in this and the previous year 16 townships were opened for location, and amongst these were some of the best townships in the Districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound, which had been largely taken up by squatters in previous years.

(3) Law Clerk's Office.

The work in this office consists in examining into and reporting on cases of disputed titles, titles under wills and intestacy, tax titles, applications for water lots, preparing leases, licenses of occupation, special patents, etc., and generally in dealing with matters of law arising in any of the business of the several branches of the department. The whole of the business for which the Heir and Devisee Commission was first constituted is now, so far as this Province is concerned, transacted in this office without any fees to the parties and without the technicalities of a court or the delays necessarily consequent upon half-yearly sittings of the Commission. Cases frequently arise in which the evidence of the contesting parties given by affidavit or declaration is so conflicting that a decision is difficult or impossible, and *viva voce* evidence is desirable. In such cases the law clerk has been deputed to proceed to the vicinity and take evidence *viva voce*. No record of the number of cases dealt with by the law clerk is kept, but the volume of work is now very much larger than it was twenty years ago.

V. ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

——	1871.	1892.
No. of statements prepared and issued	2,000	3,907
" Expenditure payments	756	1,777
" Land sales and leases	1,011	623
" Cash book folios	44	84
" Letters written	1,881	1,739

In a tabular record the work done in the accounts branch can only be very imperfectly indicated. It may be desirable briefly to refer to some of the comparative figures of the statement.

Under the head "Cash book folios" is embraced a comparison of the amount of work for the respective years, which ensued from the entries relating to the Departmental collections, out of which grew, besides, the ordinary journal and ledger entries for the general record of results; the keeping of the sales books, containing personal accounts of the purchasers and leaseholders of Crown lands; the return books, recording the details of the receipts on account of the various services; the deposit book, in which all claims that are in abeyance are recorded; Crown, Clergy, Common and Grammar School, mining and railway land indexes, etc.

Under "Statements" is included statements of amounts due, statements to treasurers of municipalities of lands sold in their respective jurisdictions, monthly statements to agents, statements relative to special funds administered by the department, legislative returns, and various financial statements, many of which require the uninterrupted attention of officials for a length of time.

The number of applications for cheques is as 756 in 1871 to 1777 in 1892, but this comparison does not fairly represent the increase of work in this branch, as the method pursued in 1892 in making payments involves more than double the labor connected with that adopted in 1871. The figures of this comparison stand for the time occupied in examining accounts, checking vouchers, endorsing, filing, entering in the books required to keep a satisfactory record of the expenditure as it relates to the several services.

In 1871 the total amount disbursed on account of Crown Land expenditure was $126,760, while in 1892 it was $272,200, necessitating a corresponding increase of work effectively and accurately to record the details.

AUBREY WHITE,
Asst. Com. Crown Lands.

BUREAU OF MINES.

(Established since 1871.)

——	1871.	1892.
No. of letters written, copied and indexed		1,447
" Notices to mining lessees *re* rentals		125
" Circulars and schedules sent out for return of mineral statistics		1,000
" Reports of Bureau distributed		1,800
" Reports of Commission on Mineral Resources of Ontario (1890) distributed		200
" Letters received and filed for reports, information *re* minerals, etc*		607
" Certificates issued for payment of moneys into Treasury Department (in duplicate)		128
" Mines visited and reported on by Inspector		79
" Accidents investigated		1

*Not entered or enumerated in Crown Lands register.

The Bureau of Mines was brought into existence in March, 1891, and no comparison can therefore be made between the years 1871 and 1892, so far as its work is concerned. The Act creating the Bureau declared its object to be "to aid in promoting the mining interests of the Province," and as only a small portion of the business of the Bureau can be expressed in tabular form, it would seem necessary to add to the statement given above a sketch of the duties assigned it by law, and to point out the manner in which the end for which the Bureau was established is sought to be attained.

All applications for lease or purchase of mining lands in surveyed territory are dealt with by the Bureau, this work having formerly been carried on through the lands branch of the Department of Crown Lands. Where there are adverse claimants for land supposed to be valuable for mineral, much correspondence is often necessary before a settlement can be made, and a visit to the scene of dispute is occasionally required.

Under the system of leasing mining lands annual rentals fall due in January, April, July and October, and lessees are notified of maturing instalments. Where prompt payment is not made further notices are sent.

The collection of mineral statistics involves, first of all, the preparation of as complete a list as it is possible to make, from all available sources, of the owners and managers of mines, salt and petroleum works, limekilns, stone quarries, brickworks, etc., throughout the Province. When this is done forms suitable for a return of their respective products, labor employed, and other particulars, are mailed to such persons, and in many cases it is necessary to write special letters urging them to furnish these returns.

The reports issued by the Bureau are in request, both in our own Province and other parts of Canada, and in the United States, Great Britain and countries of the European continent, and an extra supply of 2,000 copies of each year's report is provided by the Legislature and distributed by the Bureau.

The Mines Act provides regulations for the safe and proper carrying on of actual mining operations, with a view to the preservation of the health of the workmen, prevention of accidents, etc, and the officer charged with the duty of enforcing these provisions is the Inspector of Mines. The Inspector annually visits all working mines and reports thereon to the Director of the Bureau. All accidents occurring in mines must be reported to the Director, and where fatal consequences ensue, to the Inspector as well. If the circumstances seem to require it, an investigation into the causes of an accident is made by the Inspector or Director, or both.

Samples of ores and minerals are being collected by the Bureau as opportunities occur, at little or no public expense, the intention being to form a representative collection of the minerals of the Province.

The duty which occupies the attention of the Bureau during the greater part of the time is the preparation of the annual report, which in 1892 contained 264 pages. In order that a yearly review of the mining industry of the Province may be accurately and intelligently made, it is necessary to maintain a close touch with those engaged in the business. Visits must be made, interviews had, a constant correspondence kept up, and facts of interest and importance obtained in every practicable way. The object of the Bureau being to afford all possible assistance in the development of the mining industry in Ontario the scope of its work necessarily includes the recording of all important discoveries of mineral in the Province; the furnishing of information as to the advances made in metallurgy and mineralogy, including the most recent and improved methods of treating ores and minerals such as occur in Ontario; and rendering available to those interested in mining the progress yearly being made in the knowledge of the geology of our own Province, a subject of so much importance to the prospector and miner. The state of the mineral industry in other parts of the world must also be constantly kept in view, and the conditions which have led to success or failure elsewhere be studied, in order, if possible, to profit by the experience of others.

In short, the scheme of the Bureau necessitates labor and research in relation to almost every subject which can in any way affect the industry whose welfare it was established to promote.

A. BLUE, Director.

NOTE.—For volume of business in 1873 in the Department of Crown Lands, see Sessional Papers No. 71, of 1879, pages 39 to 52.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

1892

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL STATISTICS

(*PUBLISHED BY THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, TORONTO.*)

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ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ONTARIO BUREAU OF INDUSTRIES.

PART VII.

1892.

To the Honorable the Minister of Agriculture :

Sir,—I have the honor to present herewith Part VII. of the eleventh annual report of the Bureau of Industries for 1892, containing tabulated statements of statistics of the municipalities of Ontario.

The tables have been compiled from statutory returns made to the Bureau by municipal officers on schedules furnished—the clerk supplying statements of population, assessment and taxation, from the assessment and collectors' rolls, and the treasurer the financial statement of receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities. These were checked over with reports received from the municipal auditors, the detailed statements of the latter proving an invaluable factor when the classification of the items by the treasurer was incorrect. Another very important return was that specially relating to the debts of municipalities, without which it would sometimes be impossible to get at the actual debenture liability. This item was the greatest source of trouble, and the best efforts were put forth to determine the principal of the debenture debts and the amount of interest paid by municipalities. To do this it was necessary for the Bureau to make calculations for over one thousand sets of debentures, the customary mode of payment being by coupons which include both principal and interest.

The municipal officers as a rule have been prompt and accurate in making their returns, and to them the thanks of this Bureau are cheerfully tendered ; yet, in too many cases, it was necessary to send repeated requests to get any returns at all.

The last previous report on municipal statistics was published in 1889. It contained the statistics to the end of the year 1887. A few municipalities were lacking in that report. The present volume gives the statistics complete for all municipalities. Those relating to assessment, taxation and population are brought down to 1892, while the financial statements are to December 31, 1890. The Bureau has delayed publishing the report until satisfied by investigation that the statistics here given are as accurate and reliable as it is possible to do so from the returns at hand.

A vast amount of correspondence has been rendered necessary by our desire to free the statistics as far as possible from discrepancies, to get reliable uniform information for tabular purposes, and to eradicate existing practices in finance not in accordance with the requirements of the statutes. In this we have been fairly successful. If a report has not been issued earlier to the public the preparation of it has been constantly kept before the notice of the municipal officers. Any loss by delay in publication has been more than offset by the decided improvement observable in the later returns received at the Bureau. This continued correspondence has been an educative power, and it has also produced an amount of data which will render the compilation of future reports less difficult.

It is hoped that within a year another report will be ready bringing the statistics down to December 31, 1893.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

TORONTO,
April 20, 1894.

PART VII.

MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

Among the various statistics collected and tabulated by the Bureau, those relative to the municipal finance of the Province of Ontario are not the least interesting and instructive. Statistical returns had been made to the Legislature by the Municipalities from the time of their organization. The earlier attempts of the Bureau were confined to such items as were procurable from documents filed at the various Departments. In 1886, however, the Bureau, upon receiving the necessary legislation, commenced the collection of municipal statistics direct from the clerks, treasurers and auditors of local municipalities. Previous to this the system in vogue was that the clerks of local municipalities transmitted their returns through the medium of the county clerks.

In 1889 a report was published containing the financial statement of municipalities for 1886 and 1887. We did not succeed in getting returns from all municipalities, and with the insufficient data at our disposal for comparative checking there were numerous imperfections. These have gradually been removed as we have secured fuller information from the several years' returns that have come in. To facilitate the work all returns from each municipality are filed in a separate compartment.

The work of the statistician ceases when he has collected and presented his facts in tables. A few notes by way of explanation of some portions of the work may not, however, be out of place.

We have also taken the liberty to make a few quotations from the many remarks elicited from our correspondence with municipal officials.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

The assessment and collection rolls furnish abundant material for the statistician. Schedules for specified items to be found there are filled and returned by the municipal clerk, and the compilation of these is embodied in the first six tables of this report.

It has been the custom on the part of the Bureau to institute enquiry as regards any apparent discrepancy. This has proved annoying to some clerks who draw the line of duty at copying figures as they find them. The majority, however, have cheerfully assisted us by checking over the assessors' additions and reporting corrections when requested to do so.

There are numerous complaints as to the inefficiency of the assessors and to the frequency of their appointment. In some cases, too, the assessors have been furnished with old forms of rolls which do not contain some columns added by legislation as far back even as 1883. For the items thus omitted we have had to procure estimates.

The first four tables deal in detail and in summary with ratepayers, area, assessed values and taxes imposed, while the next two are given to comparative populations.

In the tables the statistics of each municipality are given for the latest year, while the first summary shows the comparative totals by counties for the years since last published report. Separate aggregates are given for each class of municipality, whether township, town and village, city, or county.

A county is controlled by a sort of federal council whose membership is composed of the reeves and deputy-reeves of the townships, towns and villages which are grouped together for this purpose. The cities and a few towns are separated from the counties for municipal purposes; separate statistics are given for these cities and towns. A comparative summary is given for the whole province for the twelve years 1881-92.

When a town or village has been annexed to a city, the statistics of said town or village have been deducted from that class and added to the cities in previous years shown in tables. The figures shown are therefore according to the municipal boundaries in 1892 for all the years given where annexations have taken place between two corporations. Forty-seven new towns and villages became incorporated between 1881 and 1892; five others were annexed to cities and two became city corporations. The number of township municipalities increased from 433 to 484 owing to the organization of new territory or the separation or division of existing unions of townships. Two or more townships or counties thus united are counted as one municipality. The cities now number twelve. The number of municipalities in 1892 were: townships, 484; cities, 12; towns, 92; villages, 137; and counties, 38; total, 763.

No. of Ratepayers.

This column contains all persons rated on the rolls of a municipality as liable to taxation, "but no ratepayer shall be counted more than once in returns and lists required by law for municipal purposes." This restriction is a difficult matter to follow in a large city where there are many persons of the same name. The figures for population are confined to residents, while those of ratepayers include non-residents as well. Hence we have the anomaly in townships of the population decreasing while the number of ratepayers increases. The town of North Toronto in 1891 had a population of 1,191, while the ratepayers reached 1,605. Enquiry elicited the fact that only 383 of the latter were rated as resident.

The number of ratepayers in the province increased from 449,222 in 1881, to 580,255 in 1892, the increase in townships being 18 per cent., that in towns and villages 55 per cent. and nearly 44 per cent. in cities. The high increase in towns and villages is accounted for in the number of those places incorporated in the interval compared. No conclusion should be arrived at in comparing the changes in any class of municipalities without this factor being taken into consideration. New townships have also been organized, while towns and cities have extended their boundaries from time to time, and several towns and villages have been annexed to cities.

Number of Acres.

This includes only the area assessed by organized municipalities and must not be confounded with the total area of the province. It fluctuates in individual municipalities from year to year, but in the aggregate the figures have risen from 20,869,520 acres in 1881 to 23,154,551 acres in 1892, an increase of about 11 per cent.

Assessed Values.

The only difficulty in handling assessed values was in reference to personal property. A great many returns originally included exempted property, where taxable values only were required. In many cases personal property and taxable income were bracketed together.

An attempt was made in 1892 to get at the value of exemptions, and returns were received from 122 municipalities as follows:

Municipalities.	No.	Total assessment.	Value of exemptions.
		$	$
Townships	43	43,489,575	455,817
Towns	30	35,803,465	2,830,185
Villages	43	10,560,052	722,785
Cities	6	185,666,437	26,568,957
Total	122	275,519,529	30,577,744

These municipalities represent one-third of the total assessment of the province and the exemptions form about one-ninth of the assessments in these 122 municipalities. Of the $30,577,744 above, the city of Toronto contributes $22,999,868 or 75 per cent. A number of the above exemptions are only partially exempt.

The following table shows the total assessment in the province for the twelve years 1881-1892 :

Year.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Total.
	$	$	$	$
1892	452,065,658	125,421,208	247,724,261	825,211,127
1891	454,070,364	123,902,115	240,874,915	818,847,394
1890	452,467,088	118,906,490	227,242,693	798,616,271
1889	450,977,220	109,808,381	201,120,215	761,905,816
1888	460,615,822	103,738,543	184,300,205	748,654,570
1887	456,170,163	96,705,063	164,436,712	717,311,938
1886	452,097,645	91,458,923	150,824,091	694,380,659
1885	446,712,364	89,319,929	145,225,499	681,257,792
1884	439,378,876	84,059,424	140,231,173	663,669,473
1883	426,640,326	79,397,438	133,457,635	639,495,399
1882	414,525,930	77,723,307	126,229,220	618,478,457
1881	407,589,270	74,240,215	120,771,755	602,601,240

It appears from the above that nearly 37 per cent. has been added to the assessed values of the municipalities from 1881 to 1892. From 1886 to 1892 the townships remained stationary, while a special impetus seems to have affected cities, towns and villages in the same period. In 1889 the personal property of townships was reduced by $23,154,121 owing to the law being changed, whereby farm live stock became exempt from taxation.

In 1892 in townships over 99 per cent. of the assessment was real estate ; in towns and villages the average was 91 per cent. and in cities it was below 89 per cent.

Municipal and School Taxes Imposed.

This includes all the taxes placed on the collectors' rolls for the year indicated, exclusive of arrears, for municipal and school purposes. It differs from the general rate, for it contains in addition all rates of a special nature levied against certain parties benefited by local improvements, such as sidewalks, drains, etc. It will be noticed that the amount is that *imposed*, not necessarily *collected*.

In the summary table the average rate in the dollar is shown. This would have been useless in the detailed tables in comparing one municipality with another, as it only bears a relative value locally, and each municipality may have a different standard in assessing its property.

The rate per head of municipal population is a fair basis of comparison, and this is given for each municipality and in the summaries.

The schedule sent out called for details of taxes, but the classification in the returns has been faulty, and without uniformity a presentation of details would be misleading. By calling for the items we have been enabled to correct omissions of special rates after much correspondence, and the totals are reliable.

The following table shows the total amount of taxes imposed for all municipal and school purposes by the municipalities of Ontario, classified by townships, towns and villages, and cities for the twelve years 1881-92 ; also the rate per head of municipal population assessed :

Year.	Townships.		Towns and villages.		Cities.		Total.	
	Total taxes.	Rate per head.	Total taxes.	Rate per head.	Total taxes.	Rate per head.	Total taxes.	Rate per head.
	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.	$	$ c.
1892.....	4,599,442	4 17	2,452,179	5 81	4,757,338	12 36	11,808,959	6 18
1891.....	4,544,291	4 07	2,376,003	5 67	4,847,449	12 54	11,767,748	6 12
1890.....	4,473,108	4 00	2,232,294	5 32	4,192,083	11 03	10,897,485	5 68
1889.....	4,507,717	3 99	2,061,135	5 04	3,679,346	10 01	10,248,198	5 37
1888.....	4,494,780	3 97	1,955,817	1 87	3 469,365	10 05	9,919,962	5 23
1887.....	4,431,720	3 89	1,820,383	4 71	3,048,010	9 45	9,300,113	5 03
1886.....	4,388,401	3 82	1,732,386	4 70	2,888,598	9 28	9,009,385	4 93
1885.....	4,095,547	3 63	1,729,159	4 81	2,605,503	8 63	8,430,209	4 71
1884.....	3,989,649	3 57	1,588,391	4 56	2,416,116	8 32	7,994,156	4 55
1883.....	3,868,436	3 47	1,543,747	4 70	2,273,794	8 35	7,685,977	4 48
1882.....	3,738,105	3 34	1,418,370	4 47	2,174,974	8 38	7,331,449	4 32
1881.....	3,694,095	3 26	1,336,951	4 50	2,144,602	8 57	7,175,648	4 23

In this interval from 1881 to 1892 the taxation of townships has increased $905,347 or nearly 25 per cent., notwithstanding the incorporation of a large number of towns and villages. The increase in the taxation of towns and villages was $1,115,228 or 83 per cent. This increase includes the taxation in 47 towns and villages incorporated since 1881. The majority of these had been, previous to incorporation, portions of townships, while a number in 1881 were in unorganized territory. The taxation in 1892 of these 47 towns and villages amounted to $317,944, with a population of 54,392. The taxes in cities more than doubled, the increase being $2,612,736, or nearly 122 per cent. Taking the population into account we find that the rate per head of population rose gradually from $3 26 to $4.17 in townships, from $4 30 to $5.81 in towns and villages, and from $8.57 to $12.36 in the twelve cities, while the average over all increased from $4.23 to $6.18, or an advance of 46 per cent. The amount of taxes imposed for all school purposes, including maintenance and debt charges in 1892 was $1,905,852 in townships, $867,223 in towns and villages, and $972,090 in cities, or $3,745,165 for all municipalities, which is thirty-two per cent. of the total taxes.

The average rate of taxation per dollar of assessed values does not show so great a variation, since both assessment and taxation have advanced together. The following table will show the averages for the twelve years 1881-92, for townships, towns and villages, and cities :

Municipalities.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Townships	10.17	10.01	9.89	10.00	9.76	9.72	9.71	9.17	9 00	9.07	9.02	9.06
Towns and villages.	19.55	19.18	18.77	18.77	18.85	18.82	18.94	19.36	18.98	19.44	18.25	18.01
Cities	19.20	20.12	18.45	18.29	18.82	18.54	19.15	17.94	17.23	17.04	17.23	17.76
Total	14.31	14.37	13.65	13.45	13.25	12.97	12.97	12.37	12.05	12.02	11.85	11.91

The townships show an increase of over a mill in addition to an advance of 11 per cent. in their assessed values from 1881 to 1892. The rate in towns and villages has advanced a mill and a half, while assessments have been increased 70 per cent. The cities have also raised their rate a mill and a half, while the assessed values have more than doubled

The average for the province has increased by 2.4 mills (more than either of the classes, owing to the large increase in assessment of the municipalities with a high rate).

Population.

The population as shown by the assessors' returns is the aggregate "number of persons in the family of each person rated as resident." Although it differs from the true population the figures as a comparative issue are valuable, and especially so, as they are procurable annually. Like other figures of the assessor, these are confined to such territory under organized municipal government. The Dominion census, on the other hand, which is taken but once in ten years, takes in all the territory in each province. It includes population in unorganized territory and the Indian Reserves. The large difference between the two populations in 1881 or 1891 in any municipality is often due to the census attaching an Indian Reserve.

The following table shows the population as taken by the municipal assessors for the twelve years 1881-92, classified by townships, towns and villages, and cities; also the population taken by the Dominion censuses of 1881 and 1891 under the same classification:

Year.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Total.
Assessed population:				
1892	1,103,433	422,041	385,019	1,910,493
1891	1,116,347	419,309	386,465	1,922,121
1890	1,118,252	419,260	380,032	1,917,544
1889	1,130,060	409,168	367,673	1,906,901
1888	1,133,046	401,790	345,309	1,880,145
1887	1,140,138	385,731	322,588	1,848,457
1886	1,148,856	368,452	311,187	1,828,495
1885	1,128,570	359,650	301,901	1,790,121
1884	1,117,866	348,345	290,543	1,756,754
1883	1,115,841	328,610	272,159	1,716,610
1882	1,120,574	317,257	259,455	1,697,286
1881	1,134,192	310,931	250,111	1,695,234
Census population:				
1891	1,283,281	432,912	398,128	2,114,321
1881	1,346,623	323,188	257,111	1,926,922

Although 39 new township municipalities have been organized since 1881, the population in 1892 for which was 19,799, there is still a falling off in rural population. On the other hand 38 new towns and villages, with a population of 40,856 in 1892, were a portion of the *organized* townships in 1881. The townships also annexed 6,500 of their population to several cities.

The towns and villages show an increase of 111,110, of which 54,392 is the population of 47 towns and villages not incorporated in 1881. The cities show a decided increase of 54 per cent. The *census* population in 1891 is about 3 per cent. higher than the *assessed* population in cities, towns and villages, but is 15 per cent higher in the townships, partially due to the including of unorganized territory and Indian Reserves.

Errata.—Many letters in reference to discrepancies remained unanswered at the time of closing the tables. Some slight revision may be necessary in bringing forward totals to next report. A reply from North Norwich changes the population in 1892 from 3,026 to 2,182 on page 40

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

The collection and tabulation of the financial statistics showing the receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities of Ontario municipalities has been very tedious. Treasurers of all municipalities are required to send to this Bureau, on schedules prepared by the Bureau, a financial statement for the year ending December 31st, on or before May 1st following. If these were returned at all promptly our first difficulty would be overcome. After repeated requests have been made for returns, many have to be reported to the Provincial Treasurer for their delinquency, in which case all grants are withheld until the returns are made in accordance with the Statutes.

The next difficulties are faulty classification, incorrect balances, the closing of accounts at other periods than December 31st, disagreement with the official audits, the omission of special accounts, etc. These are often adjusted by a reference to detailed statements required to be furnished by auditors of municipalities. These are not always forthcoming, since we often receive nothing but abstract returns which are of no assistance in the cases referred to. In some instances these abstracts are all that the council required of their auditors, a notable case being the city of Guelph, where a half-note sheet of figures apparently satisfies the ratepayers. If we are unable to harmonize the statement from the data in returns received, an attempt to do so is made by correspondence, and many vexatious delays occur before we can procure enough information to connect one year's statement with another. This process has to be carried on in more or less degree with the majority of the 760 municipalities of the province.

The keeping of accounts is not always placed in the most capable hands. A treasurer who handles nearly $20,000 per year, when appealed to for evidence to balance his statement remarks: "You cannot get them right, I never could." His verbal explanations probably satisfied his Council. In this municipality the auditors one year show that there is a small balance due the treasurer and the report for the next year begins with a substantial balance on hand. No explanation of this could be had and the printed minutes of the council contain no reference to the discrepancy, only the bare motion adopting the report being given. Changes in office take place and the new treasurer occasionally is unable to understand the book-keeping of his predecessor.

The schedules call for municipal transactions only, but in some cases the treasurer is also the treasurer for the schools and combines his accounts. The law empowers the municipality to collect the taxes required for school purposes. The payment of those taxes or other moneys to school Boards is the only municipal transaction; the disbursement of the money rests with the Boards. The municipality assumes the responsibility as a corporate body for debentures issued for school purposes but does not control their disbursement; on the other hand where by by-laws certain expenditures have been vested in the hands of special committees or trustees, these accounts have been omitted from financial statement of treasurer. It was necessary, therefore, before passing a return as fit for tabulation that every scrap of information should be scanned.

Every financial transaction of a municipality should pass through the treasurer's books whether he handles the cash or not. This would insure uniformity of method. Collectors are sometimes given instructions to deposit taxes collected to various credits, more especially in the case of school taxes. The Reeve sometimes sells the debentures and transmits the moneys direct to those entitled to receive it and the treasurer disclaims all knowledge of the amount involved. It is no uncommon thing to find the treasurer entirely dependent on the banks' notices as to what is due on debentures.

The same classification has been followed in tabulating the financial statistics that has been adopted in presenting assessment figures. Tables VII and XI give the statistics of townships; the former giving them separately for 1890 and grouped by counties for three years, and the latter table showing the aggregate for all townships for the five years, 1886-90. Tables VIII and XII treat similarly of towns and villages; tables IX and XIII of cities; tables X and XIV of counties, while table XV gives grand totals as far as permissible for all municipalities. The schedules call for more items than have been

detailed in tabulation, but we found it necessary to combine items or transfer them to "miscellaneous." It was impossible in many cases to separate the details required from material at our disposal, and 'partial' totals would be misleading.

In the summary table of financial statements the statistics of a town or village previous to annexation have not been deducted from the total of that class as was the case with assessment and taxation figures The summary for cities does not include Windsor which did not become an incorporated city till 1892.

Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities.

The following is a comparative summary of the total receipts, disbursements, assets and liabilities of all the municipalities of the Province of Ontario, classified by townships, towns and villages, cities and counties for the five years 1886-90 :

Financial Statement.	Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
Receipts :	$	$	$	$	$
1890.	6,359,195	6,702,794	11,749,096	2,942,326	27,753,411
1889.	6,091,767	6,383,470	13,820,956	2,935,687	29,231,880
1888.	5,943,517	5,759,627	11,162,943	3,063,510	25,929,597
1887.	5,920,173	4,715,045	9,577,319	2,785,580	22,998,117
1886.	5,869,562	4,106,485	7,496,741	2,804,519	20,277,307
Disbursements :					
1890.	5,884,835	6,460,543	11,401,930	2,644,260	26,391,568
1889.	5,650,413	6,170,821	13,551,371	2,660,135	28,032,740
1888.	5,480,648	5,532,556	10,502,160	2,687,954	24,203,318
1887.	5,516,643	4,516,208	9,364,619	2,486,648	21,884,118
1886.	5,435,736	3,877,420	7,304,895	2,507,948	19,125,999
Assets :					
1890.	4,030,893	9,434,204	34,180,822	5,243,020	52,888,939
1889.	3,970,225	8,604,280	26,424,212	5,204,739	44,203,456
1888.	3,873,550	7,993,903	26,362,426	5,133,061	43,362,940
1887.	3,673,479	6,540,926	23,545,727	4,944,153	38,709,285
1886.	3,680,935	6,046,742	21,507,769	4,741,730	35,977,176
Liabilities :					
1890.	4,367,566	9,266,861	31,718,262	3,755,482	49,108,171
1889.	4,350,025	8,366,048	28,986,618	3,779,160	45,481,851
1888.	4,260,873	7,842,042	25,100,559	3,963,416	41,166,890
1887.	4,237,397	6,934,787	22,413,071	4,003,273	37,588,528
1886.	4,204,672	6,306,324	20,201,304	4,054,280	34,766,580

The totals for receipts and disbursements vary considerably owing chiefly to the loan accounts. It will, therefore, be necessary to give a few details so that a statement of net totals may be determined.

Receipts.

The total receipts of any municipality are largely affected by the amount of money borrowed (temporary or bonded), unexpended balances of the previous year, withdrawals from Sinking Funds or refunds of investments, in addition to the direct taxes or other ordinary revenue. The following is a summary compiled from tables XI–XV, the analogous items being grouped together:

Receipts.		Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$
Balances and refunds from investments or special deposits (principal and interest) ..	1890	710,182	555,696	721,438	454,086	2,441,312
	1889	827,770	508,561	1,374,216	594,934	3,305,481
	1888	706,727	385,344	548,364	516,145	2,156,580
	1887	649,878	373,185	425,239	426,408	1,874,710
	1886	589,453	321,457	715,117	427,896	2,053,923
Municipal and school taxes, licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	1890	4,637,805	2,539,211	5,172,339	1,396,677	*13,746,032
	1889	4,384,968	2,326,580	4,928,402	1,348,906	*12,988,856
	1888	4,404,631	2,298,745	4,224,250	1,548,104	*12,475,730
	1887	4,460,467	2,098,500	4,033,492	1,400,384	*11,992,843
	1886	4,430,854	1,968,752	3,603,485	1,302,374	*11,305,465
Loans, temporary and bonded	1890	880,927	3,472,147	5,430,971	581,105	10,365,150
	1889	733,937	3,435,306	7,050,990	499,767	11,720,000
	1888	683,670	2,987,567	5,945,684	469,371	10,086,292
	1887	658,026	2,153,171	4,824,083	449,008	8,084,288
	1886	613,999	1,711,603	2,780,882	528,837	5,635,326
All other revenues...	1890	130,281	135,830	424,348	510,458	1,200,917
	1889	145,092	113,023	467,348	492,080	1,217,543
	1888	148,489	87,971	444,645	529,890	1,210,995
	1887	151,802	90,189	294,505	509,780	1,046,276
	1886	235,256	104,668	397,257	545,412	1,282,593

*The county rates are duplicated in this total. The local municipalities collect these taxes and the county in turn receives them from the local municipalities.

It will be seen that borrowed moneys form a large share of the 'total' receipts, the proportion in 1890 being about three-eights of the total, and almost equalizing the tax revenue for that year, viz.: $10,741,827 (Table XV.) Temporary loans are made up into a large extent by frequent renewals, and the actual amount principally involved is not determinable in many cases.

Disbursements.

The most interesting study of statistics of municipal finances will centre upon the rate of expenditure. In the following table the details have been grouped under nine heads, and a comparison is shown for townships, towns and villages, cities, and counties, as well as totals for all municipalities for the five years 1886–90 :

Disbursements.		Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$
Expenses of municipal government	1890	402,302	565,490	1,144,752	240,701	2,353,245
	1889	393,550	492,858	1,140,637	230,112	2,257,157
	1888	354,322	451,260	1,025,972	223,767	2,055,321
	1887	370,032	432,115	926,914	247,991	1,977,052
	1886	365,405	413,286	754,453	228,217	1,761,361
Roads, bridges, streets, parks, drainage, and other public works..	1890	1,013,827	1,218,996	3,357,285	326,893	5,917,001
	1889	877,532	1,163,455	3,369,906	272,166	5,683,059
	1888	796,302	985,747	2,454,611	291,494	4,528,154
	1887	1,007,934	833,111	2,011,823	318,314	4,171,182
	1886	970,430	650,463	1,359,084	303,202	3,283,179
Administration of Justice, including gaol maintenance, police service, etc.	1890	.....	77,455	477,640	438,453	993,548
	1889	.....	77,343	459,338	433,502	970,183
	1888	.....	80,554	428,692	456,057	965,303
	1887	.....	58,844	349,869	389,258	797,971
	1886	.....	51,580	376,483	386,588	814,651
County treasurer for levy for county purposes	1890	1,166,283	139,160	.....	.....	1,305,443
	1889	1,106,129	133,175	.....	.....	1,239,304
	1888	1,156,979	129,675	.....	.....	1,286,654
	1887	1,105,373	125,463	.....	.....	1,230,836
	1886	1,088,648	128,830	.....	.....	1,217,478
Payments on account of schools and education	1890	1,884,569	908,108	993,669	427,510	4,213,856
	1889	1,857,349	896,815	1,048,821	428,048	4,231,033
	1888	1,824,798	913,329	786,387	441,058	3,965,572
	1887	1,882,831	734,377	766,678	368,256	3,752,142
	1886	1,872,844	692,405	559,777	363,645	3,488,671
Sinking funds and other investments, including special deposits	1890	211,228	323,442	882,110	179,823	1,596,603
	1889	220,844	443,668	476,020	214,223	1,354,755
	1888	191,169	267,876	663,512	281,004	1,403,561
	1887	175,247	232,912	337,414	209,661	955,234
	1886	180,960	162,287	508,240	175,878	1,027,365
Debentures redeemed and temporary loans repaid	1890	810,160	2,472,211	2,655,461	581,772	6,519,604
	1889	796,681	2,314,047	4,776,880	617,570	8,505,178
	1888	698,543	2,025,131	3,274,569	506,726	6,504,969
	1887	610,575	1,542,158	3,063,917	492,512	5,709,162
	1886	585,335	1,213,296	2,069,796	595,890	4,464,317
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1890	198,674	457,582	1,382,617	201,819	2,240,692
	1889	194,710	400,633	1,252,775	209,820	2,057,938
	1888	203,698	389,997	1,193,884	212,181	1,999,760
	1887	164,273	345,297	1,096,743	214,277	1,820,590
	1886	152,506	311,128	1,029,335	222,651	1,715,620
All other disbursements	1890	197,792	298,099	508,396	247,289	1,251,576
	1889	203,618	248,827	1,026,994	254,694	1,734,133
	1888	254,837	288,987	674,533	275,667	1,494,024
	1887	200,378	211,931	811,261	246,379	1,469,949
	1886	219,608	254,145	647,727	231,877	1,353,357

For the first division of expense there has been an increase in every class in the five years, and the total cost of civil government for all municipalities has advanced from $1,761,361 in 1886 to $2,353,245 in 1890, or an increase of nearly 34 per cent., the annual increase averaging $147,971. This head includes the 'maintenance and repairs' for lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection, the cost of construction for which appears under the next heading. This item, which may be termed 'public works,' also shows the large increase of $2,633,822, or 80 per cent. in the years compared. About three-fourths of this increase occurs in the cities. Administration of Justice does not concern townships directly, but shows an increase in each of the other classes, the total aggregating $178,897, or nearly 22 per cent. from 1886 to 1890.

The rates raised by local municipalities forming counties, and paid to counties to be by them disbursed, is an item necessarily duplicated in the grand total of disbursements

Payments to schools represent school taxes paid over, municipal grants, as well as the moneys received from the sale of debentures for school purposes. The disbursement of these moneys is in the hands of the School Boards, who have also other sources of revenue, so that the above does not represent the cost of schools, but shows only the direct amount handled by the municipality paid to School Boards.

The next item provides for liquidating debts, (for moneys expended in previous years) deposits of special funds or re-investments of accumulated funds, such as Sinking Funds, Clergy Reserves, etc. It necessarily varies, as is also the case with repayment of loans whether bonded or temporary.

The interest account is a formidable item of expense, and has risen from $1,715,620 in 1886 to $2,240,692 in 1890, an increase of over 30 per cent. It is almost equal to the cost of municipal government.

Net Disbursement Per Head of Assessed Population.

By deducting the county levy which is duplicated, also the investment and redemption accounts, we practically get the net disbursement for all municipalities. The following table shows the rate per head of assessed population for the five years, 1886-90:

Disbursements.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Expense of municipal government	1 23	1 18	1 09	1 07	96
Roads, etc., and other public works	3 08	2 98	2 41	2 26	1 80
Administration of Justice	52	51	51	43	44
Payments on account of schools and education	2 20	2 22	2 11	2 03	1 91
Interest on loans and debentures	1 17	1 08	1 06	98	94
All other disbursements	65	91	80	80	74
Total net disbursements	8 85	8 88	7 98	7 57	6 79

In all other disbursements there are a few minor items that are not direct expense, such as refund of contractors' deposits, government school grants to counties, etc. This average per capita in 1890 exceeds the taxes levied ($5.68 in Table IV) by $3.17, which is provided for by other resources and by increasing the municipal debt. The interest alone is equal to about one-fifth of the municipal and school taxes.

Assets.

The term 'assets' is a most debatable one, and many are the peculiar claims made, some going so far as to include the assessed value of the municipality. The principle of local improvements' has provided a new form of asset, where the municipality at large advances money on these works to be repaid in instalments by certain portions benefited. The following table gives the chief items by classes of municipalities for the five years, 1886-90:

Assets.		Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$
Cash in Treasury: Sinking Fund, Clergy Reserve Fund and other investments, including special deposits	1890	2,064,774	1,483,240	4,679,030	1,462,235	9,689,279
	1889	2,019,820	1,429,102	4,047,871	1,393,439	8,890,232
	1888	2,110,365	1,417,350	4,462,850	1,474,685	9,465,250
	1887	2,039,803	1,479,103	3,441,946	1,293,894	8,254,746
	1886	2,032,769	1,237,747	2,919,688	1,175,508	7,365,712
Taxes in arrears for all purposes	1890	1,339,039	823,480	1,189,585	613,135	3,965,239
	1889	1,434,687	758,844	974,541	632,587	3,800,659
	1888	1,258,346	673,541	1,035,559	588,236	3,555,682
	1887	1,146,827	641,923	911,727	666,867	3,367,344
	1886	1,171,743	637,426	1,056,144	649,771	3,515,084
Lands, buildings, and other property, including waterworks, etc.	1890	337,068	6,604,814	21,063,248	2,942,390	30,947,520
	1889	331,381	6,014,958	18,564,730	2,942,571	27,853,640
	1888	324,016	5,546,388	17,750,051	2,865,674	26,486,129
	1887	336,378	4,003,275	16,175,081	2,827,065	23,341,799
	1886	330,887	3,845,669	15,105,212	2,770,367	22,052,135
All other assets	1890	290,012	522,670	7,248,959	225,260	8,286,901
	1889	184,337	401,376	2,837,070	236,142	3,658,925
	1888	180,823	356,624	3,113,966	204,466	3,855,879
	1887	155,471	416,625	3,016,973	156,327	3,745,396
	1886	145,536	325,900	2,426,725	146,084	3,044,245

Many of these assets are subject to depreciation, although the schedules call for their present values. Many auditors entirely overlook this portion of their duties, and confine themselves to examining vouchers for receipts and payments. The result is that the sinking funds are often in a confused condition, and a few of them exist only in imagination. Auditors often take too much for granted.

The investment asset also includes mortgages as securities for bonuses to industries. In many municipalities these are reduced without being traceable through the receipts and disbursements. They simply depreciate owing to failures or otherwise.

The amount of taxes in arrears placed under 'Counties' is the arrearage from local municipalities, so that the net total amount of arrears against ratepayers in 1890 was $3,352,104.

The 'property' asset is probably below the real value. The city of Toronto alone claims 40 per cent. of this. In 1889 this city repeated the valuation of 1888, and a re-valuation took place in 1890, thus showing a large increase over 1889.

The city of Toronto also runs up the 'miscellaneous' assets in 1890, owing to the 'local improvement' claims and 'unnegotiated debentures.' (See note to page 157).

Liabilities.

We have referred to the encroachment on capital account to meet the deficiency between the disbursements and annual taxes, whereby the future ratepayer must take up his share of the cost of permanent improvements. A comparative statement of the growth of the municipal debt is, therefore, in order, and this is presented as follows :

Liabilities.		Townships.	Towns and villages.	Cities.	Counties.	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$
Debentures outstanding (principal only)	1890	3,366,617	7,986,037	26,224,323	3,144,008	40,720,985
	1889	3,299,557	7,107,289	25,360,626	3,220,860	38,988,332
	1888	3,409,744	6,750,193	21,165,629	3,403,961	34,729,527
	1887	3,154,428	5,894,200	19,447,801	3,446,891	31,943,320
	1886	3,153,646	5,399,603	17,865,870	3,505,744	29,924,863
Temporary loans unpaid	1890	188,067	800,233	3,336,300	457,485	4,782,085
	1889	195,872	685,059	1,323,878	381,299	2,586,108
	1888	143,004	627,665	2,518,053	316,503	3,605,225
	1887	155,338	595,902	1,095,936	338,578	2,185,754
	1886	127,974	479,443	936,306	324,798	1,868,521
All other liabilities	1890	812,882	480,591	2,157,639	153,989	3,605,101
	1889	854,596	573,700	2,302,114	177,001	3,907,411
	1888	708,125	464,184	1,416,877	242,952	2,832,138
	1887	927,631	444,685	1,869,334	217,804	3,459,454
	1886	923,052	427,278	1,399,128	223,738	2,973,196

As we have said, great difficulty was encountered in getting at the above statement of debenture debt, and though many school debentures have been discovered that were not in the original returns, it is possible that a few more exist where we have had no details or evidence to discover them. It is a common opinion among municipal officials that these are not municipal debts and they are not included in many returns. These debentures are issued by the municipal corporation, which is therefore responsible, while they have a claim on the sections benefited. Sometimes the reeve sells these and hands proceeds to the Board of Trustees and the money for the redemption of the debentures is lumped in with school moneys, thereby duplicating that much in the cost of the schools. Tile drains and other local drainage also proved troublesome from the want of definite data. Assessments on these would not appear as taxes, but as miscellaneous revenue, and payment nearly always combined principal and interest. In the above table we have endeavored to get the *principal* of the debentures unpaid at the end of each of the years. Interest due and unpaid is placed in 'miscellaneous,' while 'future' interest is excluded entirely from liabilities. The bonded debt has gone steadily upward from $29,924,863 in 1886, to $40,720,895 in 1890, an increase of $10,796,122, or 36 per cent., while the temporary accommodation unpaid has more than doubled, showing an increase of $2,913,564. The total debt on loans account has increased by $13,709,686 in four years, and the eleven cities are responsible for $10,758,447 of this increase. The bonded debt of the counties, which was principally for railway bonuses, has been reduced about 10 per cent.

The ratio of debenture debt to total assessed values increased for all municipalities from 4.3 per cent. in 1886 to 5.1 per cent. in 1890. For the cities (exclusive of Windsor) the ratio was 11.9 per cent. in 1886 and 11.7 per cent. in 1890.

The combined debenture and temporary loans outstanding on December 31, 1890, amounted to $45,503,070. If this debt were consolidated at 5 per cent. it would require an annual payment of $3,651,166 for twenty years, or $2,492,658 for fifty years, to pay interest and redeem the debt.

Liabilities Per Head of Assessed Population.

The following shows the liabilities of all municipalities per capita of assessed population for the five years, 1886-90 :

Liabilities.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.	$ c.
Debenture debt	21 24	20 44	18 47	17 28	16 37
Temporary loans	2 49	1 36	1 92	1 18	1 02
All other liabilities	1 88	2 05	1 51	1 87	1 62
Total	25 61	23 85	21 90	20 33	19 01

The bonded municipal debt in 1890 was $21.24 per capita of assessed population in the Province. The rate for the eleven cities was $70.88, while for all other municipalities it was $9.37.

Moneys in Transit.

An apparent discrepancy exists between the 'county rates' as received by county treasurers and the aggregate paid by local municipalities. In many of the original returns we found the payment by the local municipalities was merely the balance on this account by deducting the non-resident taxes collected. This was corrected, but a few may have passed undetected owing to the absence of details. The main difference, however, is due to moneys *in transit* at the end of the year, this being a popular time for settlement. Money paid by a local municipality on December 31, would not be received from the bank till January 1, that is, the next year. The following table shows the two statements, with the 'arrears' as given by counties and by local municipalities according to the standing of each on December 31 for the three years 1888-90 :

Year.	County Treasurers' Returns.		Local Municipality Returns.	
	Taxes received from local municipalities.	Arrears due by local municipalities on December 31.	Taxes paid to county treasurer.	County taxes unpaid, December 31.
	$	$	$	$
1890.	1,312,795	613,135	1,305,443	535,866
1889.	1,244,209	632,587	1,239,304	581,449
1888.	1,399,447	588,236	1,286,654	520,240
1887.		666,867		457,707
Total	3,956,451		3,831,401	

The total amount received by the county treasurers in the three years was $3,956,451. This reduced the arrears due them in that period by $53,732, indicating that the 'rates' amounted to $3,902,719. The total amount paid to the counties by local municipalities in the three years was $3,831,401. This placed them further in arrears by $78,159, indicating from these statements that the 'rates' amounted to $3,909,560 for the three years. The average annual difference between the two estimates is but $2,280. Each statement is, therefore, fairly accurate from its own point of view. At the end of 1887 the amount in transit was $209,160, and at the close of 1890 it was only $77,269. The amount involved in some counties is trifling, but in others it is considerable. In Huron the treasurer claimed arrears of $51,279 at the end of 1887, while the liabilities of the local municipalities under this head showed $15,445, a difference of $35,824 ; in 1888 this was reduced to $14,820 ; in 1889 to $11,575 and in 1890 to $5,814.

NOTES AND COMMENTS FROM MUNICIPAL RETURNS.

"My salary as treasurer is only $25 and time is money."

". . I had not had time then to make up these items."

"I did not omit county rate as there was none raised."

"I cannot state the number of debentures or the amount of each."

Returns for 1888 and 1889 received June, 1893. (Darlington Tp.)

"We were in a hurry with the rolls and looked only at the totals."

"I find that I omitted the valuation of the non resident lands from the statement."

"The city assessor omitted to enter them (steam boilers) on his roll for that year."

"The appointment of a careless assessor is, I think, the cause of the difference in the figures.

"On our assessment roll there are no separate amounts for personal property and income."

The disparity in assessment was due to the difference of opinion on the part of the assessors.

". . I beg to thank you for calling attention to a discrepancy in the addition of my rolls."

"I have gone over the assessor's figures and find that he has made an error in his calculations."

"I do not include gas debentures, being loan to Gas and Oil Co., the municipality being amply secured."

Fully one-third debenture debt omitted from liabilities. Interest was included with debentures redeemed.

Payments of school debentures included with expenses to schools. Sinking funds were carried in general balance.

"The assessor made a mistake in adding up the recapitulation, and I took the figures without first proving the same."

"I might add that the County Judge never revised an assessment roll for Ekfrid, as there never was an appeal to him.

"I have no record of the Government drain debt on my books. The debt was contracted before I received the books."

"In our assessment rolls we have no column for cleared area, which is obtainable by subtracting woodland from total area."

All debenture liabilities omitted from treasurer's statements and special debenture statement did not include "tile drainage."

"* * * Our council have adopted the condensed form of audit some years ago and find it meets the views of the ratepayers."

". . I cannot give them as the assessor neglected to take them down, and the roll was accepted by the council without them."

". . . We have no means of ascertaining exactly the amount of assessment for personalty and income for 1890, or any other year."

"I enclose municipal returns for year 1892, and under separate cover returns for 1890 and 1891." (Treasurer's letter, April 29th, 1893.)

"I find it almost impossible to find the exact debenture debt of this town owing to the way the debenture book has been kept in past years."

Interest included with principal in debentures. Calculations for 37 sets of debentures became necessary on sufficient data being procured.

"School debentures were sold by reeve and handed over to school section, not passing through my hands; hence omission from my statement."

This municipality was organized in 1888, but no financial statements could be procured from its officials until November, 1893. (East Toronto.)

Sinking fund transactions were not included in treasurer's statement, but were submitted upon attention being directed to the discrepancy.

"We send you detailed statement, treasurer's balance sheet, and assets of the town for the years 1889 and 1890." (Auditor's letter, April 29th, 1893.)

"The above statement may differ slightly from the auditors' reports. Some coupons may have been held and not presented or paid when matured."

"* * * I must admit that it was only last year that the Treasurer was provided with a debenture book, and on that account mistakes were often made."

"* * * I cannot furnish the information required, as none of the rolls are dated, added up, or a recapitulation sheet attached, nor are the rolls certified to."

"* * * I find the assessor has made an error in the additions, and I find that the population of the township for 1889 is 4,890." (The original return was 3,830).

The treasurer of the town is also treasurer of the Board of Education and is instructed by the Board to deposit all school moneys in the bank to the credit of the town.

"The report has been received and adopted by our council as containing a sufficient detailed statement of expenditure, and that it should fill the requirements of the Act."

Non-resident taxes received from county treasurer were omitted from receipts and the equivalent deducted from county levy. Debenture liabilities included coupons.

"The sinking fund is made from money *deposited by the collector* annually and the earned interest. The fund is in the hands of trustees and the city has no control over it."

"I think these school debentures must have been included under some other head," was the response of treasurer, and then a detailed statement of auditors had to be secured.

"* * * The assessor * * had omitted placing steam boilers on the roll. The assessor for the past three years has omitted recording the number of steam boilers as per Act."

"* * * I beg to say that previous to 1891 the debentures purchased with Local Improvement Sinking Funds were not included in the yearly statements sent to your Department."

"I always send you the returns as made by the assessor and that seems to be all the law requires." A second request to prove additions resulted in the correction of *apparent* errors.

"We could give you the amount of debt under each by-law and the amount paid on it, but to give the number of each debenture and amount paid on it would be a fearful endless job."

". . The assessor we had this year was not very reliable. . . We had to revise his roll all through. . . The assessor of 1891 was a reliable man and I think it better to take his figures."

"* * * Enclosed please find returns for the years 1888 and 1889, which should have been sent in *before*. Future returns will be sent in promptly." (Treasurer's letter, June 2nd, 1893.)

"* * My predecessor got his accounts mixed up a good deal to his own disadvantage. * * The township was practically without a treasurer from February (1890) to the end of the year."

"We could not tell anything about the roll, as it was kept in a shape that we could not tell who had paid and who had not, and your auditors had therefore to take the treasurer's figures."

" . . Consists entirely of interest added to saving bank deposits or earned on other investments of the respective funds." This was in regard to sinking fund increments not traced in statement.

"* * * All municipal drainage set forth in said schedule includes interest and principal. The payments were made equal in each year. The enclosed schedule is as near correct as I can make it."

Debentures redeemed included interest, and debenture liabilities included all future interest. School debentures were omitted but have appeared in subsequent reports as suggested by correspondence.

"* * * I have been clerk of this municipality for over thirty years, and I have not known the Collector's roll to differ from the assessment roll of same year as to the aggregate amount on such rolls.

"* * I found that there were clerical errors in the roll, and that the assessor had not added up the several columns, so that it entailed a great deal of work before I could get the information required."

"The drain debentures are paid by a separate tax levied on such persons as were benefited by the drain. School debentures were treated in the same manner, but *collected and paid* by school trustees."

"* * * Previous to the year 1889 farm implements were not assessed, and in 1890 and 1891, with a change of assessors, farm implements and merchants' stocks of goods were assessed much higher than in 1889."

"* * This county was not called upon to raise sinking fund on debt for aid to railways. * * * A special Act was passed at the last session of the Legislature enabling the county to renew railway debentures."

Interest included with principal in returns relating to debentures, and the liabilities only included the next maturing payment. Statistics had to be compiled from auditors' reports and special debenture statements.

"* * * * * The only kind of personal property which is taxed is the small stocks in a few stores in the villages within the township. The amount of such assessment for 1890 was $5,150." (The original return gave $184,225.)

". . . I am not able to furnish you the statistics you required, as although I have all the assessment rolls in my office, former clerks did not date them, so that I am not able to distinguish one year's assessment from another."

"* * * I find it impossible to send the proper information required owing to a dispute among our township officers. Some time ago we had to dismiss our clerk, and have not yet succeeded in appointing a new one." (Reeve's letter).

" . . You will observe the volume of the receipts and expenditures are less in our statement than in that of the treasurer's. That is due only to the addition of an account between the treasurer and the Bank." (An auditor's letter.)

"* * * I would say that in the wisdom of our council in the year 1888 (it was) thought best to do away with the Clergy Reserve Fund, and use it to pay off our Credit Valley indebtedness. Hoping this will make the matter plain, etc."

"The collector pays the amount levied for schools into the bank to the credit of the school board. The school moneys are audited by auditors of the school board. The amount so paid by the collector is shown in the collector's return of his roll."

"I did not make the statement quite as asked, for it would require quite a lot of work, as we have a great many small drains done under the Drainage Act." The amount outstanding at the close of 1890 (exclusive of interest) was $112,229.

" . . The reports for 1890, 1891 and 1892 are now being made out and I expect to have them mailed by 1st May. The delay has been caused by waiting for a special audit which is now just completed." (Treasurer's letter, April 14th, 1893.)

"The Canada Company has nearly 18,000 acres in this township not settled and until this year was always assessed as non-resident. This year they requested to be assessed as resident. This accounts for the apparent discrepancy." (Bosanquet.)

" . . I had quite forgotten the promise contained in my letter of June 15th. . . It is a very difficult matter to advise you as to the number of rate-payers. I apprehend you require the number from all sources whether tenants or free-holders."

" . . . . I would say that where the statistics are footed up by the assessor at the end of the roll the number is 956, but by going over the roll carefully I find the figures quite different; I find the number of acres of fall wheat (for 1892) to be 2,519."

"Those debentures were paid by the School Board, February 15th, 1888. The School Board provided a sinking fund, and had it placed in bank for that special purpose. * * They drew it and paid them. It did not appear in my receipts and expenditure."

After forwarding data to enable us to separate interest from principal in debentures, one treasurer writes: "I have made an effort to furnish you with a plain and correct statement of our debenture account. I find some errors in our previous returns."

"Our local legislators are adepts at putting additional burdens upon municipal officials without making any provision that they shall receive some reasonable compensation. It is not surprising that the work that is exacted in this way is in keeping with the pay."

". . . The auditors in this municipality never have made out a statement at the close of the year as they ought to have done, but have struck their balance at any other time." There is a lack of able business men to fill the place of auditors in this municipality.

"* * * I gave you the figures as returned by the assessor * * * and I do not feel called upon to go beyond the figures * * * The mistake is, he did not get all the population when on his rounds. * * * You may safely have the figures as last year."

"The item, Administration of Justice for 1891, if any, must be included in the "Miscellaneous Expenditure." The salary of our policeman is not included in "Administration of Justice," but is included in salaries, allowances, etc., as he is street commissioner as well."

Interest was included with principal in debentures. After four letters of enquiry a reply contained the following: "I have put in a number of Government drainage debentures together. The treasurer before me did not have an account of these drains in his books."

"* * * There are not any debentures against this township. The reeve borrowed some money on notes in 1889 for drain, and I think there are about $1,000 to pay on it yet. If you want to know more about the notes let me know, and I will find out more about them."

"We would recommend that the reeve, in writing orders, would be a little more explicit in naming what they are given for, in the future, for we find quite a number with nothing but the amounts stated, not naming what the payments were made for." (Auditors' Report.)

"Our city treasurer who has held office for about eighteen or twenty months has not been able to do the work of the city, and to make the proper returns to your department we have appointed a new treasurer who took office on the 20th ult." (Mayor's letter, March 7th, 1893.)

"* * * I was not aware of the omission * * * I herewith enclose you printed copies of the auditors' reports for 1887-88-89, and up to 24th July, 1890." (Then follows a confidential statement respecting default of treasurer, and the recovery of $1,300 deficiency in his accounts.

"The auditors have never yet, that I know of, made out any statement of assets and liabilities, confining themselves to a very painstaking and exhaustive examination of the receipts and expenditures, hence the reason why you are not in receipt of either abstract or detailed statement."

". . Enclosed find returns which I have filled in according to the information I could get from the various rolls, which I found not very complete. . . . It can hardly be expected that clerks can take very much interest in these things when their salary is from $50 to $75 per year."

"The reason why our audit has been for many years past extended to 31st January instead of 31st December, according to the Municipal Act, was owing to our township council having by by-law extended the time from 14th December to 15th of January, for the collector to make his return."

"I did not make the statement quite as asked for; it would require quite a lot of work, as we have a great many small drains done under The Drainage Act. Hoping this will serve for this time." (The amount of those debentures outstanding at the close of 1890, exclusive of interest, was $112,229.)

"* The reason for not entering York roads as an asset of county is that when the county of York and Toronto Junction arbitration was concluded the arbitrators did not consider the York roads as an asset to the county as the receipts of the roads do not pay expenses incurred by said roads."

Re statements of school debentures:

". . The only way I can get those is by communicating with the parties holding them as yet unpaid, as in the fall of 1890 when M—— was swept by fire all the records of the township were burned."

"* * Our assessors assess all personal property, such as farmers' wagons, reapers, mowers, and other agricultural implements at such valuation as they and the owners think right and just, and storekeepers, merchants, etc., are assessed and taxed according to the value of stock on hand, notes, accounts, etc."

"It does seem to me strange, in a city of the dimensions of this city that the number of steam boilers, as shown by the last revised assessment roll amounts to but 135. Nevertheless, this is the return made to me by the assessors, and as the return is sworn to I am not at liberty to say that it is incorrect."

"* * * My predecessor has given you wrong figures. * * * * * I find the first exemption the assessor made on live stock was in 1891 The previous two years they were assessed. Taxes have been paid on the amounts that I set down. I cannot get the amount for 1888; the roll never came into my possession."

"* * I can give no further information respecting drainage debenture debt. There has been no record left in the books by former treasurers. I do not know when the debt was contracted, nor length of contract, interest payable, or when it terminates. * * * Possibly our clerk will know all about the debt."

Interest coupons were included with principal of debentures in statement of disbursements and liabilities. Portion of county rate for county debentures was erroneously placed as debentures redeemed since the county pays off these debentures. Debenture liability only included the next payment for which taxes had been collected.

"* * * As regards the report of the auditors I have no statement of it. I do not know when they audited the books. It seems their report for last year was returned to them by the council for emendation. They examined my books some time in May last, and were to send me a statement or copy of their report, but so far they have failed to do so."

"Figures are correct. An appeal to the Judge was made against the valuation of a portion of the municipality by the assessor, and the result was a new assessment of the whole township was made by the Judge, who of course assessed the property at its 'actual value,' as the law directs." (Increased from $382,325 in 1891, to $1,072,465 in 1892).

"* * * You send to me for a three years' statement in detail. It is impossible for me to do it. Taxes are collected partly in one year and partly in the next following, so it is impossible for me to send you anything right. I can send you the money received from the collector and Government grant, and the balance on hand. Please don't ask me more."

"It was not convenient for me to give the several balances of principal unpaid on the 31st December, 1892, as I am not in possession of tables for the purpose, and without tables I might be led into errors in calculating the compound interest on the sinking fund paid yearly. * * * If you insist, I will have to figure out the several amounts. The balance of said report is correct."

Regarding a discrepancy of $1,000 in temporary loan account a treasurer says: "I know that the money was borrowed and the debt is paid. I must be $1,000 out of pocket. The reeve says he thinks it must have happened in drifting from one year to the other, as this floating debt was contracted shortly after the township was formed and has just been a renewal ever since."

"* * * I cannot give any proper account of the assets and liabilities of the township, as I have not yet got the debentures held by the municipality. There are some payments made by Mr.——— which I cannot understand at all, therefore I do not specify them. * * * I cannot really fill out the reports for 1888 and 1889 as I have only the auditors' report from which to get the accounts."

"* * * The money was realized on the debentures, and the note, $1,500, paid, being charged to local improvements, and included in local improvement disbursements for 1890. * * * Note, $800, was charged to bridge account for 1890, and included under that in statement." (These moneys had been previously expended on these works, and the payment of loans is provided for in schedule).

". . . We cannot comply with your wishes without a good deal of trouble, as we made no audit in December, 1892, and did not intend to make one until December, 1893. To call a council, appoint auditors and have an audit made now, would cause a good deal of trouble and expense. If you would be as good as to let it go this year we will attend to it in future." (Reeve's letter, August 9th, 1893.)

". . . I saw our treasurer. He told me he had sent you two statements, but after further enquiry I found had made a mistake, that it was for 1889 he had sent statements. He promised he would send statements as required immediately. . . . I must say our treasurer is careless or indifferent and does not pay that attention to the public business entrusted to his care that the law requires." (Reeve's letter.)

Referring to the omission from statement of debentures amounting to $30,849 for which the township was responsible, treasurer writes: "We have no debts chargeable against the whole municipality but we have outstanding drainage debentures chargeable only against such lots as are benefited by the work for which they are issued. Then we have school debentures chargeable against certain school sections."

". . I am unable to give you the number of persons on roll as the assessors have numbered every entry of a name, there being many entries of the same name when the property is assessed, many of which are owned by the same person. I, therefore, cannot give the accurate number, nor have the assessors discriminated between residents and non-residents; the returns I believe to be otherwise correct." (City clerk's letter.)

"* * * The figures given are copied from the assessment roll. * * * Each man has his own idea of what constitutes cleared land. One says '* * * (it) is ploughed land'; another 'that it is cleared when the logs and brush are off,' and as we have had a new assessor for each year I do not wonder at the difference of cleared land. If cleared land were defined as 'land other than timbered land,' our acreage would be higher still."

". . The returns have been made according to the numbers entered on the assessment rolls by the assessors, and I don't think that I have any right to assume that (for instance) John Jones, who may be assessed in more places than one on said roll, is only one and the same person. In my opinion the assessors are the only ones that can give or get this information, and that would be by keeping a memo. at the time of assessing." (City clerk's letter.)

" . . I am surprised to learn that the statements and abstracts you asked for have not been furnished you before. . . . The only excuse that can be given for delay is that our old treasurer died in 1890, and it has taken the new treasurer some time to get into harness, and also that the auditors appointed for the year 1890, having kept the audit open for many months, and were compelled to abandon their work the latter part of this year." (Mayor's letter, March 19th, 1892.)

"The foregoing is not a very correct account of the assets and liabilities of the year 1890, but is as correct as I can make out under the circumstances. I have just been treasurer since last October, and the man who was in office during the first part of the year did not keep a very correct account, in fact failed to put down some items, and when the audit was made before I received the books he was in debt to the township, therefore I am unable to tell how much was in the treasury at the beginning of 1890, but I have tried to get the other correct."

"* * * There are two columns in the assessment rolls, one of which is headed: 'Number of persons from 21 to 60 years.' The other is headed: 'Number of persons in family of each person rated as resident.' I find that in former years in making returns the figures given in those two columns have been added together, and the total given as the population * * * but as I do not think this is the correct way * * * I only gave the figures (for 1892) from the column headed: 'Number of persons in family of each person rated as resident,' etc."

Re omissions of municipal school grants from county treasurers' financial statements for 1888-1892:

". . . The county council every year at its June session passes a by-law establishing the amount which the respective municipalities have to raise to meet the legislative grant. This amount is paid to the municipal treasurer, who is also the sub-treasurer of school moneys, and is by him disbursed, together with the legislative grant, so that the municipal equivalent never comes into my hands, is not disbursed by me and therefore cannot show in my "Receipts and disbursements."

"* * * It is quite true there is a great falling off in the valuation of this municipality. The primary cause is that the timber trade is over. The timber is sold or burnt. This has closed large mills or confines their output to shingles and secondary products. Being deprived of their almost only source of cash income, many farmers have emigrated to the North-west or the United States. * * * * Some half-pay officers reside around our lakes but their income is exempt. * * The increase in personal property (assessment) is chiefly caused by the assessment of three large stores."

"* * * I regret that I am unable to give a satisfactory explanation of the errors that appear in loans. Since 1888 the reeve has been changed five times and the treasurer thrice, and each incoming set of officials appears to have misunderstood or mixed the statements of their predecessors. In one case I know that one of our citizens lent the municipality $400 or $600, held the note a year and transferred it to another resident who held it two years longer, and then presented it for payment to a council that was not aware of its existence; this may explain part of the discrepancy but not the whole of it."

"This township always sends a list of non-resident and absentee lands to the county treasurer for collection of taxes. In this way there is a great deal more money in the county treasurer's hand than the county rate amounts to. The county treasurer holds the county rate out of this money each year and pays the balance (*as I suppose*) over to me. I do not even know how much the county rate is. But I know our county rate is paid always in advance. I have suggested several times that the county treasurer should take receipts from me for the money and let me have his receipt for the county rate."

"It never has been the custom to my knowledge, of the treasurers of the county of Hastings to receive the equivalent of the public school grant to public schools, though levied from the treasurers of the townships, and paying it back to them as sub-treasurers of school moneys, they being *ex-officio*, appointed such by by-law of the county. . . The sums mentioned as received from rates in the county accounts do not include said sums. . . I may also state that these amounts do not appear on either side of the county accounts, but are duly accounted for by the sub-treasurers to the Education Department."

"* * * The assessor gave the following explanations for decrease in assessed values in a northern township:

1. From various causes so many settlers are leaving the township, leaving their farms vacant, or selling them at a nominal price.
2. So many farms being left vacant.
3. A great depreciation in value of farm land owing to the impossibility of getting purchasers."

"* * * It is four miles to the Treasurer's office and fourteen miles to the bank; therefore I cannot obtain the information you ask for without going to a lot of trouble and expense. * * * We are behind in our Sinking Fund payments for the last two years; also some school sinking funds for the same years, 1891 and 1892. We made provisions to square up last year, but were thrown into a law suit, which took all our funds, and (we) are reducing expenditures this year to cover all shortages at the end of the year. * * * Have adopted this method instead of borrowing money at 8 per cent., when we only got 4 per cent. on sinking funds." (Reeve's letter.)

"* * * More than half the amount paid by this township as Clergy Reserves to schools has been taken from the general funds of the municipality, so it is really misleading to call it 'Clergy Reserve.' I have called the attention of the council to the fact at different times, but they say the township got the benefit of the money spent some years ago, and they were justified in paying a part of the C. R. to schools out of the general fund. But as you will see by the statement sent you, all the C. R. fund, except $800 on mortgage, is passed to the general fund, and it is intended to do away with the C. R. fund and pay no more to schools under that head."

Debentures included interest. After several attempts were made to get a proper auditors' report the following reply was received:

"The auditors of this township are sorry that their annual report was not deemed acceptable, but owing to the prevailing custom in this township in the past in collecting taxes and paying accounts for previous year until late in the spring and auditing to date, we think it would be a tedious task to find an accurate balance for December 31st, 1889, from which to start. We are authorized by the council to say that in the future they will seriously comply with the requirements of the law."

"* * As the treasurers of the municipalities act as sub-treasurers of school moneys, the manner in which the payments have been made is as follows: The county councils at their June session pass a by-law directing the different municipalities in the county to raise a certain sum of money (which is equal in amount to the Legislative grant). When this money is raised by the collector it is paid to the sub-treasurers, who in turn each make a report to the County treasurer, sending his statement and vouchers which are audited by the county auditors, and the statement of account is transmitted to the Minister of Education, and verified by the auditors. * * * the manner in which account of school moneys is kept keeps it entirely separate from the county accounts, except the cross entry of the receipt of the Government grant by the county treasurer, and his payment to the various sub-treasurers.

"* I have not compared with statistics of previous years, because

1st. I have not been able to find that it is any part of the clerk's duty to correct errors or explain discrepancies in assessment rolls.

2nd. I have no time to spare from other duties for the very considerable work it would involve.

3rd. Because it must be manifest to every person of any experience that statistics collected or compiled by assessors will scarcely at best be approximate as long as the Government will have the work done without paying for it, or making some provision for a reasonable payment to the assessors for the additional time and trouble it causes them. Up to column 19 the assessment roll is first or last made tolerably good, because for that much of it there is a revision by various interests. The next 13 columns' statistics may be good, bad or indifferent. I must most respectfully decline to be made the revisor or collector of these 13 columns."

"With reference to the statement of assets and liabilities included in the annual "Municipal Returns" required by the Government, I desire to point out that, although the two are placed in juxtaposition in the returns, there is no necessary connection between them, at least as respects the debenture liabilities and the property assets. Much of the debenture debt of this corporation, for instance, has been incurred for railway aid, construction of sewers and public works, against which necessarily no asset can be shown; and it is only by accident that the real estate and other property owned by the corporation and shown among the assets is of a value about equivalent to its debenture liabilities. The approximation in the amounts of the two may mislead, just as much as it would mislead if the corporation, owning no property, could show no assets against its liabilities, for the true assets against the debenture liabilities are (1) the sinking fund on hand, and (2) the rate collectable yearly, during the term of the debentures, for sinking fund, which will extinguish the debt at maturity without any reference whatever to the amount of property owned by the corporation." (City of Toronto.)

" . . I fear that it will be a somewhat difficult matter to give you a perfectly intelligible explanation in reference to the matter enquired about. . The sinking fund of this municipality has not been attended to in a strictly proper manner, and I have taken the liberty on two or three occasions of pointing this out to the authorities . Instead of setting aside at the proper time the amounts that should be paid into the sinking fund, according to the by-laws, the money has been expended in local improvements pending the issue of debentures, and then at the end of the year or later, a sufficient amount of local improvement debentures have been retained by the city treasurer to increase the sinking fund to its proper amount. Instead of the transaction in connection with the sinking fund being passed directly through the treasurer's cash book, as it would under ordinary circumstances, the matter has been adjusted at the end of the year, or at such time as it has been found convenient by journal entries. . . . It is my firm conviction that the sinking funds of municipalities should not be manipulated in this way. I think it is the treasurer's bounden duty to invest at the proper times the amounts prescribed in the various by-laws as the sinking fund, and that these transactions should be passed through the treasurer's cash book in an intellgent manner so that anyone could trace directly the manner and amount of its increase." (Auditor's letter.)

"Your letter of the 28th of June was duly received, regarding the sale of ———drain debentures. As you note, I believe $———of the debentures were not sold at the end of the year 1890, but have no doubt they were sold in the forepart of the next year. Credit ought to have been given to the municipality at the time it was received, and I am wholly to blame for the oversight, whatever the causes may have been. I believe the township has had the use of the money, although it did not appear to its credit, as I provided the money for the $400.00 sale and charged myself with the receipt of it in my private cash account, and noted in the same what I had paid it out for on the 26th of December. I cannot now say when the other sale was made, as the debentures were sold to other parties, and by the dates the money was not paid to contractors until the summer of 1891. I am sorry and annoyed that I allowed the oversight to occur, because I cannot explain to the people the cause. I do not wish to justify myself, but under the circumstances, which I am aware of, it might easily occur. Business ought not to be done outside of an office, which we have not all the conveniences of in a country place, neither ought memory to be trusted to. I must thank you for drawing my attention to the error, and now I give the municipality credit for $———for sale of———drain debentures."

"The late Treasurer claims that there are a number of tile drainage debentures not entered in books. I have looked all through books but the payments on account of these are so mixed up it is impossible to tell whether they are for tile debentures or coupons on other debentures. I cannot find any means of getting any further information from the old treasurer's books, and would suggest that you apply to the municipal clerk for any further information you may require." Treasurer.)

CIRCULARS AND SCHEDULES.

Circular to Municipal Treasurers

The following circular of instructions was sent to municipal treasurers along with the schedule :

Dear Sir,—The inclosed Schedules have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of section 252 of the Municipal Act, as follows :

(1) The treasurer of every municipality shall, on or before the first day of May in each year, under a penalty of $20 in case of default, furnish to the secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, on schedules or forms furnished by said secretary, and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, such information or statistics regarding the finances or accounts of the municipality as such schedules or forms call for.

(2) The secretary of the Bureau of Industries shall, as soon as may be after the opening of every Session of the Legislature, report to the Minister of Agriculture for the purpose of being laid before the Legislative Assembly, a tabulated statement of all the returns hereby required to be made.

(3) The treasurer of the Province shall retain in his hands, any moneys payable to any municipality, if it is certified to him by the secretary of the Bureau of Industries that the treasurer of such municipality has not made the returns hereby required.

The schedules are sent in duplicate. It would be advisable that you fill up and retain the second copy for future reference. It may also prove useful in case correspondence is necessary relative to the contents of return.

There are a few errors common in making this return which it would be well to guard against. Further inquiry then would be unnecessary.

See that the balance on hand is properly carried forward from December 31, 1889, and note that this statement should be for the calendar year ending *December 31*, 1890. A statement to any other date will be considered as not received, in accordance with sub-section 3.

The form of the Auditors' report is at the direction of the council. The treasurer is solely responsible for the information given in this schedule.

Under the head of "Municipal and School taxes" you should place all sums collected that have been levied by tax bill. This will include all arrears, whether general or special taxes, poll taxes, dog taxes, etc.

Remember that the return is a Municipal one, and has nothing whatever to do with the expenditure by School Boards. Only the collection of rates and payments to School Boards are to be dealt with here. The collection of school debenture rates and the payment of the debentures are municipal transactions.

Where sinking funds have been created, enter the receipts and payments on account thereof, in order that the increment to the assets may be traced. The omission of the sinking funds from the assets has been very frequent. It would be well to enclose a *special statement concerning these funds.*

We often find that money has been raised on debentures and paid over for some specific purpose without appearing in the financial statement. This is more particularly the case as regards school debentures. Sometimes, too, we find that sinking funds have been reduced by the redemption of debentures without the transaction being recorded.

The amount paid for county rates should include the *full amount of levy paid* and not merely the balance due on account, as between county and municipality, the chief contra item being non-resident taxes. In the same way the county treasurer should give the full rates collected from local municipalities, the contra account for non-resident taxes collected being specified in the disbursements.

The greatest difficulty, however, seems to be in the matter of debentures. We find it absolutely necessary, in determining the debenture debt and in accounting for the increase or decrease from year to year, to have the principal and interest separated both in the disbursements and in the statement of liabilities. If debenture books were properly kept as required, this could be easily accomplished. Many treasurers are in the habit of giving the next payment on debentures as the liability. What we require is the whole of the principal of the debt unpaid up to the 31st December. Interest due and unpaid at that date is provided for separately. In no case must future interest be included in the liabilities. In the case of those debentures which are issued so that the coupons include both principal and interest, their separation becomes a matter of calculation. Tile drainage debentures are typical of this class. One hundred dollars is borrowed at 4 per cent. and an annual payment of $7.36 for twenty years redeems both principal and interest. Some treasurers in their statements have placed the whole of this as interest, while others have put it down as principal. In reality the first payment consists of $3.36 of principal and $4 00 of interest and the portion of principal increases and the interest decreases with each succeeding year. The same thing applies to the Government assessment drainage and other debentures similarly issued.

The return of debts to be made by the Council to the Minister of Agriculture as required by Section 382 of the Municipal Act, if properly made out should give the necessary information in regard to debentures for this schedule.

If mailed in the enclosed envelope, and unsealed, the return is postage free.

Circulars *re* Auditors' Report.

The following is a circular sent to the heads of one-third municipalities about four months after the report of the auditors was due :

Section 263 of the Municipal Act, requires the auditors of municipalities to transmit one copy of their report, *together with detailed statement*, to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto, within one month after their appointment. I regret that the report for your municipality on the audit of 1890 has not yet been received ; and as we are now engaged in tabulating a statement of Municipal Finances for presentation to the Legislature, as required by section 252 of the Consolidated Municipal Act, I trust that you will transmit the report called for at your earliest convenience. A printed copy will answer our purpose, if you will certify to its accuracy, after correcting any printers' errors which may appear in it.

In many cases the abstract only has been forwarded or the statement of assets and liabilities has been omitted. A number have made the audit to December 15th, while some have gone beyond the end of the financial year. These are not in accordance with the Statute and are being returned for correction.

You will please observe, therefore, that the audit should be made up *for the year ending December 31st*, not to an earlier or later date ; and that the *detailed* statement should be sent as well as the *abstract*, not omitting the *assets* and *liabilities*.

No forms are furnished by the Bureau, as the audit is made in "such forms as the Council directs."

Many of the reports of the auditors received are more or less incomplete. The following notice is at once forwarded to the head of the municipality and attention is drawn to the defects :

Section 263 (ss. 1) of the Municipal Act, provides that the auditors shall examine and report upon all accounts affecting the corporation or relating to any matter under its control or within its jurisdiction for the *year ending on the 31st day of December preceding their appointment* ; and by sub-section 2 of the same section the auditors are required to prepare in duplicate an *abstract* of *receipts*, *expenditures*, *assets* and *liabilities* of the corporation, together with a *detailed statement* of the same in such form as the Council directs, and to transmit one copy of the *abstract* and *detailed statement* in such form as they have been submitted to the Council, to the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries, Toronto.

The copy of the Auditor's Report for your municipality for 189 , received at this Bureau does not fill the requirements of the above section of the Act, inasmuch as it does not contain (*as the case may be*)—

(1) a *detailed* statement of *receipts* and *expenditures* ;
(2) an *abstract* statement of the *assets* and *liabilities*, and
(3) a *detailed* statement of the *assets* and *liabilities*.

I trust that you will give instructions that the missing portions may be forwarded at the earliest opportunity. It is not essential to the Bureau that the manuscript be prepared in duplicate. A printed copy will answer our purpose, if you will certify to its accuracy, after correcting any printers' errors which may appear in it.

Circular to Municipal Auditors.

It appears from enquiries made of this Bureau that some misapprehension still prevails respecting the nature of the financial statement of municipalities required to be made under the provisions of Section 263 (s-s. 3) of the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1892. This section provides that the Council of every Town, Township and incorporated Village shall hold a meeting on the 15th day of December in each year (or if such day happen upon a Sunday then on the Monday following), and prepare and publish a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure for the portion of the year ending on the day of such meeting, together with a statement of assets, liabilities and uncollected taxes. This statement is required to be signed by the Mayor or Reeve and by the Treasurer of the municipality, and published as the Act directs. The statement is prepared by the Council exclusively upon their own authority. The municipal Auditors are not supposed to take part in its preparation nor to be responsible for it in any way.

A copy of the statement made to the Council in accordance with the above has been received at this Bureau. In some instances this has been referred to in the letter of transmission as "The annual report of the Auditors."

You will observe that the Auditors have nothing whatever to do with the preparation of this statement, and it is not essential that a copy of it be sent to this Bureau. The report from the Auditors must be to the 31st of December in each year, and an audit of any other date can not be accepted. I return herewith the copy received for revision.

Circulars to Municipal Clerks.

Clerks of Municipalities are requested to furnish the statistics called for in the following schedule and return them to the undersigned on or before the 2nd day of July. Please compare the entries with statistics of previous years, so as to prevent the possibility of errors in addition or otherwise.

If any great differences from last year's figures occur please give explanation and avoid further correspondence. If necessary, please revise the additions of the assessor. A frequent source of error lies in the recapitulation of the rolls. If the assessor has neglected to take all the items, I shall be obliged if you will give as fair an estimate as you can of the omissions and direct the attention of the assessor to the necessity of a complete assessment.

Two copies of the schedule are furnished, one of which is to be filled up and returned in the enclosed envelope. The other may be filled up by the clerk and kept for future reference.

STATISTICS OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF.....

IN THE COUNTY OF .....FOR THE YEAR 189 .

From the Assessment Roll.	—
1. Population (as shown in column 20 of roll)	
2. No. of ratepayers* on roll: Resident.....Non-Resident.....Total	
3. No. of acres assessed: (1) Resident.....(2) Non-Resident.....Total	
4. No. of acres cleared land	
5. No. of acres woodland	
6. No of acres swamp, marsh or waste land	
7. No. of acres in orchard and garden	
8. No. of acres in fall wheat	
9. No. of cattle	
10. No. of sheep	
11. No. of hogs	
12. No. of horses	
13. No. of steam boilers	

* "No ratepayer shall be counted more than once in returns and lists required by law for municipal purposes." Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, sec. 20, s-s. (3). (A ratepayer is a person *rated* upon assessment roll as liable to taxation.)

Clerks of Municipalities are requested to furnish the statistics called for in the following schedule and return them to the undersigned on or before October 15th. Please compare the entries with statistics of previous years, so as to prevent the possibility of errors in addition or otherwise. The values of property required are those upon which taxes are levied and not necessarily the original value placed upon the assessment rolls.

STATISTICS OF THE.....OF.....

IN THE COUNTY OF..... FOR THE YEAR 189 .

From the Collection Roll, 189 . (Include both Resident and Non-Resident Rolls.)	—
1. Assessed value of real property (actually taxed)	
2. Assessed value of personal property (actually taxed)	
3. Assessed value of income (actually taxed)	
Total value of assessment (exclusive of exemptions from taxation)	
Total value of exemptions (if possible)	
4. Taxes imposed for county rates for all purposes *except schools*	
5. Taxes imposed for county school rate	
6. Taxes imposed for all other school rates (including trustees' rates, school debenture rates, etc.)	
7. Taxes imposed for general municipal purposes (To be paid by all ratepayers.)	
8. Taxes imposed on dogs and bitches	
9. Taxes imposed for all other special rates (including local drainage debentures or other local improvements) (To be paid by persons benefited).	
Total of taxes *imposed* for 189	

N.B.—Two copies of the schedule are furnished, one of which is to be filled up and returned in the enclosed envelope. The other may be filled up and kept by the clerk for future reference.

Schedule to Treasurers of Townships.

Receipts.	$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Balance from 189			
Ordinary municipal revenue:			
Municipal and school taxes, per—			
(1) Collector and Treasurer, including arrears, dog tax, etc.			
(2) County Treasurer (non-resident taxes)			
Licenses—			
(1) Tavern and liquor shops			
(2) All other			
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc			
Interest and Dividends:			
Interest on bank deposits			
Interest on sinking fund or other investments			
Dividends on stock in Public Works			
Subsidies and Refunds:			
Received from Government on account of—			
(1) Schools			
(2) Other purposes (except loans)			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested and special deposits			
Receipts from Loans:			
Money borrowed for current expenses			
(Including advances by Treasurer and loans from sinking fund)			
Money borrowed on debentures (*face value*) for—			
(1) Aid to railways			
(2) Tile drainage			
(3) Municipal drainage			
(4) School section purposes			
(5) Other purposes			
Miscellaneous:			
Money taken from sinking fund to pay debentures			
Premiums on debentures sold			
Received from other municipalities as share of debt			
All other sources			
(Specify.)			
Total receipts			
Disbursements.			
Expenses of Municipal Management and Construction:			
Municipal Government—			
(1) Election of Members of Council			
(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions			
(3) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery			
(4) Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings			
(5) Law costs			
(6) Other expenses of Municipal Government			
Construction works—			
Roads and bridges			
Buildings and other works			
Health and Charities:			
Board of Health (including salaries)			
Support of the poor and other charities			
County and School purposes:			
County treasurer for county levy			
(Including township's share of county debentures.)			
School boards on account of school rates			
(Exclusive of school debentures redeemed)			
Other disbursements on account of schools and education			
(Exclusive of school debentures redeemed.)			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF TOWNSHIPS.—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.—*Continued.*	$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Investments and Deposits:			
Drainage works and expenses of—			
(1) Tile drainage (exclusive of debentures redeemed)			
(2) Other drainage works (exclusive of debentures redeemed)			
Sinking Fund investments—			
(1) Mortgages			
(2) Debentures			
(3) Loans and deposits			
Other investments or special deposits			
Bonded and Temporary Debt:			
Debentures redeemed—			
(Include all classes of debentures payable by township)			
(1) Principal			
(2) Interest			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses			
(Including balance due treasurer in 189)			
Interest on loans, advances, etc			
Miscellaneous:			
Sheep killed or worried by dogs			
Paid to other municipalities as share of debt			
Discount on debentures sold			
Other disbursements			
(Specify.)			
Total disbursements			
Balance, December 31, 189			
ASSETS on December 31, 189 .			
Cash in treasury			
Taxes in arrears			
Investments, including clergy reserve and sinking funds:			
(1) Stock in Public Works (present value)			
(2) Mortgages			
(3) Debentures			
(4) Sinking Funds on deposit			
(5) Other investments (including special deposits)			
Land, including parks			
Buildings, furniture, etc. (exclusive of school property)			
School property (land, buildings and equipment)			
Advances on local improvements, etc			
Other assets			
(Specify.)			
Total assets			
Liabilities on December 31, 189 .			
County rates			
Local school rates			
Debentures (*principal only*) outstanding for—			
(1) Aid to railways			
(2) Tile drainage			
(3) Municipal drainage			
(4) School sections			
(5) All other objects			
Interest coupons on debentures due and unpaid			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same			
Other liabilities			
(Specify.)			
Total liabilities			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

RECEIPTS.	$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Balance from 189			
Ordinary Municipal Revenue:			
Municipal and School Taxes, per—			
(1) Collector and Treasurer, including arrears, dog tax, etc.			
(2) County Treasurer (non-resident taxes).....			
Licenses—			
(1) Tavern and liquor shops.....			
(2) All other			
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.....			
Water rates, electric light rates, etc			
Interest and Dividends:			
Interest on bank deposits			
Interest on Sinking Fund or other investments.....			
Dividends on stock in Public Works			
Subsidies and Refunds:			
Received from Government on account of—			
(1) Schools			
(2) Administration of Justice			
(3) Other purposes (except loans)			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested and special deposits ..			
Receipts from Loans:			
Money borrowed for current expenses.....			
(Including advances by Treasurer and loans from Sinking Fund.)			
Money borrowed on debentures (*face value*) for—			
(1) Local improvement works			
(2) Municipal works			
(3) Aid to Railways			
(4) School purposes			
(5) Bonuses			
(6) Other purposes			
Miscellaneous:			
Money taken from Sinking Fund to pay debentures.....			
Premiums on debentures sold			
All other sources			
(Specify.)			
Total receipts			
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Expenses of Municipal Management and Construction:			
Municipal Government—			
(1) Election of Members of Council.....			
(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions			
(3) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery			
(4) Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings			
(5) Lighting of streets (maintenance account)			
(6) Water supply and fire protection (maintenance account)			
(7) Law costs (including salaries)			
(8) Other expenses of Municipal Government			
Construction works—			
Streets, bridges and parks			
Sewers			
Waterworks (construction account)			
Electric Light plant (construction account).....			
Buildings and other works			
Health and Charities:			
Board of Health (including salaries)			
Support of the poor and other charities....			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES.—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.—*Continued.*	$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Administration of Justice, including police service:			
County and School Purposes:			
County treasurer for county levy			
School boards on account of school rates			
Other disbursements on account of schools and education			
Investments and deposits:			
Sinking Fund investments—			
(1) Mortgages			
(2) Debentures			
(3) Loans and deposits			
Other investments or special deposits			
Bonded and Temporary Debt:			
Debentures redeemed—			
(1) Principal			
(2) Interest			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses			
(Including balance due treasurer in 189 .)			
Interest on loans, advances, etc			
Miscellaneous:			
Paid to other municipalities as share of debt			
Discount on debentures sold			
Other disbursements			
(Specify,)			
Total disbursements			
Balance, December 31, 189			
ASSETS on December 31, 189 .			
Cash in Treasury			
Taxes in arrears			
Investments :			
(1) Stock in Public Works (present value)			
(2) Mortgages			
(3) Debentures			
(4) Sinking Funds on deposit			
(5) Other investments, including special deposits			
Land, including parks			
Buildings, Furniture, etc. (exclusive of school property)			
School property (land, buildings and equipment)			
Waterworks			
Fire Halls and appliances			
Electric light (buildings and plant)			
Cemetery			
Advances on local improvements, etc			
Other assets			
(Specify.)			
Total assets			
LIABILITIES on December 31, 189 .			
County rates			
Local School rates			
Debentures (*principal only*) outstanding for			
(1) Local improvement works			
(2) Municipal works			
(3) Aid to Railways			
(4) Schools			
(5) Bonuses			
(6) All other objects			
Interest coupons on debentures due and unpaid			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same			
Other liabilities			
(Specify.)			
Total liabilities			

SCHEDULE TO TREASURERS OF COUNTIES.

RECEIPTS.	$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Balance from 189			
Ordinary Municipal Revenue :			
Rates from Local Municipalities (Including general school rates, debenture rates, etc.)			
Licenses—various			
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc			
Surplus fees from Registrar			
Interest and Dividends :			
Interest on bank deposits			
Interest on Sinking Fund or other investments			
Dividends on stock in Public Works			
Subsidies and Refunds :			
Received from Government on account of—			
(1) Schools			
(2) Administration of Justice			
(3) Other purposes (except loans)			
Refund of moneys loaned or invested and special deposits			
Receipts from Loans :			
Money borrowed for current expenses (Including advances by Treasurer and loans from Sinking Funds.)			
Money borrowed on debentures (*face value*)			
Miscellaneous :			
Non-resident taxes collected			
Redemption of land sold for taxes			
Towns or cities separated from county, for various services			
Money taken from Sinking Fund to redeem debentures			
All other sources (Specify.)			
Total receipts			
DISBURSEMENTS.			
Expenses of Municipal Management and Construction :			
Municipal Government—			
(1) Attendance at meetings of council and committees			
(2) Allowances, salaries and commissions			
(3) Printing, advertising, postage and stationery			
(4) Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings			
(5) Law costs (including salaries)			
(6) Other expenses of Municipal Government			
Construction works—			
Roads and bridges			
Buildings and other works			
Support of the Poor and other Charities :			
Administration of Justice, including gaol maintenance, juries, etc.			
School Purposes :			
Grants to High, Public and Separate Schools			
Other disbursements on account and education			
Investments and Deposits :			
Sinking Fund investments—			
(1) Mortgages			
(2) Debentures			
(3) Loans and deposits			
Other investments or special deposits			

SCHEDULES TO TREASURERS OF COUNTIES.—*Continued.*

DISBURSEMENTS.—*Continued.*	$	c.	Specify details of grouped items in this column.
Bonded and Temporary Debt:			
Debentures redeemed—			
(1) Principal			
(2) Interest			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses (Including balance due Treasurer in 189 .)			
Interest on loans, advances, etc			
Miscellaneous:			
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities			
Redemption money paid on lands sold for taxes			
Other disbursements (Specify.)			
Total disbursements			
Balance, December 31, 189			
ASSETS on December 31, 189 .			
Cash in Treasury			
Rates due from local municipalities			
Investments:			
(1) Stock in Public Works (present value)			
(2) Mortgages			
(3) Debentures			
(4) Sinking Funds on deposit			
(5) Other investments, including special deposits			
Land			
Buildings			
Furniture, etc			
Other assets (Specify.)			
Total assets			
LIABILITIES on December 31, 189 .			
School grants unpaid			
Debentures (*principal only*) outstanding for—			
(1) Aid to Railways			
(2) Drainage			
(2) All other objects			
Interest coupons on debentures due and unpaid			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same			
Due to municipalities for non-resident taxes collected			
Criminal justice accounts			
Other liabilities (Specify.)			
Total liabilities			

CIRCULAR TO HEADS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

(*In care of Municipal Clerk.*)

The Consolidated Municipal Act, Vict. 55, cap. 42, s. 382, provides as follows:

Every Council shall, on or before the 31st day of January in each year, under a penalty of $20 in case of default, to be paid to the Treasurer of Ontario, transmit to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Minister of Agriculture, an account in such form as may be prescribed from time to time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, of the several debts of the corporation as they stood on the 31st day of December preceding, specifying in regard to every debt of which a balance remained due at that day:—the original amount of the debt; the date when it was contracted; the days fixed for its payment, etc., etc., and the *balance still due of the principal* of the debt.

The collection and tabulation of the statistics above referred to have been entrusted by the Minister of Agriculture to this Bureau. I have to request, therefore, that you will cause the return to be made according to the enclosed schedule. If mailed in the accompanying envelope and unsealed, it is postage free.

The statement should include all outstanding debts, no matter when contracted by the municipality, whether of a local or a general nature. It will, therefore, embrace debentures issued for railway and other bonuses, tile and other drainage (including statements of all debts on moneys borrowed under the Municipal and Assesment Drainage Acts), *schools*, water-works, local improvements, etc.

Report to the Minister of Agriculture of the debts of the Municipality of
for the year ending Dec. 31, 189 .

Title or description of debts.	Original amount of debt.	Date when contracted.	Days fixed for payment.	No. of debentures.

Amount of each debenture.	Rate of interest to be paid.	Amount of *principal* paid in 189 .	Amount of *interest* paid in 189 .	Balance of *principal* unpaid Dec. 31, 189 .	Interest *due* and unpaid Dec. 31, 189 .

CIRCULAR TO HEAD OF MUNICIPALITY FROM TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

SIR,—It having been certified to this Department by the Secretary of the Bureau of Industries that officers of your municipality have failed to make returns to the Bureau, as provided by the Municipal Act, it will be the duty of the Treasurer of the Province to retain all moneys payable to the municipality until the Returns in default are made as required, and this notice is to inform you that all such sums will accordingly be withheld until the law is strictly complied with.

The returns in default are as follows:

THE CLERK'S DECLARATION.

I certify that the foregoing statement is true and correct in every particular, according to the entries in the assessment and collection rolls of the municipality.

Date.....

Post office..... ....
Municipal Clerk.

THE TREASURER'S DECLARATION.

I,..... ..... Treasurer of the municipality of.....
do certify that the annexed is a true abstract statement of the receipts and disbursements of the said municipality for the year ending *December 31, 189* , and also a true copy of the assets and liabilities of said municipality for said year.

Date.....

Post office..... ....
Treasurer.

STATISTICS OF

ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE I. Detailed statement by Local Municipalities (townships, towns and villages) in the Counties of Ontario for 1892, of the number of Ratepayers, the Area, the Assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the assessment and collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of population; also, a comparative summary of the totals for the five years 1888-92.

Municipalities.	No. of ratepayers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
ESSEX:								
Anderdon	617	22,733	667,930	.....	500	668,430	9,080	4 57
Colchester, N	388	29,075	573,185	.....	.....	573,185	17,025	11 55
Colchester, S	775	34,427	973,552	3,400	200	977,152	20,201	8 10
Gosfield, N.	535	27,800	659,995	800	.....	660,795	13,773	7 81
Gosfield, S.	675	30,323	968,820	21,800	.....	990,620	15,155	7 79
Maidstone.	726	44,140	789,027	1,100	.....	790,127	14,887	5 41
Malden	332	20,976	720,541	720	1,000	722,261	8,332	5 51
Mersea	975	61,806	1,723,236	3,500	.....	1,726,736	22,436	6 19
Pelee Island	215†	9,712	254,280	4,220	.....	258,500	3,447	5 71
Rochester	691	32,543†	624,120	1,630	.....	625,750	14,425	5 80
Sandwich, E.	1,057	42,700	1,091,508	5,350	.....	1,096,858	22,040	6 04
Sandwich, W	898	23,729	613,461	.....	.....	613,461	9,052	3 68
Tilbury, N	437	26,615	700,491	1,300	.....	701,791	10,047	4 29
Tilbury, W	459	22,721	636,765	6,900	400	644,065	14,206	7 80
Total rural. 1892	8,780	429,300	10,996,911	50,720	2,100	11,049,731	194,106	6 28
Total rural. 1891	8,936	426,163	10,856,516	47,602	4,000	10,908,118	193,977	6 33
Total rural. 1890	8,575	430,155	10,664,778	47,563	2,800	10,715,141	192,067	6 30
Total rural. 1889	8,794	430,576	10,567,170	47,172	3,500	10,617,842	203,175	6 24
Total rural. 1888	8,243	431,519	8,278,862	391,654	5,900	8,676,416	193,764	6 01
Amherstburg	964	420	449,322	23,650	5,200	478,172	11,668	5 58
Essex	553	700	387,731	16,100	.....	403,831	12,120	5 77
Leamington	625	700	346,125	36,160	1 855	384,140	9,968	5 15
Sandwich	442	2,000	388,660	9,350	5,900	403,910	9,052	8 05
**Walkerville*	259	475	694 582	848,473	.....	1,543,055	25,993	28 75
Belle River	178	500	52,516	1,835	.....	54,351	1,344	2 40
Kingsville	419	458	403,736	19,250	200	423,186	8,043	6 37
Total urban. 1892	3,440	5,253	2,722,672	954,818	13,155	3,690,645	78,188	7 84
Total urban. 1891	3,303	5,317	2,639,694	998,851	19,494	3,658,039	57,880	5 81
Total urban. 1890	3,565	5,191	2,232,221	309,585	19,500	2,561,306	50,811	4 91
Total urban. 1889	3,237	4,448	1,748,183	117,975	16,700	1,882,858	38,130	4 36
Total urban. 1888	3,016	4,531	1,823,019	118,207	14,950	1,956,176	42,599	5 15
KENT:								
Camden	870	40,397	1,025,525	.....	.....	1,025,525	15,584	5 87
Chatham	1,627	84,244	1,953,083	25,450	900	1,979,433	45,934	9 54
Dover	778	70,350	1,818,553	.....	100	1,818,653	27,081	7 10
Harwich.	1,805	86,771	3,803,433	3,800	400	3,807,633	45,477	9 31
Howard	1,099	58,996	2,545,350	6,050	.....	2,551,400	22,615	6 37
Orford.	942	49,720	1,418,710	6,550	500	1,425,760	15,824	5 62
Raleigh	1,395	71,217	2,408,970	5,150	.....	2,414,120	28,570	6 17
Romney	314	26,502	725,479	3,215	250	728,944	10,498	7 54
Tilbury, E.	840	53,930	1,425,121	.....	.....	1,425,121	30,279	11 43
Zone	436	25,237	551,435	...	90	551,525	8,631	7 05
Total rural. 1892	10,106	567,364	17,675,659	50,215	2,240	17,728,114	250,493	7 72
Total rural. 1891	10,391	567,378	17,671,914	12,550	2,370	17,686,834	250,577	7 58
Total rural. 1890	9,770	563,626	17,378,936	16,850	2,160	17,397,946	232,150	7 22
Total rural. 1889	10.120	570,113	17,380,063	34,100	3,160	17,417,323	219,211	6 85
Total rural. 1888	9,340	562,076	17,482,886	846,722	3,600	18,333,208	218,140	7 32
Blenheim	429	488	350,349	30,475	9,800	390,624	8,166	5 03
Bothwell	235	2,037	199,805	25,625	400	225,830	3,445	4 33
**Chatham*	1,853	1,650	3,252,287	147,800	109,750	3,509,837	70,795	8 19
Dresden	702	642	457,289	32,900	4,050	494,239	11,463	5 83
Ridgetown	750	624	577,335	44,050	1,500	622,885	10,190	4 33

NOTE.—The towns are printed in italics. By the term "rural," we mean townships, and by "urban," towns and incorporated villages. Walkerville incorporated in 1890.

† Live stock added to list of exemptions by statute. * Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres as-sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per-sonal pro-perty.	Taxable income.	Tota	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
KENT: (*Continued.*)								
Thamesville	249	374	153,835	18,050	.....	171,885	5,015	5 99
Tilbury Centre	310	577	159,420	8,500	.....	167,920	5,831	6 80
Wallaceburg	774	500	448,754	17,200	3,400	469,354	13,616	5 59
Total urban. 1892	5,302	6,892	5,599,074	324,600	128,900	6,052,574	128,551	6 59
Total urban. 1891	5,437	6,921	5,625,181	352,750	132,963	6,110,894	130,149	6 78
Total urban. 1890	5,412	6,930	5,661,772	354,800	139,400	6,155,972	127,366	6 20
Total urban. 1889	5,246	7,360	5,371,099	374,170	90,175	5,835,444	122,494	6 24
Total urban. 1888	5,313	7,124	5,287,023	383,354	74,956	5,745,333	122,771	6 04
ELGIN:								
Aldborough	1,539	75,717	1,649,725	9,400	860	1,659,985	27,734	5 93
Bayham	1,345	57,274	1,094,180	6,700	200	1,101,080	15,130	4 34
Dorchester, S	552	30,565	1,064,260	2,000	.....	1,066,260	11,036	7 74
Dunwich	1,132	69,052	1,741,220	2,800	.....	1,744,020	19,948	6 90
Malahide	1,328	62,272	1,893,810	18,250	1,480	1,913,540	20,617	5 55
Southwold	1,307	72,470	2,543,813	7,575	400	2,551,788	22,801	5 99
Yarmouth	1,944	69,708	2,673,573	4,960	9,100	2,687,633	24,111	5 10
Total rural. 1892	9,147	437,058	12,660,581	51,685	12,040	12,724,306	141,377	5 72
Total rural. 1891	9,054	436,300	12,691,333	48,735	11,590	12,751,658	140,314	5 57
Total rural. 1890	9,075	437,571	12,845,186	51,510	15,380	12,912,076	145,241	5 61
Total rural. 1889	9,160	435,988	12,734,279	50,630	15,835	12,800,744	148,603	5 63
Total rural. 1888	8,576	440,521	12,716,453	726,455	19,645	13,462,553	139,210	5 27
Aylmer	750	534	614,208	83,400	20,816	718,424	17,379	7 96
Dutton	205	500	155,353	8,500	3,382	167,235	3,841	4 97
Port Stanley	232	511	107,470	12,800	1,100	121,370	1,949	3 03
Springfield	177	368	77,360	1.300	.....	78,660	1,442	3 48
Vienna	124	1,000	72,015	4,500	350	76,865	1,562	4 41
Total urban. 1892	1,488	2,913	1,026,406	1.0,500	25,648	1,162,554	26,173	5 99
Total urban. 1891	1,464	2,884	991,292	107,340	24,325	1,122,957	22,534	5 23
Total urban. 1890	1,170	2,377	837,632	97,300	18,950	953,882	19,121	5 21
Total urban. 1889	1,246	2,399	827,047	101,575	18,050	946,672	18,529	4 89
Total urban. 1888	1,258	2,371	801,442	113,425	19,000	933,867	17,520	4 32
NORFOLK:								
Charlotteville	1,281	59,127	938,484	33,090	3,340	974,914	14,273	4 02
Houghton	651	33,446	465,585	1,950	.....	467,535	5,508	2 89
Middleton	976	45,730	853,254	11,475	500	865,229	12,382	3 84
Townsend	1,394	64,872	2,372 550	5,000	3,575	2,381,125	15,966	4 18
Walsingham, N	710	40,120	549,390	1,400	.....	550,790	8,664	3 78
Walsingham, S	651	51,996	712,018	9,200	.....	721,218	11,110	5 84
Windham	1,371	64,983	1,649,625	26,712	5,750	1,682,087	13,785	3 68
Woodhouse	805	34,342	1,131,473	1,975	850	1,134,298	9,534	4 57
Total rural. 1892	7,839	394,616	8,672,379	90,802	14,015	8,777,196	91,222	4 05
Total rural. 1891	7,982	392,011	8,561,960	141,975	15,125	8,719,060	85,887	3 76
Total rural. 1890	7,821	397,150	8,574,089	136,595	13.360	8,724,044	83,892	3 59
Total rural. 1889	8,093	396,573	8,661,526	151,820	16,675	8,830,021	81,265	3 36
Total rural. 1888	7,590	395,036	8,636,585	591,043	9,232	9,236,860	86,018	3 60
Simcoe	969	800	798,745	63,200	44,525	906,470	17,126	5 79
Port Dover	345	413	231,023	10,850	4,800	246,673	4,550	4 11
Port Rowan	202	500	104,410	14,100	2,000	120,510	1,938	2 94
Waterford	407	457	312,650	31,450	3,050	347,150	6,303	5 60
Total urban. 1892	1,923	2,170	1,446,828	119,690	54,375	1,620,803	29,917	5 12
Total urban. 1891	2,035	2,193	1,430,621	122,057	39,196	1,591,874	28,375	4 72
Total urban. 1890	1,887	2,177	1,421,298	108,095	41,654	1,571,047	28,768	4 77
Total urban. 1889	1,836	1,664	1,291,203	99,960	45,245	1,436,408	25,483	4 65
Total urban. 1888	1,746	1,704	1,270,812	119,775	53,190	1,443,777	25,276	4 85

Port Rowan incorporated in 1890. Dutton incorporated in 1891.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
HALDIMAND:								
Canborough	273	20,533	342,745	1,000		343,745	3,168	3 47
Cayuga, N.	554	32,756	742,355	3,650		746,005	5,730	3 35
Cayuga, S	246	13,254	406,300	1,850	1,900	410,050	2,289	2 74
Dunn	230	14,882	417,725	18,890		436,615	3,433	3 69
Moulton	583	27,170	625,950			625,950	7,359	4 46
Oneida	566	32,292	960,305		800	961,105	7,337	4 16
Rainham	501	25,649	570,350	2,050	1,800	574,200	5,705	3 33
Seneca	683	41,779	973,925	1,600		975,525	8,062	4 08
Sherbrooke	116	4,665	155,107			155,107	1,228	3 05
Walpole	1,370	66,775	1,925,770	11,550	800	1,938,120	19,942	4 76
Total rural 1892	5,122	279,755	7,120,532	40,590	5,300	7,166,422	64,253	4 00
Total rural 1891	5,417	280,025	7,136,301	70,845	4,800	7,211,946	67,395	4 16
Total rural 1890	5,223	280,174	7,084,584	61,456	7,600	7,153,640	68,634	4 22
Total rural 1889	5,262	281,091	7,282,945	88,813	10,100	7,381,858	66,783	4 03
Total rural 1888	5,178	281,404	6,925,568	531,378	6,050	7,462,996	66,487	4 00
Caledonia	364	547	164,079	14,050	2,600	180,729	4,065	4 59
Cayuga	237	984	151,410	9,800	2,200	163,410	3,326	3 49
Dunnville	632	982	548,835	83,500	6,800	639,135	9,653	5 30
Hagersville	280	332	168,990	17,285		186,275	3,069	3 36
Total urban 1892	1,513	2,845	1,033,314	124,635	11,600	1,169,549	20,113	4 40
Total urban 1891	1,485	2,844	1,040,744	111,900	15,400	1,168,044	20,889	4 67
Total urban 1890	1,534	2,690	998,044	118,265	12,650	1,128,959	20,380	4 37
Total urban 1889	1,518	2,696	981,019	123,360	11,400	1,115,779	19,737	4 36
Total urban 1888	1,434	2,723	966,158	128,560	9,100	1,103,818	19,535	4 37
WELLAND:								
Bertie	1,228	35,384	1,888,105	41,465	2,700	1,932,270	14,502	3 82
Crowland	428	19,171	410,785	3,200		413,985	4,404	4 25
Humberstone	890	30,910	807,885	20,925	7,600	836,410	8,270	3 20
Pelham	729	28,803	913,865	3,500	800	918,165	7,483	3 32
Stamford	627	21,348	742,675	25,270	5,900	773,845	7,757	3 85
Thorold	848	22,536	642,059	38,250		680,309	7,114	3 67
Wainfleet	775	51,311	1,017,675	600	400	1,018,675	9,598	3 62
Willoughby	331	18,818	415,935	14,160		430,095	4,776	4 60
Total rural 1892	5,856	228,281	6,838,984	147,370	17,400	7,003,754	63,904	3 69
Total rural 1891	5,829	227,361	6,867,147	166,665	14,350	7,048,162	63,316	3 69
Total rural 1890	5,671	227,141	6,785,710	155,170	15,450	6,956,330	66,055	3 90
Total rural 1889	5,554	228,921	6,786,366	169,873	12,200	6,968,439	64,205	3 64
Total rural 1888	5,412	227,833	6,666,588	538,977	14,360	7,219,925	68,205	3 80
Niagara Falls	956	1,081	1,482,328	48,580	9,260	1,540,168	31,326	10 09
Thorold	738	780	598,450	46,750	11,550	656,750	13,735	6 26
Welland	592	700	530,518	69,250	14,945	614,713	14,497	7 89
Chippawa	191	157	110,655	8,000	1,000	119,655	1,724	3 48
Fort Erie	328	661	255,366	6,950		262,316	2,906	3 12
Niagara Falls, S.	343	286	152,150	10,350	11,000	173,500	4,683	4 37
Port Colborne	380	212	271,530	23,897	7,996	303,423	4,338	4 35
Total urban 1892	3,528	3,877	3,400,997	213,777	55,751	3,670,525	73,209	6 89
Total urban 1891	3,309	4,019	3,379,470	232,065	57,640	3,669,175	70,246	6 55
Total urban 1890	3,423	3,934	3,340,326	238,660	56,330	3,635,316	69,204	6 41
Total urban 1889	3,494	3,980	3,362,776	281,150	56,630	3,700,556	62,877	5 87
Total urban 1888	3,534	3,872	3,309,695	287,335	70,870	3,667,900	60,603	5 39
LAMBTON:								
Bosanquet	818	70,922	1,712,194	1,250		1,713,444	16,547	6 77
Brooke	939	74,028	2,003,355			2,003,355	25,016	7 83
Dawn	1,025	65,520	862,940	14,200	300	877,440	24,077	8 08
Enniskillen	1,722	81,918	1,475,060	7,360		1,482,420	31,134	6 12
Euphemia	602	39,434	1,028,040	2,800	2,200	1,033,040	11,293	5 95
Moore	1,430	72,708	1,740,133	20,020	2,350	1,762,503	26,212	4 79

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
LAMBTON: (*Continued.*)			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Plympton	1,081	76,069	2,177,015	3,000	600	2,180,615	21,588	6 00
Sarnia	740	38,428	734,385	.....	600	734,985	14,814	6 35
Sombra	1,174	71,916	1,075,980	3,300	.....	1,079,280	27,221	7 20
Warwick	1,065	70,851	2,084,600	.....	.....	2,084,600	16,486	5 14
Total rural 1892	10,596	661,794	14,893,702	51,930	6,050	14,951,682	214,388	6 30
Total rural 1891	10,464	661,027	15,063,534	55,020	5,050	15,123,604	204,122	6 04
Total rural 1890	10,317	659,535	15,223,560	88,705	2,950	15,315,215	200,469	5 91
Total rural 1889	10,261	661,178	15,587,282	85,560	2,800	15,675,642	202,636	6 27
Total rural 1888	9,942	659,723	14,995,978	918,135	2,500	15,916,613	202,280	6 20
Forest	496	950	312,950	21,775	3,500	338,225	8,693	5 47
Petrolea	1,636	2,700	1,081,005	66,250	*104,507	1,254,762	39,495	8 94
Sarnia	1,657	1,450	1,683,200	155,900	110,813	1,949,913	51,276	8 02
Alvinston	368	440	174,445	16,700	.....	191,145	4,224	4 26
Arkona	162	500	80,450	3,250	.....	83,700	1,205	2 73
Oil Springs	360	1,883	274,453	20,100	.....	294,553	5,844	5 57
Point Edward	346	718	208,350	1,335	.....	209,685	3,995	2 47
Thedford	161	450	92,700	7,250	400	100,350	1,747	3 14
Watford	360	200	162,900	17,900	1,700	182,500	5,344	4 34
Wyoming	228	479	113,640	9,750	2,050	125,440	3,395	4 26
Total urban 1892	5,774	9,770	4,184,093	320,210	222,970	4,727,273	125,218	6 56
Total urban 1891	5,573	9,997	4,150,522	334,726	133,147	4,618,395	118,690	6 13
Total urban 1890	5,385	10,025	3,911,461	343,445	122,969	4,377,875	108,710	5 73
Total urban 1889	5,362	9,917	3,811,136	355,012	119,374	4,285,522	109,283	6 05
Total urban 1888	5,369	9,456	3,645,057	383,140	128,968	4,157,165	103,520	5 64
HURON:								
Ashfield	1,045	64,664	1,694,485	11,900	2,725	1,709,110	15,767	4 54
Colborne	582	34,195	1,188,160	5,200	1,700	1,195,060	8,877	4 72
Goderich	898	52,146	1,525,350	.....	.....	1,525,350	10,996	4 24
Grey	1,026	64,782	1,692,175	3,700	.....	1,695,875	13,384	3 77
Hay	1,072	53,186	1,872,015	37,575	3,700	1,933,290	16,151	4 39
Howick	935	67,492	2,097,408	11,950	900	2,110,258	15,800	3 65
Hullett	935	53,466	2,230,620	3,850	900	2,235,370	11,660	3 96
McKillop	600	52,171	1,804,675	.....	2,000	1,806,675	10,607	4 24
Morris	874	54,386	1,763,191	2,400	1,100	1,766,691	12,256	4 26
Stanley	630	43,316	1,678,845	2,500	.....	1,681,345	10,436	4 52
Stephen	1,146	56,727	1,801,887	10,250	.....	1,812,137	17,817	5 21
Tuckersmith	807	40,891	2,108,280	7,700	1,600	2,117,580	10,412	3 94
Turnberry	618	35,730	1,055,000	2,200	800	1,058,000	8,568	3 86
Usborne	630	42,687	1,871,250	5,250	.....	1,878,300	10,682	4 41
Wawanosh E	450	41,740	1,182,835	1,900	1,800	1,184,735	6,538	3 56
Wawanosh W	561	41,706	1,136,525	11,250	200	1,147,975	8,825	4 07
Total rural 1892	12,809	798,687	26,722,701	117,625	17,425	26,857,751	188,776	4 21
Total rural 1891	12,549	795,251	26,733,137	120,900	18,290	26,872,327	181,679	3 96
Total rural 1890	12,334	798,970	26,862,505	109,970	10,750	26,983,225	184,989	4 00
Total rural 1889	12,466	799,510	27,100,913	110,310	10,900	27,222,123	179,769	3 79
Total rural 1888	12,200	799,322	26,942,724	1,264,626	10,700	28,218,050	187,647	3 87
Clinton	779	900	571,165	23,050	16,250	610,465	11,678	4 93
Goderich	1,109	1,000	1,000,420	61,225	54,335	1,115,980	22,507	6 50
Seaforth	599	500	563,915	56,600	19,775	640,290	12,727	5 06
Wingham	632	640	429,638	66,400	12,875	508,913	11,972	5 69
Bayfield	177	1,760	86,464	2,150	300	88,914	1,643	2 49
Blyth	225	406	174,030	19,600	2,550	196,180	3,576	3 88
Brussels	442	422	276,475	38,100	4,600	319,175	6,493	5 38
Exeter	584	1,125	418,570	48,700	2,910	465,180	6,627	3 86
Wroxeter	148	499	90,413	11,925	400	102,738	1,751	3 68
Total urban 1892	4,695	7,252	3,611,090	322,750	113,995	4,047,835	78,974	5 12
Total urban 1891	4,753	7,161	3,650,201	335,185	119,590	4,104,976	79,287	5 14
Total urban 1890	4,840	7,152	3,639,321	335,425	99,335	4,074,081	79,933	5 14
Total urban 1889	4,820	7,278	3,620,093	344,300	101,085	4,065,478	78,396	4 80
Total urban 1888	4,695	7,302	3,523,099	366,910	95,250	3,985,259	75,390	4 53

* Assessment was $16,500 in 1891, the increase being due to assessing the oil production on the basis of income and lowering the realty.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres as-sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
BRUCE :								
Albemar'e	427	50,989	179,080			179,080	4,405	3 29
Amabel	724	64,868	640,000	10,000		650,000	12,047	4 76
Arran	812	54,247	1,577,350	1,100		1,578,450	14,693	5 46
Brant	1,189	70,049	2,010,400	8,950	1,600	2,020,950	17,146	4 33
Bruce	915	67,720	1,593,100	3,200		1,596,300	12,096	3 67
Carrick	1,196	59,307	2,038,575	20,325		2,058,900	15,507	3 16
Culross	647	58,712	1,662,665			1,662,665	9,547	3 08
Eastnor	321	44,381	153,219	2,700		155,919	4,010	2 76
Elderslie	829	54,460	1,253,179	2,050		1,255,229	13,863	5 23
Greenock	834	65,108	1,406,100	40,000	400	1,446,500	9,758	3 34
Huron	958	58,057	1,496,302	9,485	2,550	1,508,337	15,265	4 21
Kincardine	942	59,015	1,746,600	4,350	1,100	1,752,050	12,675	4 12
Kinloss	672	46,123	1,145,680	4,600		1,150,280	10,504	4 14
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	245	46,280	80,749			80,749	2,371	2 73
Saugeen	529	36,052	915,470	1,500		916,970	6,777	4 31
Total rural 1892	11,240	835,368	17,898,469	108,260	5,650	18,012,379	160,664	3 96
Total rural 1891	11,310	816,638	18,050,711	95,105	7,150	18,152,966	147,892	3 62
Total rural 1890	10,538	816,344	18,290,442	105,875	3,900	18,400,217	144,231	3 53
Total rural 1889	10,203	809,400	18,479,589	81,790	5,950	18,567,329	169,734	4 11
Total rural 1888	11,519	811,629	17,696,866	1,176,108	1,600	18,874,574	166,160	3 98
Kincardine	591	1,000	624,665	32,600	19,325	676,590	13,532	4 82
Walkerton	390	1,380	569,540	41,100	33,350	643,990	12,745	4 21
Chesley	417	500	280,600	32,650	10,800	323,450	5,820	4 27
Lucknow	318	500	209,737	34,850	400	244,987	5,597	4 64
Paisley	408	500	262,039	38,000	800	300,839	3,789	3 65
Port Elgin	475	600	286,526	32,265	5,000	323,791	7,137	3 97
Southampton	390	3,000	180,713	10,200		190,913	4,186	3 25
Tara	181	500	180,670	43,775	3,650	228,095	3,474	4 57
Teeswater	273	427	209,860	32,675	3,200	245,735	4,915	4 33
Tiverton	144	500	71,275	3,700		74,975	1,523	3 42
Wiarton	543	734	317,595	20,725	1,050	339,370	7,271	3 63
Total urban 1892	4,730	9,641	3,193,220	321,940	77,575	3,592,735	69,989	4 15
Total urban 1891	4,748	9,656	3,177,362	338,120	64,825	3,580,307	72,180	4 21
Total urban 1890	4,734	9,763	3,084,792	329,340	61,770	3,475,902	66,131	3 75
Total urban 1889	4,582	9,845	3,092,020	336,840	62,960	3,491,820	66,703	3 86
Total urban 1888	4,342	9,563	2,992,570	354,450	62,510	3,409,530	65,547	3 78
GREY :								
Artemesia	1,123	67,220	989,400	1,800		991,200	11,178	3 16
Bentinck	1,560	74,850	1,335,865	16,230		1,352,095	17,388	3 74
Collingwood	1,103	68,600	1,251,201	3,300		1,254,501	14,910	4 08
Derby	655	40,379	773,050	400		773,450	6,914	3 81
Egremont	835	72,469	1,514,135	7,200		1,521,335	12,811	4 07
Euphrasia	1,053	72,000	1,337,625		400	1,338,025	10,266	3 11
Glenelg	878	67,593	645,597	400	1,500	647,497	9,509	3 25
Holland	916	68,424	623,408	5,925	700	630,033	8,772	2 62
Keppel	1,011	89,624	672,335	2,500	350	675,185	12,054	3 40
Normanby	1,033	68,720	1,597,565	11,700	100	1,609,365	18,785	3 49
Osprey	969	70,794	644,590	1,900		646,490	6,860	2 12
Proton	733	80,919	777,315	1,850		779,165	8,994	3 08
St. Vincent	1,012	63,400	1,644,555			1,644,555	10,574	3 30
Sarawak	465	10,657	244,832		1,300	246,132	3,507	3 36
Sullivan	891	73,205	1,148,950	20,825		1,169,775	9,908	2 88
Sydenham	1,073	73,253	1,241,210	2,000	1,150	1,244,360	12,857	3 46
Total rural 1892	15,310	1,061,507	16,441,633	76,030	5,500	16,523,163	175,287	3 31
Total rural 1891	14,843	1,058,281	16,497,683	73,020	6,700	16,577,403	169,802	3 19
Total rural 1890	14,473	1,058,957	16,482,831	74,620	2,900	16,560,351	180,677	3 46
Total rural 1889	14,544	1,058,856	16,764,991	119,845	4,400	16,889,236	184,746	3 49
Total rural 1888	13,903	1,056,605	16,458,803	1,023,570	2,700	17,485,073	187,925	3 49

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres as-sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable Income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
GREY : (*Continued.*)			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Durham	320	1,100	234,635	37,500	7,900	280,035	4,255	3 59
Meaford	866	1,517	559,085	30,900	6,600	596,585	13,675	7 61
Owen Sound	2,057	6,100	2,473,500	154,350	55,300	2,683,150	60,270	7 91
Thornbury	268	900	210,140	8,700	.....	218,840	4,076	5 10
Dundalk	222	450	111,845	8,800	2,200	122,845	2,704	4 91
Markdale	194	950	137,830	10,550	1,525	149,905	1,549	2 20
Total urban 1892	3,927	11,017	3,727,035	250,800	73,525	4,051,360	86,529	6 84
Total urban 1891	4,322	10,733	3,769,807	257,490	75,300	4,102,597	86,319	6 62
Total urban 1890	4,081	10,900	3,682,172	266,200	68,760	4,017,132	74,954	5 96
Total urban 1889	3,974	10,900	3,596,069	254,500	66,260	3,916,829	67,610	5 35
Total urban 1888	3,926	10,888	2,903,016	235,500	55,110	3,193,626	70,442	6 04
SIMCOE :								
Adjala	699	45,981	853,650	3,600	1,900	859,150	8,637	4 33
Essa	1,015	69,641	1,365,272	.....	.....	1,365,272	15,750	3 98
Flos	865	63,332	611,267	8,350	800	620,417	12,835	4 42
Gwillimbury, W.	850	46,726	1,053,320	1,300	.....	1,054,620	13,254	5 76
Innisfil	1,194	67,768	1,456,534	2,700	3,150	1,462,384	13,997	3 91
Matchedash	122	17,425	56,255	.....	.....	56,255	759	2 09
Medonte	1,095	65,772	503,675	4,550	.....	508,225	10,114	2 98
Nottawasaga	1,488	89,413	1,216,965	.....	.....	1,216,965	22,958	4 77
Orillia	1,055	68,864	535,659	.....	2,200	537,859	8,274	2 37
Oro	1,078	73,237	1,049,317	.....	800	1,050,117	11,558	3 05
Sunnidale	587	55,221	477,498	5,000	.....	482,498	9,346	4 08
Tay	973	46,853	499,033	25,950	3,900	528,883	10,470	2 73
Tecumseth	1,064	66,206	1,693,100	.....	.....	1,693,100	18,316	5 91
Tiny	1,054	78,438	670,027	14,300	.....	684,327	11,219	2 97
Tossorontio	496	45,448	407,879	1,800	.....	409,679	7,585	5 51
Vespra	895	62,060	522,451	1,200	.....	523,651	9,605	3 48
Total rural 1892	14,530	962,385	12,971,902	68,750	12,750	13,053,402	184,677	3 87
Total rural 1891	14,433	961,531	13,057,430	85,900	9,700	13,153,030	186,019	3 83
Total rural 1890	14,083	953,586	13,149,143	80,875	7,500	13,237,518	189,601	3 93
Total rural 1889	13,716	965,365	12,782,377	98,075	5,500	12,885,952	189,217	3 91
Total rural 1888	13,461	954,193	12,868,748	585,434	4,150	13,458,332	187,909	3 80
Alliston	381	500	278,743	16,300	8,550	303,593	6,067	3 35
Barrie	1,100	2,100	1,263,960	112,850	64,910	1,441,720	30,688	6 15
Collingwood	1,490	4,400	1,207,833	47,800	17,350	1,272,983	32,636	6 41
Midland	622	465	436,785	9,300	.....	446,085	9,020	4 66
Orillia	1,451	1,600	1,154,956	90,900	28,500	1,274,356	23,079	4 78
Penetanguishene	566	1,817	380,985	21,600	1,150	403,735	9,044	4 24
Stayner	403	1,151	197,880	12,850	.....	210,730	4,280	3 81
Allandale	287	500	143,975	1,450	10,000	155,425	3,177	3 25
Beeton	194	435	84,975	11,600	.....	96,575	2,036	3 18
Bradford	268	1,700	221,624	16,900	700	239,224	4,232	4 88
Creemore	163	495	62,735	6,350	600	69,685	1,764	2 29
Tottenham	155	400	111,820	10,450	800	123,070	2,376	4 40
Total urban 1892	7,080	15,563	5,546,271	358,350	132,560	6,037,181	128,399	5 00
Total urban 1891	6,712	15,064	5,263,900	320,015	137,400	5,721,315	127,877	5 03
Total urban 1890	6,666	15,251	5,177,090	344,770	128,050	5,649,910	118,993	4 60
Total urban 1889	6,607	14,443	4,982,673	376,595	138,134	5,497,402	109,957	4 43
Total urban 1888	6,125	13,680	4,750,505	324,435	85,600	5,160,540	107,566	4 53
MIDDLESEX :								
Adelaide	750	44,160	864,366	.....	.....	864,366	14,328	5 69
Biddulph	668	39,244	1,211,375	1,300	850	1,213,525	11,637	4 74
Caradoc	1,211	62,024	1,195,131	400	.....	1,195,531	20,617	5 28
Delaware	514	23,358	589,260	2,250	1,000	592,510	9,731	6 23
Dorchester, N.	1,132	51,584	1,676,920	.....	.....	1,676,920	17,185	4 64
Ekfrid	902	53,446	2,047,565	34,910	.....	2,082,475	18,626	7 23
Lobo	942	47,276	1,753,651	63,324	1,020	1,817,995	16,835	6 07
London	2,506	99,910	4,146,420	6,300	.....	4,152,720	41,848	4 84
McGillivray	1,430	66,811	2,033,240	.....	.....	2,033,240	17,235	5 57

Markdale incorporated in 1888 ; Allandale in 1892 ; Creemore in 1890. The high amount of taxable income in Allandale is due to the request of young men to be assessed to enable them to become Municipal voters in 1892. The same may be said of McKim township in 1892 and Mattawa village in 1889.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
MIDDLESEX: (*Continued.*)								
Metcalfe	645	36,167	998,660	2,000	.....	1,000,660	13,083	7 97
Mosa	750	47,121	572,545	100	.....	572,645	13,869	5 41
Nissouri, W	902	49,500	1,501,404	3,000	.....	1,504,404	18,234	6 63
Westminster	1,631	62,973	3,102,830	500	.....	3,103,330	25,234	5 65
Williams, E	620	38,572	1,417,816	600	360	1,418,776	11,777	7 31
Williams, W	311	35,339	610,325	.....	.....	610,325	10,041	6 15
Total rural 1892	14,914	757,485	23,721,508	114,684	3,230	23,839,422	260,280	5 67
Total rural 1891	15,452	758,308	23,731,676	47,070	12,550	23,791,296	255,753	5 48
Total rural 1890	14,912	756,725	23,749,942	46,390	8,800	23,805,132	242,808	5 18
Total rural 1889	15,878	758,157	24,792,409	23,900	12,040	24,828,349	257,343	5 07
Total rural 1888	15,360	757,996	23,366,904	575,000	7,200	23,949,104	258,497	5 08
Parkhill	552	650	284,990	11,200	4,900	301,090	7,703	4 66
Strathroy	974	2,200	907,350	36,190	16,585	960,125	18,944	5 64
Ailsa Craig	270	435	136,955	.....	.....	136,955	2,669	3 84
Glencoe	307	412	185,825	8,300	3,000	197,125	5,084	4 90
London West	584	380	317,550	.....	.....	317,550	6,657	3 57
Lucan	281	500	164,470	5,600	.....	170,070	3,575	3 96
Newbury	155	500	56,205	1,850	.....	58,055	1,287	2 86
Wardsville	156	417	58,200	3,000	400	61,600	1,250	3 94
Total urban 1892	3,279	5,494	2,111,545	66,140	24,885	2,202,570	47,169	4 59
Total urban 1891	3,436	5,451	2,130,023	78,235	23,100	2,231,358	46,044	4 66
Total urban 1890	3,396	5,419	2,188,733	80,915	20,024	2,289,672	46,137	4 49
Total urban 1889	3,311	5,180	2,180,929	81,420	17,590	2,279,939	44,169	4 18
Total urban 1888	3,314	5,471	2,150,054	82,315	18,430	2,250,799	41,678	4 01
OXFORD:								
Blandford	553	29,659	1,070,890	.....	.....	1,070,890	7,932	4 64
Blenheim	1,439	66,926	2,278,260	12,700	4,050	2,295,010	21,799	4 59
Dereham	1,211	66,013	2,343,825	6,650	3,220	2,353,695	20,073	5 63
Nissouri, E	967	46,487	2,149,125	6,050	3,550	2,158,725	9,685	3 61
Norwich, N	726	33,875	1,511,405	8,550	1,400	1,521,355	13,129	4 34
Norwich, S	900	35,696	955,515	43,775	.....	999,290	10,333	3 97
Oxford, E	672	34,794	1,485,475	4,300	400	1,490,175	8,902	4 52
Oxford, N	429	21,134	893,276	1,000	.....	894,276	5,831	4 24
Oxford, W	670	25,825	1,071,321	1,250	300	1,072,871	9,205	4 46
Zorra, E	1,084	57,516	2,750,325	9,300	2,890	2,762,515	23,737	6 24
Zorra, W	934	55,002	2,608,410	.....	.....	2,608,410	12,740	4 79
Total rural 1892	9,585	472,927	19,117,827	93,575	15,810	19,227,212	143,366	4 75
Total rural 1891	9,357	471,964	19,151,196	101,841	12,470	19,265,507	141,496	4 92
Total rural 1890	9,215	471,604	19,157,435	100,650	13,110	19,270,195	136,753	4 73
Total rural 1889	9,144	472,230	19,132,050	127,860	14,310	19,274,220	140,322	4 80
Total rural 1888	8,411	471,279	19,019,150	1,335,093	16,375	20,370,618	140,261	4 86
Ingersoll	1,630	1,722	1,300,140	23,550	37,000	1,360,690	33,226	7 02
Tilsonburg	770	2,000	622,940	33,500	3,900	660,340	11,391	4 72
Woodstock	2,480	1,275	2,426,175	125,600	84,552	2,636,327	64,475	7 16
Embro	206	1,336	174,203	11,850	2,000	188,053	2,297	4 16
Norwich	449	455	270,045	20,600	5,000	295,645	5,670	4 74
Total urban 1892	5,535	6,788	4,793,503	215,100	132,452	5,141,055	117,059	6 54
Total urban 1891	5,284	6,789	4,730,838	209,125	107,800	5,047,763	104,403	5 75
Total urban 1890	5,417	6,779	4,679,175	222,450	96,125	4,997,750	100,755	5 42
Total urban 1889	5,142	7,267	4,507,786	215,575	95,925	4,819,286	89,845	5 03
Total urban 1888	5,175	6,779	4,310,741	215,880	107,300	4,633,921	89,253	5 10
BRANT:								
Brantford	1,660	72,102	3,822,105	115,600	13,850	3,951,555	25,450	4 84
Burford	1,557	66,303	2,175,820	10,420	3,875	2,190,115	22,523	5 15
Dumfries, S	939	46,547	2,289,546	42,720	6,620	2,338,886	12,680	4 50
Oakland	338	10,425	393,952	13,900	300	408,152	3,408	4 39
Onondaga	359	20,570	694,877	.....	300	695,177	5,166	4 19
Total rural 1892	4,853	215,947	9,376,300	182,640	24,945	9,583,885	69,227	4 79
Total rural 1891	5,230	216,309	9,644,754	196,340	28,545	9,869,639	63,903	4 05
Total rural 1890	4,838	216,041	9,578,573	198,620	25,070	9,802,263	64,809	4 20
Total rural 1889	4,944	215,407	9,537,673	96,271	25,876	9,659,820	63,691	4 09
Total rural 1888	4,734	216,002	9,360,066	820,233	34,370	10,214,669	61,015	3 98

Portion of Westminster Township annexed to City of London in 1890.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres as-sessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Per-sonal pro-perty.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
BRANT: (*Continued.*)								
1892..	1,002	685	991,454	118,158	21,350	1,130,962	19,708	6 55
1891..	994	685	1,007,469	118,811	23,000	1,149,280	17,782	5 91
Paris, urban..... 1890..	970	685	994,739	122,184	19,250	1,136,173	22,125	7 33
1889..	985	685	986,179	109,175	17,300	1,112,654	20,541	6 56
1888..	1,056	685	987,509	132,922	19,700	1,140,131	19,902	5 83
PERTH:								
Blanshard	684	45,912	2,353,200	1,400	.....	2,354,600	13,838	4 97
Downie	925	48,355	2,042,050	.....	.....	2,042,050	13,671	4 85
Easthope, N.....	716	43,114	2,023,080	10,000	1,800	2,034,880	12,186	4 92
Easthope, S	546	23,509	1,112,845	1,300	.....	1,114,145	8,197	4 54
Ellice	903	54,495	1,503,740	.... ..	.....	1,503,740	17,317	6 38
Elma	934	67,103	1,517,750	.....	.....	1,517,750	17,988	4 69
Fullarton	745	40,268	1,890,700	.....	400	1,891,100	13,592	6 32
Hibbert	500	41,430	1,745,601	5,550	.... ..	1,751,151	9,721	4 27
Logan.....	735	53,774	1,848,475	... ..	.....	1,848,475	17,110	6 28
Mornington	1,015	50,017	1,337,860	.....	.....	1,337,860	15,175	4 93
Wallace	873	49,939	1,280,537	1,500	800	1,282,837	11,439	3 99
1892..	8,576	517,916	18,655,838	19,750	3,000	18,678,588	150,234	5 09
1891..	9,129	515,663	18,731,757	20,000	5,800	18,757,557	147,118	4 86
Total rural .. ...{ 1890..	8,411	517,843	18,653,408	18,300	4,500	18,676,208	140,860	4 62
1889..	8,437	518,204	18,748,396	12,500	5,400	18,766,296	147,508	4 86
1888..	8,053	518,332	18,322,544	678,510	6,235	19,007,289	147,265	4 94
Listowel	1,061	1,451	671,300	54,800	5,700	731,800	14,637	5 75
Mitchell	628	1,200	561,594	8,958	8,000	578,552	12,317	5 62
**St. Marys*.....	1,072	2,672	1,109,925	87,560	29,000	1,226,485	21,636	6 44
Milverton	142	500	104,000	7,300	505	111,805	1,619	2 68
1892..	2,903	5,823	2,446,819	158,618	43,205	2,648,642	50,209	5 77
1891..	2,947	5,831	2,500,247	197,430	47,235	2,744,912	52,073	5 95
Total urban .....{ 1890..	2,856	5,809	2,509,723	197,050	37,350	2,744,123	54,542	5 87
1889.	2,435	5,684	2,503,458	215,575	48,600	2,767,633	57,922	6 14
1888..	2,614	5,680	2,418,987	180,865	31,000	2,630,852	49,080	5 24
WELLINGTON:								
Arthur	775	64,419	1,292,530	440	.....	1,292,970	11,070	3 50
Eramosa	723	44,113	1,920,640	51,750	750	1,973,140	10,768	3 84
Erin	1,138	70,492	2,053,675	42,600	750	2,097,025	16,129	4 65
Garafraxa, W	817	47,364	1,058,100	13,800	. ..	1,071,900	13,291	5 50
Guelph	712	36,674	1,494,600	24,250	13,300	1,532,150	10,182	4 61
Luther, W	415	49,827	607,830	1,300	.. ....	609,130	8,022	4 08
Maryborough.....	991	56,384	1,162,562	9,550	... .	1,172,112	14,958	4 88
Minto.....	1,022	69,347	1,133,200	.....	.....	1,133,200	13,857	4 35
Nichol	643	26,671	1,115,865	24,075	1,000	1,140,940	7,355	3 73
Peel	1,021	74,190	1,879,360	.....	.....	1,879,360	14,571	3 42
Pilkington	535	29,108	1,023,570	....	.....	1,023,570	8,343	5 54
Puslinch	956	58,514	1,400,060	39,370	2,030	1,441,460	11,878	5 11
1892..	9,748	627,103	16,141,992	207,135	17,830	16,366,957	140,424	4 34
1891..	9,825	626,929	16,205,068	211,975	19,980	16,437,023	145,637	4 30
Total rural .....{ 1890..	9,404	627,438	16,399,919	219,594	20,310	16,639,823	142,963	4 16
1889..	9,616	626,800	15,903,581	229,141	21,062	16,153,784	143,455	4 24
1888..	9,316	627,163	15,397,767	1,242,113	17,435	16,657,315	158,195	4 51
Harriston	493	905	355,700	25,175	4,280	385,155	8,888	5 56
Mount Forest	609	1,414	527,900	58,000	9,200	595,100	12,617	5 48
Palmerston	628	919	345,035	29,100	5,000	379,135	8,749	5 10
Arthur	340	994	202,055	26,060	2,450	230,565	5,585	5 11
Clifford	190	442	94,245	12,400	.....	106,645	1,627	2 77
Drayton.	262	495	135,875	9,940	.....	145,815	3,249	3 99
Elora	397	800	287,045	19,450	3,500	309,995	6,734	5 55
Erin	155	435	88,620	9,250	1,050	98,920	1,231	2 30
Fergus	447	980	396,455	36,475	6,000	438,930	7,963	5 15
1892..	3,521	7,384	2,432,930	225,850	31,480	2,690,260	56,643	4 97
1891..	3,380	7,441	2,383,037	215,920	30,980	2,629,937	56,058	4 89
Total urban .....{ 1890 .	3,316	7,459	2,399,284	229,190	29,130	2,657,604	54,831	4 68
1889..	3,571	7,326	2,344,057	226,700	25,850	2,596,607	53,099	4 39
1888..	3,574	7,299	2,329,994	233,890	31,718	2,595,602	57,401	4 66

*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
WATERLOO:			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Dumfries, N	690	44,294	2,096,280	24,770	1,700	2,122,750	13,934	5 82
Waterloo	1,306	81,830	4,020,635	.....	.....	4,020,635	24,470	3 52
Wellesley	1,086	66,752	2,111,640	.....	.....	2,111,640	19,893	3 94
Wilmot	1,245	60,763	3,010,880	25,650	4,800	3,041,330	19,443	3 77
Woolwich	1,164	53,267	2,828,790	37,930	3,390	2,870,110	16,405	3 76
Total rural 1892	5,491	306,906	14,068,225	88,350	9,890	14,166,465	94,145	3 94
Total rural 1891	5,639	306,958	14,142,006	74,670	10,210	14,226,886	89,122	3 68
Total rural 1890	5,536	306,031	14,129,537	91,190	13,940	14,234,667	90,568	3 72
Total rural 1889	5,572	306,151	11,918,890	79,040	14,935	12,012,865	88,850	3 65
Total rural 1888	5,849	305,596	8,512,947	786,075	24,364	9,323,386	94,071	3 80
Berlin	2,043	2,885	2,546,930	171,050	52,550	2,770,530	39,486	5 49
Galt	2,066	1,200	2,476,040	201,250	92,500	2,769,790	50,799	7 09
Waterloo	853	2,800	1,113,205	149,325	23,500	1,286,030	19,640	6 79
Ayr	357	357	277,227	15,700	1,200	294,127	4,712	4 91
Elmira	231	560	262,425	26,380	1,300	290,105	2,807	2 75
Hespeler	367	680	398,775	19,950	3,925	422,650	4,914	3 35
New Hamburg	268	951	279,524	29,800	5,394	314,718	5,079	4 51
Preston	551	1,067	514,735	41,850	8,200	564,785	8,593	4 78
Total urban 1892	6,736	10,500	7,868,861	655,305	188,569	8,712,735	136,030	5 76
Total urban 1891	6,801	10,434	7,876,770	692,725	190,416	8,759,911	121,734	5 05
Total urban 1890	6,397	10,493	7,747,461	690,820	178,041	8,616,322	118,810	4 93
Total urban 1889	6,227	9,861	6,174,065	667,615	163,451	7,005,131	116,341	4 91
Total urban 1888	5,959	9,548	5,797,758	650,050	153,116	6,600,924	99,896	4 39
DUFFERIN:								
Amaranth	859	63,325	1,065,700	.....	.....	1,065,700	13,177	5 30
Garafraxa, E	641	41,164	1,137,800	.....	.....	1,137,800	10,412	5 56
Luther, E	495	38,966	636,345	12,050	.....	648,395	8,535	4 08
Melancthon	874	74,647	839,675	6,450	.....	846,125	14,199	4 92
Mono	816	69,222	753,250	2,475	.....	755,725	12,956	4 07
Mulmur	1,016	69,561	1,622,555	3,700	.....	1,626,255	13,940	5 12
Total rural 1892	4,701	356,885	6,055,325	24,675	.....	6,080,000	73,219	4 80
Total rural 1891	4,633	385,760	6,068,580	29,300	500	6,098,380	67,187	4 18
Total rural 1890	4,415	354,571	4,725,030	18,600	800	4,744,430	74,544	4 41
Total rural 1889	4,303	353,581	4,537,177	13,000	.....	4,550,177	74,708	4 44
Total rural 1888	4,069	356,159	4,395,729	230,550	400	4,626,679	71,564	4 33
Orangeville	1,030	1,700	760,548	43,300	14,800	818,648	16,443	5 22
Shelburne	313	500	332,375	1,800	5,500	339,675	5,452	4 89
Total urban 1892	1,343	2,200	1,092,923	45,100	20,300	1,158,323	21,895	5 13
Total urban 1891	1,403	2,300	1,088,363	51,350	17,250	1,156,963	23,139	5 66
Total urban 1890	1,260	2,300	1,134,050	42,425	18,100	1,194,575	21,526	5 19
Total urban 1889	1,323	2,300	1,067,300	65,750	17,150	1,150,200	20,669	4 37
Total urban 1888	1,360	2,300	958,550	60,400	17,650	1,036,600	19,419	4 03
LINCOLN:								
Caistor	564	32,763	656,960	.....	700	657,660	6,869	3 90
Clinton	579	24,731	1,097,711	51,477	3,548	1,152,736	8,841	4 41
Gainsborough	903	39,527	1,040,279	150	.....	1,040,429	8,778	3 69
Grantham	828	19,114	717,023	10,200	.....	727,223	9,550	5 35
Grimsby, N	546	15,639	722,730	9,320	1,400	733,450	6,062	5 58
Grimsby, S	451	18,122	560,026	19,313	.....	579,339	6,121	4 20
Louth	572	18,864	709 095	7,600	3,300	719,995	7,513	4 65
Niagara	657	22,263	883.340	.....	4,000	887,340	9,182	5 61
Total rural 1892	5,100	191,023	6,387,164	98,060	12,948	6,498,172	62,916	4 58
Total rural 1891	5,054	190,787	6,359,600	92,358	12,762	6,464,720	60,537	4 38
Total rural 1890	4,771	191,557	6,366,957	89,703	12,368	6,469,028	60,310	4 34
Total rural 1889	4,807	190,518	6,340,465	93,187	10,826	6,444,478	61,156	4 29
Total rural 1888	4,635	190,896	6,331,059	429,234	16,776	6,777,069	65.169	4 55
Niagara	393	634	457,065	17,200	1,000	475,265	8,417	7 02
Beamsville	271	506	160,655	20,025	3,100	183,780	3,175	3 52
Grimsby	300	480	184,105	10,650	800	195,555	3,565	3 90
Merritton	445	478	639,597	21,750	2,000	663,347	10,644	6 33
Port Dalhousie	238	400	156,140	.....	.....	156,140	2,869	3 38

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
LINCOLN: (*Continued*).			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Total urban 1892	1,647	2,498	1,597,562	69,625	6,900	1,674,087	28,670	5 17
Total urban 1891	1,852	2,504	1,406,319	70,925	9,800	1,487,044	28,528	5 08
Total urban 1890	1,674	2,436	1,415,027	67,770	6,600	1,489,397	30,887	5 64
Total urban 1889	1,494	2,584	1,355,224	86,495	11,010	1,452,729	31,489	5 68
Total urban 1888	1,505	2,375	1,304,285	91,920	14,244	1,410,449	28,244	5 03
WENTWORTH:								
Ancaster	1,273	45,810	2,234,650	9,200	4,600	2,248,450	12,905	3 40
Barton	985	13,379	1,179,407	...	7,800	1,187,207	6,472	1 98
Beverly	1,300	70,075	1,992,307	7,250	.....	1,999,557	14,634	3 24
Binbrook	489	26,379	975,700	2,700	2,720	981,120	5,446	3 60
Flamborough, E	717	33,868	1,313,325	6,750	8,725	1,328,800	8,403	3 36
Flamborough, W	951	30,431	1,301,730	7,600	1,800	1,311,130	10,924	3 82
Glanford	570	23,536	1,048,880	17,320	1,890	1,068,090	5,168	3 21
Saltfleet	1,064	28,292	1,722,979	9,200	3,380	1,735,559	9,528	3 65
Total rural 1892	*7,349	271,770	11,768,978	60,020	30,915	11,859,913	73,480	3 24
Total rural 1891	7,781	273,223	12,406,039	56,290	24,315	12,486,644	75,810	3 12
Total rural 1890	7,875	273,434	12,358,746	60,925	17,300	12,436,971	75,022	3 07
Total rural 1889	7,828	272,659	11,262,531	58,760	22,400	11,343,691	74,553	3 03
Total rural 1888	7,624	273,253	11,712,694	670,880	22,800	12,406,374	69,451	2 87
Dundas	1,128	550	870,971	75,250	27,900	974,121	19,812	6 23
Waterdown	244	260	177,575	7,600	2,900	188,075	1,744	2 53
Total urban 1892	1,372	810	1,048,546	82,850	30,800	1,162,196	21,556	5 57
Total urban 1891	1,399	901	1,063,110	90,000	37,010	1,190,120	21,893	5 40
Total urban 1890	1,247	872	1,063,160	91,700	28,580	1,183,440	22,277	5 17
Total urban 1889	1,289	899	1,061,365	87,720	28,860	1,177,945	22,152	4 87
Total urban 1888	1,486	892	1,059,630	92,600	31,200	1,183,430	23,707	5 10
HALTON:								
Esquesing	1,329	66,545	2,370,855	10,115	12,700	2,393,670	16,046	3 98
Nassagaweya	613	44,803	1,018,771	20,123	5,656	1,044,550	7,146	2 67
Nelson	938	46,294	1,825,566	4,100	200	1,829,860	13,118	4 76
Trafalgar	1,177	64,993	2,501,925	3,300	2,500	2,507,725	15,869	4 20
Total rural 1892	4,057	224,635	7,717,111	37,638	21,056	7,775,805	52,179	3 94
Total rural 1891	3,627	223,771	7,681,180	34,300	26,475	7,741,955	57,966	4 46
Total rural 1890	3,600	223,726	7,647,092	36,215	21,620	7,704,927	56,965	4 21
Total rural 1889	3,830	224,381	7,657,372	48,810	17,955	7,724,137	56,989	4 13
Total rural 1888	3,414	223,527	7,463,075	552,519	9,188	8,024,782	56,053	4 06
Milton	390	400	372,800	22,600	7,200	402,600	7,649	5 99
Oakville	614	1,500	454,870	25,000	2,100	481,970	7,692	4 21
Acton	302	142	222,435	17,000	800	240,235	3,679	2 99
Burlington	386	488	345,666	9,100	4,500	359,266	3,989	3 16
Georgetown	451	1,027	309,995	34,155	4,850	349,000	7,120	4 70
Total urban 1892	2,143	3,357	1,705,766	107,855	19,450	1,833,071	30,129	4 24
Total urban 1891	2,180	3,687	1,673,085	120,590	20,600	1,814,275	30,053	4 17
Total urban 1890	2,089	3,391	1,648,380	118,075	12,800	1,779,255	32,651	4 60
Total urban 1889	2,109	3,692	1,612,553	117,380	15,400	1,745,333	31,240	4 31
Total urban 1888	2,013	3,518	1,510,230	123,575	26,500	1,660,305	30,792	4 34
PEEL:								
Albion	1,010	55,932	1,234,620	3,400	800	1,238,820	9,917	3 62
Caledon	1,470	68,167	1,794,100	6,050	50	1,800,200	15,694	3 66
Chinguacousy	1,430	80,017	2,929,370	4,550	.....	2,933,920	20,212	4 55
Toronto	1,622	65,207	2,718,360	10,100	7,650	2,736,110	18,049	3 52
Toronto Gore	280	19,011	744,525	26,750	400	771,675	5,261	4 70
Total rural 1892	5,812	288,334	9,420,975	50,850	8,900	9,480,725	69,133	3 90
Total rural 1891	5,865	287,904	9,376,860	54,400	11,325	9,442,585	69,525	3 93
Total rural 1890	5,680	288,202	9,343,018	54,200	5,625	9,402,843	68,190	3 84
Total rural 1889	5,701	287,657	9,321,229	53,155	5,100	9,384,484	65,641	3 65
Total rural 1888	5,454	288,111	9,041,370	568,978	2,600	9,612,948	69,461	3 83
Brampton	993	1,233	972,670	57,700	31,970	1,062,340	19,032	5 70
Bolton	218	478	132,275	10,950	2,800	146,025	2,214	3 37
Streetsville	205	512	146,490	13,545	.....	160,035	2,295	3 79

* A portion of Barton township was annexed to city of Hamilton in 1892.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
PEEL: (*Continued*).			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
1892	1,416	2,223	1,251,435	82,195	34,770	1,368,400	23,541	5 11
1891	1,376	2,229	1,226,020	89,270	36,470	1,351,760	26,511	5 89
Total urban 1890	1,301	2,231	1,190,155	92,495	19,400	1,302,050	21,678	4 60
1889	1,456	2,238	1,175,260	92,020	20,100	1,287,380	24,490	5 16
1888	1,425	2,236	1,160,590	92,795	18,200	1,271,585	28,904	6 01
YORK:								
Etobicoke	1,649	28,651	2,487,930	5,300	6,300	2,499,530	21,109	5 89
Georgina	605	34,946	659,200	9,200	500	668,900	7,418	4 36
Gwillimbury, E	1,281	58,365	1,343,695	.....	2,500	1,346,195	12,512	3 86
Gwillimbury, N	611	31,159	787,665	2,600	.....	790,265	8,491	4 91
King	2,036	87,256	2,945,280	22,075	3,300	3,020,655	21,829	4 03
Markham	2,012	67,116	3,267,250	5,350	2,900	3,275,500	20,998	4 19
Scarborough	1,271	42,856	2,418,375	4,800	1,700	2,424,875	12,362	3 27
Vaughan	1,110	66,987	2,954,886	6,400	.....	2,961,286	20,424	4 79
Whitchurch	1,217	59,989	1,867,365	3,050	.....	1,870,415	10,367	2 79
York	5,623	58,000	6,917,735	.....	2,700	6,920,435	73,647	10 08
Total rural 1892	17,415	535,325	25,699,381	58,775	19,900	25,778,056	209,157	5 26
Total rural 1891	16,456	533,625	25,994,095	59,675	21,600	26,075,370	201,909	5 13
Total rural 1890	15,853	534,615	25,578,577	73,860	29,300	25,681,737	189,324	4 79
Total rural 1889	15,280	537,672	25,190,983	77,720	23,960	25,292,663	169,305	4 18
Total rural 1888	14,636	539,472	24,168,581	1,096,820	21,610	25,287,011	176,128	4 42
Aurora	858	1,100	469,472	16,350	1,400	487,222	8,770	4 80
Newmarket	716	695	477,817	37,125	7,400	522,342	10,358	4 98
North Toronto	1,480	2,500	1,598,345	.....	.....	1,598,345	16,566	11 62
**Toronto Junction*	2,233	1,226	5,713,088	120,250	.....	5,833,338	78,591	14 56
East Toronto	509	503	503,700	.....	.....	503,700	8,218	7 45
Holland Landing	141	1,916	74,463	700	.....	75,163	945	2 14
Markham	333	467	221,865	10,600	5,050	237,515	6,617	6 21
Richmond Hill	199	423	157,500	3,150	2,000	162,650	2,425	3 46
Stouffville	421	400	269,435	15,500	1,450	286,385	3,497	3 16
Sutton	220	486	110,775	6,800	800	118,375	1,900	2 95
Weston	373	352	319,750	11,500	3,300	334,550	4,235	3 50
Woodbridge	238	500	113,475	4,400	.....	117,875	1,361	1 77
Total urban 1892	7,721	10,565	10,029,685	226,375	21,400	10,277,460	143,483	8 07
Total urban 1891	7,403	10,486	10,161,842	204,255	32,500	10,398,597	150,120	9 40
Total urban 1890	6,059	9,680	9,013,566	200,695	22,650	9,236,911	111,045	7 48
Total urban 1889	4,323	7,192	5,134,652	146,150	32,400	5,313,202	69,715	5 37
Total urban 1888	3,495	6,921	3,370,906	161,975	25,850	3,558,731	42,193	3 89
ONTARIO:								
Brock	1,307	66,456	2,308,444	7,800	.....	2,316,244	15,349	4 29
Mara	907	60,669	926,546	20,450	4,400	951,396	10,875	3 88
Pickering	2,025	71,357	3,501,880	74,300	2,600	3,578,780	24,466	4 82
Rama	467	34,701	159,232	2,600	600	162,432	3,685	2 65
Reach	1,380	64,797	2,116,392	7,450	100	2,123,942	14,282	3 46
Scott	685	49,173	1,029,070	.....	.....	1,029,070	8,671	3 88
Scugog	124	9,323	315,735	.....	.....	315,735	1,946	3 40
Thorah	496	32,100	530,535	1,730	.....	532,265	5,308	3 70
Uxbridge	1,093	52,224	1,007,100	4,450	.....	1,011,550	10,235	3 30
Whitby, E	913	31,806	1,697,125	73,350	2,900	1,773,375	10,117	3 52
Whitby	879	30,754	1,719,410	48,150	2,200	1,769,760	16,910	4 73
Total rural 1892	10,276	503,360	15,311,469	240,280	12,800	15,564,549	115,844	3 93
Total rural 1891	10,172	501,708	15,512,542	229,730	16,350	15,758,622	123,044	4 05
Total rural 1890	9,846	498,776	15,61 ,092	260,095	19,700	15,890,887	116,480	3 83
Total rural 1889	9,891	500,834	15,767,002	245,410	23,220	16,035,632	112,646	3 69
Total rural 1888	9,537	501,626	15,697,367	972,709	25,450	16,695,526	120,910	3 95
Oshawa	1,241	2,400	1,020,870	50,650	28,550	1,100,070	23,329	5 77
Uxbridge	690	412	545,300	23,150	8,300	576,750	11,663	5 83
Whitby	807	3,800	844,638	50,950	25,250	920,838	20,827	7 81
Beaverton	295	413	152,875	4,200	.....	157,075	2,503	3 23
Cannington	251	468	253,800	11,000	7,000	271,800	3,995	3 63
Port Perry	593	500	352,545	44,730	6,950	404,225	9,700	6 01

North Toronto incorporated in 1890; Sutton in 1891; East Toronto and Toronto Junction in 1888.
*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.		No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values. Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Taxes imposed for all purposes. Total.	Per head.
ONTARIO: (*Continued*).				$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Total urban	1892	3,980	7,993	3,170,028	184,680	76,050	3,430,758	72,017	5 90
	1891	3,781	8,089	3,211,695	189,690	67,140	3,468,525	72,348	5 74
	1890	3,745	8,088	3,222,682	179,820	58,035	3,460,537	72,706	5 79
	1889	3,987	8,289	3,215,260	191,860	68,400	3,475,520	70,556	5 42
	1888	3,801	8,194	3,122,280	196,225	49,358	3,367,863	72,823	5 78
DURHAM:									
Cartwright		611	36,904	694,765	26,750	1,880	723,395	5,845	3 00
Cavan		715	62,551	1,590,900	.....	400	1,591,300	12,083	4 27
Clarke		1,390	68,385	2,144,221	7,350	.....	2,151,571	14,931	3 35
Darlington		1,438	68,131	2,557,140	2,100	.....	2,559,240	17,413	3 90
Hope		1,275	63,986	2,373,936	8,225	14,000	2,396,161	12,695	3 12
Manvers		951	69,359	894,481	6,650	.....	961,131	11,232	3 37
Total rural	1892	6,380	369,316	10,255,443	51,075	16,280	10,322,798	74,199	3 52
	1891	6,506	368,213	10,346,945	51,725	14,210	10,412,880	74,301	3 52
	1890	6,292	368,717	10,510,048	55,145	12,230	10,577,423	73,700	3 55
	1889	6,699	368,336	10,520,306	67,625	12,614	10,600,545	70,285	3 27
	1888	5,986	368,817	10,502,075	530,030	13,384	11,045,489	71,034	3 28
Bowmanville		970	3 000	1,025,160	86,930	30,120	1,142,210	22,956	7 24
**Port Hope*		1,772	999	1,332,657	124,425	70,150	1,527,232	27,844	5 87
Millbrook		255	436	166,765	8,150	2,800	177,715	3,411	3 82
Newcastle		257	1,917	197,745	1,775	2,725	202,245	3,915	5 74
Total urban	1892	3,254	6,352	2,722,327	221,280	105,795	3,049,402	58,126	6 12
	1891	3,371	6,377	2,748,615	237,055	100,410	3,086,080	61,066	6 26
	1890	3,309	6,358	2,755,767	253,640	104,764	3,114,171	67,186	6 53
	1889	3,276	6,596	2,707,567	262,089	106,689	3,076,336	60,280	5 85
	1888	3,069	6,358	2,600,075	264,150	105,188	2,969,413	59,677	5 62
†NORTHUMBERLAND:									
Alnwick		225	16,728	382,900	800	700	384,400	2,893	2 96
Brighton		1,066	48,866	1,213,495	4,400	.....	1,217,895	8,860	3 02
Cramahe		968	46,748	1,096,805	900	.....	1,097,705	10,778	3 87
Haldimand		1,382	76,558	1,795,640	2,000	1,750	1,799,390	15,999	3 84
Hamilton		1,339	61,710	2,126,010	18,500	8,400	2,152,910	13,689	3 01
Monaghan, S		245	18,328	596,590	4,100	1,400	602,090	3,493	3 33
Murray		1,096	47,964	1,220,500	3,850	1,050	1,225,400	8,721	2 94
Percy		1,055	51,566	953,897	14,450	2,220	970,567	10,027	3 24
Seymour		1,027	66,432	1,199,065	1,750	.....	1,200,815	12,132	3 82
Total rural	1892	8,403	434,900	10,584,902	50,750	15,520	10,651,172	86,532	3 37
	1891	8,432	434,023	10,539,650	92,400	13,850	10,645,900	88,032	3 44
	1890	7,410	433,873	10,618,055	57,450	15,750	10,691,255	87,563	3 45
	1889	7,809	436,681	10,716,480	67,800	13,550	10,797,830	85,862	3 33
	1888	7,708	432,735	10,584,025	631,507	18,350	11,233,882	82,609	3 18
**Cobourg*		1,758	2,417	1,364,885	106,000	54,500	1,525,385	35,739	7 75
Brighton		490	2,847	436,695	33,300	1,600	471,595	6,579	4 81
Campbellford		728	600	705,085	95,820	21,650	822,555	12,428	5 48
Colborne		338	1,072	268,040	13,450	3,550	285,040	4,424	4 60
Hastings		270	557	173,525	6,400	1,100	181,025	2,643	3 53
Total urban	1892	3,584	7,493	2,948,230	254,970	82,400	3,285,600	61,813	6 21
	1891	3,623	7,074	2,944,139	273,000	90,000	3,307,139	62,594	6 00
	1890	3,519	7,065	2,693,152	203,645	72,300	2,969,097	57,178	5 38
	1889	3,312	7,082	2,652,345	205,955	67,155	2,925,455	57,124	5 52
	1888	3,141	7,046	2,642,817	219,040	83,650	2,945,507	54,406	5 25
PRINCE EDWARD:									
Ameliasburg		1,011	40,540	1,137,655	.....	.....	1,137,655	11,334	4 17
Athol		479	23,030	504,630	.....	.....	504,630	3,605	3 37
Hallowell		1,217	43,562	1,167,565	14,200	.....	1,181,765	10,428	3 65
Hillier		617	31,464	751,590	31,770	1,300	784,660	6,719	4 09
Marysburg, N		502	23,561	485,200	26,800	400	512,400	4,840	3 65
Marysburg, S		553	23,256	354,207	3,250	1,725	359,182	4,854	3 21
Sophiasburg		808	43,093	1,044,253	4,700	800	1,049,753	8,119	3 85

*Separated from county for municipal purposes. †United with Durham for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION — *Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
PRINCE EDWARD: (*Continued*).								
1892	5,187	228,506	5,445,100	80,720	4,225	5,530,045	49,899	3 77
1891	5,249	230,252	5,478,739	92,675	7,150	5,578,564	52,192	3 82
Total rural 1890	5,110	231,642	5,512,445	96,055	4,600	5,613,100	49,791	3 64
1889	5,149	231,349	5,542,509	186,443	7,040	5,735,992	50,338	3 66
1888	5,106	232,890	5,849,875	361,290	6,690	6,217,855	49,751	3 57
Picton	986	552	1,061,760	82,850	35,590	1,180,200	25,293	8 10
Wellington	196	1,532	181,645	2,950	2,200	186,795	1,681	3 42
1892	1,182	2,084	1,243,405	85,800	37,790	1,366,995	26,974	7 47
1891	1,100	2,124	1,206,900	72,725	30,550	1,310,175	27,925	6 39
Total urban 1890	1,102	2,091	1,182,000	69,750	7,100	1,258,850	20,173	5 70
1889	1,064	2,009	1,173,215	80,850	11,100	1,265,165	20,330	5 79
1888	1,191	1,960	1,147,335	51,950	15,300	1,214,585	17,474	4 91
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:								
Adolphustown	213	11,604	344,356	11,556	500	356,412	3,169	4 94
Amherst Island	238	14,654	345,130	6,000	1,210	352,340	3,600	3 91
Camden, E	1,497	83,963	1,407,650	.....	2,350	1,410,000	19,282	4 01
Denbigh, etc	225	42,783	51,182	.....	.....	51,182	1,740	1 97
Ernestown	1,300	61,450	1,511,280	11,250	500	1,523,030	15,514	5 42
Fredericksburg, N	545	22,949	772,157	16,670	400	789,227	7,069	4 93
Fredericksburg, S	345	20,333	657,850	.....	200	658,050	6,097	5 89
Kaladar, Anglesea, etc	360	53,372	73,969	.....	.....	73,969	2,162	1 91
Richmond	1,000	49,744	875,475	....	.....	875,475	10,779	4 18
Sheffield	766	68,556	443,595	6,000	1,150	450,745	7,939	4 02
1892	6,489	429,408	6,482,644	51,476	6,310	6,540,430	77,351	4 23
1891	6,379	421,408	6,514,948	37,645	6,560	6,559,153	75,485	4 07
Total rural 1890	6,122	414,825	6,497,364	56,557	6,380	6,560,301	73,056	4 06
1889	6,117	412,830	6,647,221	82,164	6,125	6,735,510	75,398	4 13
1888	6,108	406,908	6,760,593	310,545	8,916	7,080,054	71,914	3 95
Napanee	1,006	385	882,670	30,300	38,900	951,870	24,924	7 91
Bath	142	2,155	108,787	3,000	950	112,737	1,540	3 53
Newburg	279	3,200	117,485	3,850	3,711	125,046	3,567	6 35
1892	1,427	5,740	1,108,942	37,150	43,561	1,189,653	30,031	7 24
1891	1,424	5,818	1,119,582	34,050	37,700	1,191,332	34,151	7 92
Total urban 1890	1,363	5,896	1,104,735	43,950	31,950	1,180,635	25,371	6 03
1889	1,382	5,673	1,113,745	42,200	36,150	1,192,095	27,365	6 55
1888	1,524	5,753	1,134,517	50,400	36,300	1,221,217	26,549	5 78
FRONTENAC:								
Barrie	186	24,290	39,900	2,100	.....	42,000	929	1 48
Bedford	439	63,282	192,042	.....	100	192,142	4,677	3 12
Clarendon and Miller	295	43,278	81,370	....	.....	81,370	1,653	1 94
Hinchinbrooke	291	62,202	182,748	550	....	183,298	5,000	4 07
Howe Island	98	8,012	34,909	.....	.....	34,909	1,399	4 48
Kennebec	364	38,505	78,789	.....	.....	78,789	2,468	1 97
Kingston	1,036	54,278	1,283,205	.....	500	1,283,705	13,887	5 59
Loughborough	714	50,914	381,125	900	1,100	383,125	7,378	4 09
Olden	263	50,473	94,573	.....	.....	94,573	2,963	3 03
Oso	332	42,075	77,399	....	750	78,149	2,782	2 62
Palmerston and Canonto	269	58,098	65,913	4,900	.....	70,813	1,918	2 18
Pittsburg	713	47,742	817,606	.....	830	818,436	11,781	4 75
Portland	707	51,278	460,271	1,355	5,700	467,326	6,882	3 76
Storrington	630	55,177	439,425	.....	600	440,025	7,576	4 00
Wolfe Island	547	30,663	615,471	4,050	.....	619,521	7,575	4 46
1892	6,884	680,262	4,844,746	13,855	9,580	4,868,181	78,968	3 78
1891	6,991	674,138	4,859,140	43,985	9,650	4,912,775	84,433	4 01
Total rural 1890	6,645	678,347	4,972,569	31,687	4,600	5,008,856	80,574	3 72
1889	6,446	678,602	5,025,620	27,615	6,400	5,059,635	76,270	3 67
1888	6,345	663,456	4,934,016	325,179	1,200	5,250,395	69,085	3 27
Garden Island	56	77	30,000	20,000	6,000	56,000	1,820	4 99
Portsmouth	301	150	109,810	4,230	9,140	123,180	2,446	3 06

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
FRONTENAC: (*Continued*).			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
1892..	357	227	139,810	24,230	15,140	179,180	4,266	3 66
1891..	372	227	140,935	24,230	17,410	182,575	4,722	3 82
Total urban ..... 1890..	339	214	141,190	24,250	14,690	180,130	4,314	3 65
1889..	349	215	139,140	28,100	9,040	176,280	4,153	3 63
1888..	372	215	138,505	27,700	7,079	173,284	4,600	3 83
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:								
Augusta	1,370	74,898	1,122,472	.....	2,500	1,124,972	11,324	2 74
Bastard and Burgess, S	1,056	56,197	756,567	1,900	500	758,967	10,884	3 73
Crosby, N	488	42,074	366,475	6,350	.....	372,825	5,441	3 30
Crosby, S.....	538	37,325	390,590	1,900	.....	392,490	6,074	3 75
Edwardsburg	1,321	69,464	1,163,920	1,600	.....	1,165,520	9,852	2 63
Elizabethtown..... . .	1,575	77,000	1,309,945	2,200	3,050	1,315,195	15,103	3 97
Elmsley, S..... .	225	22,133	184,300	.... ..	.....	184,300	2,819	3 43
Gower, S.....	288	21,752	315,960	.....	.....	315,960	2,450	3 12
Kitley.....	728	49,114	476,080	. ..	.....	476,080	7,608	3 67
Leeds and Lansdowne, F ...	1,068	57,830	958,511	30,200	1,010	989,721	13,095	4 50
Leeds and Lansdowne, R....	713	46,808	562,365	3,125	420	565,910	7,534	3 51
Oxford on Rideau.....	848	59,445	777,340	150	1,900	779,390	8,995	2 80
Wolford..... ..	585	46,031	1,072,465	5,850	.....	1,078,315	6,384	3 45
Yonge and Escott, Front....	893	54,686	709,220	9,425	1,400	720,045	9,068	3 50
Yonge and Escott, Rear. ...	461	29,393	434,870	.....	.....	434,870	6,311	5 30
1892..	12,157	744,150	10,601,080	62,700	10,780	10,674,560	122,942	3 47
1891..	12,300	748 051	9,961,335	58,120	12,610	10,032,065	120,542	3 37
Total rural ..... 1890..	12,048	740,604	9,901,479	57,595	12,360	9,971,434	117,809	3 26
1889..	12,743	743,963	10,140,745	135,850	14,710	10,291,305	119,018	3 11
1888..	12,335	743,515	9,992,454	787,410	11,035	10,790,899	114,331	2 98
**Brockville*	2,057	1,243	3,048,444	324,730	117,598	3,490,772	73,406	8 65
Gananoque	1,338	1,215	1,027,900	42,700	400	1,071,000	19,000	5 21
**Prescott*	889	1,182	818,015	37,500	12,800	868,315	16,277	5 59
Athens	244	500	167,700	4,875	.....	172,575	3,057	4 08
Cardinal	286	400	253,150	26,250	10,075	289,475	2,245	2 32
Kemptville..... ..	379	367	226,245	21,000	3,200	250,445	6.575	5 82
Merrickville.....	270	609	244.650	10,900	10,950	266,500	3,704	3 61
Newboro'.....	137	888	88,900	1,600	2,100	92,600	1,821	4 35
1892..	5,500	6,404	5,875,004	469,555	157,123	6,501,682	126,085	6 52
1891..	5,323	6,388	5,865,074	498,210	160,048	6,523,332	124,185	6 36
Total urban ..... 1890..	5.344	6,516	5,750,061	466,800	165,658	6,382,519	129,809	6 42
1889..	4,969	5,839	5,184,194	471,849	153,880	5,809,923	109,579	5 85
1888..	4,711	5,834	5,081,154	479.240	125,510	5,685,904	96,324	5 24
DUNDAS:								
Matilda	1,207	62,602	1,409,300	28,300	5,500	1,443,100	14,938	3 96
Mountain	936	57,600	1,545,185	6,950	6,700	1,558,835	10,838	3 50
Williamsburg	1,117	61,151	1,515,080	4,450	600	1,520,130	11,747	3 02
Winchester.....	1,022	56,477	1,330,630	4,000	400	1,335,030	13,468	4 10
1892.	4,282	237,830	5,800,195	43,700	13,200	5,857,095	50,991	3 63
1891..	4,369	236,438	5,577,910	36,650	9,900	5,624,460	51,949	3 64
Total rural ..... 1890.	4.337	237,057	5,577,685	41,250	9,000	5,627,935	44,781	3 12
1889..	4,402	236,700	5,731,877	50,250	11,800	5,793,927	54,831	3 73
1888..	4,290	237,550	5,417,552	360,935	11,050	5,789,537	51,651	3 46
Chesterville	208	500	105,410	10,600	.... ..	116,010	1,719	2 40
Iroquois	388	800	315,425	23,900	600	339,925	5,226	4 60
Morrisburg..... ...	492	1,067	625,060	46,450	27,850	699,360	13,398	7 22
Winchester.....	268	500	191,510	24,175	1,500	217,185	3,258	3 30
1892..	1,266	2,867	1,237,405	105,125	29,950	1,372,480	23,601	5 03
1891..	1.257	2,867	1,255,360	116,750	34,725	1,406,835	21,298	4 74
Total urban ..... 1890..	1,236	2,867	1,255,420	131,070	40,300	1,426,790	19,251	4 37
1889..	1,072	2,366	1,136,430	126,600	40,450	1,303,480	18.256	4 80
1888..	967	2,372	1,146,341	149,106	35,877	1,331,324	19,121	5 16

Athens and Chesterville incorporated in 1890; Winchester Village in 1888.
*Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.		No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
				Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
				$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
*STORMONT:									
Cornwall		1,225	64,459	1,020,845	16,025	.....	1,036,870	15,015	2 93
Finch		732	51,081	673,390	2,300	400	676,090	10,720	3 53
Osnabruck		1,584	62,040	1,124,579	12,725	5,650	1,142,954	12,835	2 74
Roxborough		990	72,998	697,800	5,350	.....	703,150	8,590	2 10
Total rural	1892..	4,531	250,578	3,516,614	36,400	6,050	3,559,064	47,160	2 79
	1891..	4,541	253,522	3,535,771	24,050	7,880	3,567,701	44,840	2 55
	1890..	4,559	251,575	3,547,298	25,575	2,250	3,575,123	46,270	2 65
	1889..	*4,576	247,300	3,552,273	23,790	1,900	3,577,963	51,276	2 96
	1888..	4,239	250,054	3,465,540	205,380	1,840	3,672,760	43,327	2 41
Cornwall, urban	1892..	1,715	740	1,248,330	59,220	26,480	1,334,030	29,353	4 73
	1891..	1,610	740	1,252,900	61,650	28,400	1,342,950	29,634	4 93
	1890..	1,661	740	1,287,175	58,250	25,100	1,370,525	28,576	4 64
	1889..	1,575	740	1,244,875	60,550	52,400	1,337,825	28,128	4 89
	1888..	1,546	740	1,238,075	65,500	35,740	1,339,315	31,444	4 91
*GLENGARRY:									
Charlottenburg		1,391	81,111	1,157,790	41,630	3,460	1,202,880	13,577	2 79
Kenyon		889	77,719	766,690	2,100	.....	768,790	11,338	2 79
Lancaster		971	57,241	913,845	2,750	1,100	917,695	9,518	2 63
Lochiel		861	71,430	1,041,500	.....	.....	1,041,500	9,821	2 17
Total rural	1892..	4,112	287,501	3,879,825	46,480	4,560	3,930,865	44,254	2 59
	1891..	4,302	288,899	3,934,020	52,775	2,580	3,989,375	44,022	2 44
	1890..	4,053	287,323	3,942,130	55,903	1,850	3,999,883	49,670	2 80
	1889..	4,321	288,674	3,963,111	103,180	.....	4,066,291	44,913	2 45
	1888..	4,194	286,228	3,907,537	309,348	4,700	4,221,585	45,301	2 50
Alexandria		369	373	198,385	4,200	.....	202,585	3,430	2 41
Lancaster		140	124	79,580	.....	800	80,380	1 022	1 79
Maxville		165	496	49,560	100	2,350	52,010	1,116	2 20
Total urban	1892..	674	993	327,525	4,300	3,150	334,975	5,568	2 22
	1891..	530	495	285,886	4,200	200	290,286	4,205	2 00
	1890..	510	504	280,860	5,100	.....	285,960	4,469	2 19
	1889..	513	456	285,708	6,600	.....	292,308	3,913	2 00
	1888..	345	361	214,756	6,300	.....	221,056	3,253	2 36
PRESCOTT:									
Alfred		620	43,679	453,675	.....	.....	453,675	5,756	1 95
Caledonia		520	45,442	267,110	600	.....	267,710	4,489	2 80
Hawkesbury, E.		1,131	56,440	449,670	2,275	.....	451,945	8,552	1 79
Hawkesbury, W.		670	24,697	338,450	13,250	3,150	354,850	8,024	3 23
Longueuil		222	17,280	175,550	.....	.....	175,550	2,085	2 11
Plantagenet, N.		759	50,615	417,575	3,775	.....	421,350	8,949	2 40
Plantagenet, S.		687	49,404	378,040	3,800	.....	381,840	6,541	2 37
Total rural	1892..	4,609	287,557	2,480,070	23,700	3,150	2,506,920	44,396	2 30
	1891..	4,509	285,165	2,482,157	24,840	.....	2,506,997	42,676	2 33
	1890..	4,652	285,521	2,520,461	45,745	200	2,566,406	42,676	2 23
	1889..	4,440	285,646	2,447,995	57,570	.....	2,505,565	45,084	2 38
	1888..	4,276	283,866	2,428,739	124,755	.....	2,553,494	41,466	2 30
Hawkesbury		350	5,400	190,860	10,900	2,950	204,710	4,886	3 13
L'Orignal		189	3,908	116,100	1,300	2,300	119,700	2,561	3 32
Total urban	1892..	539	9,308	306,960	12,200	5,250	324,410	7,447	3 23
	1891.	561	9,356	304,360	11,600	6,200	322,160	7,298	3 12
	1890..	546	9,360	299,050	12,150	5,800	317,000	6,623	2 87
	1889..	503	9,409	303,510	14,980	6,500	324,990	6,441	2 69
	1888 .	520	9,307	311,840	53,500	7,200	372,540	7,514	3 20

Lancaster incorporated in 1889; Maxville in 1892. *United with Dundas for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
*RUSSELL:								
Cambridge	697	60,070	425,275	.....	.....	425,275	5,869	2 48
Clarence	1,174	69,693	320,000	.....	.....	320,000	10,751	2 46
Cumberland	916	74,227	466,389	4,825	.....	471,214	8,173	2 52
Russell	815	48,570	601,480	4,450	.....	605,930	8,567	3 03
Total rural 1892	3,602	252,560	1,813,144	9,275	.....	1,822,419	33,360	2 60
Total rural 1891	3,802	252,820	1,782,715	8,300	.....	1,791,015	34,752	2 70
Total rural 1890	3,425	252,575	1,830,200	9,875	.....	1,840,075	32,492	2 35
Total rural 1889	3,253	251,299	1,802,034	7,880	.....	1,809,914	33,395	2 48
Total rural 1888	3,264	253,905	1,871,846	141,294	900	2,014,040	32,013	2 20
Casselman	187	1,200	76,548	.....	.....	76,548	1,408	1 49
Rockland	251	500	40,540	2,900	.....	43,440	1,820	1 39
Total urban 1892	438	1,700	117,088	2,900	.....	119,988	3,228	1 43
Total urban 1891	435	1,579	120,010	3,075	.....	123,085	3,468	1 34
Total urban 1890	422	1,000	118,585	2,950	.....	121,535	3,608	1 35
Total urban 1889	393	1,000	104,845	2,800	.....	107,645	2,697	1 10
Total urban 1888	225	500	20,455	3,000	.....	23,455	1,375	1 14
CARLETON:								
Fitzroy	701	60,396	790,824	3,200	.....	794,024	8,845	3 39
Gloucester	2,150	84,993	1,419,640	.....	.....	1,419,640	17,761	3 03
Goulbourn	552	64,563	843,219	.....	.....	843,219	8,992	3 51
Gower, N	536	32,895	735,600	1,000	.....	736,600	6,692	3 16
Huntley	484	61,165	450,395	1,300	.....	451,695	6,952	2 69
March	352	28,250	382,550	.....	.....	382,550	4,042	3 64
Marlborough	500	56,060	462,555	.....	100	462,655	5,757	3 75
Nepean	1,544	59,215	2,185,945	3,300	.....	2,189,245	16,878	3 02
Osgoode	1,312	89,874	1,298,963	7,450	.....	1,306,413	13,358	3 06
Torbolton	268	26,162	122,365	.....	.....	122,365	3,144	3 37
Total rural 1892	8,399	563,573	8,692,056	16,250	100	8,708,406	92,421	3 16
Total rural 1891	8,468	561,821	8,704,302	14,050	200	8,718,552	96,627	3 33
Total rural 1890	8,085	561,822	8,665,213	19,700	.....	8,684,913	92,059	3 18
Total rural 1889	8,486	562,726	8,529,924	13,700	2,100	8,545,724	96,880	3 26
Total rural 1888	9,072	569,307	8,928,919	580,312	300	9,509,531	99,116	3 01
Ottawa East	175	315	119,490	2,100	300	121,890	1,706	2 39
Richmond	116	1,268	52,765	4,070	.....	56,835	1,200	3 31
Total urban 1892	291	1,583	172,255	6,170	300	178,725	2,906	2 70
Total urban 1891	314	1,667	169,978	6,500	300	176,778	3,043	2 93
Total urban 1890	282	1,626	163,537	7,000	.....	170,537	2,939	2 94
Total urban 1889	107	1,442	48,788	5,050	.....	53,838	1,143	3 30
Total urban 1888	101	1,442	46,519	7,730	.....	54,249	1,383	4 24
RENFREW:								
Admaston	568	68,762	201,332	375	.....	201,707	5,249	2 38
Algona, S	173	29,064	23,945	.....	.....	23,945	880	1 01
Alice and Fraser	360	53,317	111,582	.....	.....	111,582	2,763	1 59
Bagot and Blithefield	320	53,049	68,191	1,296	.....	69,487	3,291	2 52
Bromley	466	49,553	155,781	1,800	2,400	159,981	3,290	1 99
Brougham	122	16,858	22,840	.....	.....	22,840	779	1 63
Brudenell and Lynedoch	271	45,217	54,563	2,800	.....	57,363	2,016	1 52
Grattan	316	49,283	54,736	200	.....	54,936	3,024	1 92
Griffith and Matawatchan	126	22,031	21,580	600	.....	22,180	1,039	1 51
Hagarty, Jones, etc	375	65,818	60,230	.....	.....	60,230	2,443	1 24
Head, Clara and Maria	104	16,120	32,550	.....	.....	32,550	979	2 31
Horton	303	37,394	204,691	.....	.....	204,691	3,435	2 60
McNab	759	62,430	443,440	9,735	.....	453,175	7,597	2 30
Pembroke	217	8,243	98,227	11,780	.....	110,007	1,590	2 49
Petewawa	180	24,913	37,506	.....	.....	37,506	984	1 21
Radcliffe and Raglan	191	33,154	38,360	1,550	.....	39,910	1,947	2 14
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	205	36,691	49,024	.....	.....	49,024	1,922	3 21

Casselman incorporated in 1889; Ottawa East in 1890; Portion of Nepean annexed to City of Ottawa in 1889. *United with Prescott for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
RENFREW: (*Continued.*)								
Ross	571	52,049	237,505	1,900	....	239,405	5,831	2 41
Sebastopol	140	28,997	27,830	100	.....	27,930	600	84
Stafford	214	21,325	74,945	.....	.....	74,945	2,913	2 79
Westmeath	784	69,481	285,980	3,860	9,000	298,840	8,954	3 00
Wilberforce and Algona, N	434	65,811	90,570	225	.....	90,795	3,431	1 55
Total rural 1892	7,199	909,560	2,395,408	36,221	11,400	2,443,029	64,957	2 09
Total rural 1891	7,203	915,214	2,410,591	31,038	800	2,442,429	63,289	2 02
Total rural 1890	7,181	894,578	2,431,523	43,492	2,100	2,477,115	62,664	1 97
Total rural 1889	7,296	900,882	2,417,338	48,566	500	2,466,404	63,849	2 03
Total rural 1888	6,883	885,132	2,381,777	437,766	.....	2,819,543	62,572	2 00
Pembroke	824	587	928,225	121,425	26,500	1,076,150	20,506	4 90
Arnprior	807	851	554,890	61,450	9,400	625,740	14,099	4 38
Eganville	136	436	38,210	5,900	.....	44,110	2,105	2 79
Renfrew	539	2,165	487,515	59,325	3,050	549,890	10,733	4 68
Total urban 1892	2,306	4,039	2,008,840	248,100	38,950	2,295,890	47,443	4 54
Total urban 1891	2,386	4,172	1,994,413	244,475	38,100	2,276,988	45,927	4 44
Total urban 1890	2,053	3,720	1,851,665	243,594	39,550	2,134,809	42,571	4 48
Total urban 1889	2,011	3,718	1,838,010	257,070	42,200	2,137,280	40,692	4 22
Total urban 1888	2,207	3,684	1,743,895	272,060	38,825	2,054,780	37,287	3 99
LANARK:								
Bathurst	692	63,987	657,755	21,665	500	679,920	6,348	2 53
Beckwith	526	56,593	483,550	19,120	400	503,070	5,396	3 38
Burgess, N	225	33,348	165,820	.....	.....	165,820	2,140	2 21
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, N	518	71,340	252,176	3,125	200	255,501	4,882	2 48
Darling	175	43,218	66,157	.....	.....	66,157	1,218	1 76
Drummond	616	56,766	688,476	18,953	.....	707,429	6,334	3 15
Elmsley, N	348	28,183	326,510	15,520	.....	342,030	2,743	2 67
Lanark	481	56,624	430,350	4,875	.....	435,225	4,637	2 70
Lavant	147	42,800	56,750	3,100	.....	59,850	1,296	2 17
Montague	693	62,356	423,810	9,300	.....	433,110	6,389	2 98
Pakenham	402	56,345	392,015	9,550	.....	401,565	7,348	4 32
Ramsay	697	58,326	638,410	36,700	.....	675,110	9,427	4 39
Sherbrooke, S	278	38,075	88,196	450	.....	88,646	1,485	1 62
Total rural 1892	5,798	667,961	4,669,975	142,358	1,100	4,813,433	59,643	2 98
Total rural 1891	5,700	670,224	4,675,100	105,050	1,875	4,782,025	58,333	2 88
Total rural 1890	5,634	669,247	4,669,265	103,835	400	4,773,500	56,177	2 81
Total rural 1889	5,733	668,405	4,673,549	98,400	400	4,772,349	56,898	2 77
Total rural 1888	5,780	661,871	4,576,912	657,413	700	5,235,025	56,360	2 70
Almonte	748	700	727,520	97,920	8,650	834,090	16,075	5 53
Carleton Place	1,112	550	718,910	59,425	6,350	784,685	15,715	3 62
**Perth*	740	1,000	1,052,675	115,900	44,800	1,213,375	21,536	8 11
Smith's Falls	1,340	900	921,395	53,500	5,500	980,395	18,081	4 55
Lanark	196	2,709	137,690	14,200	1,675	153,565	3,244	4 28
Total urban 1892	4,136	5,859	3,558,190	340,945	66,975	3,966,110	74,651	5 10
Total urban 1891	4,171	5,825	3,543,183	331,645	73,275	3,948,103	70,473	4 69
Total urban 1890	4,127	5,853	3,408,144	335,638	71,875	3,815,657	69,195	4 73
Total urban 1889	4,031	5,818	3,326,515	327,745	65,375	3,719,635	64,792	4 23
Total urban 1888	4,010	5,775	3,140,544	378,120	68,150	3,586,814	62,487	4 09
VICTORIA:								
Bexley	230	28,463	135,585	500	200	136,285	3,610	4 80
Carden	176	35,916	62,560	.....	.....	62,560	2,169	3 05
Dalton	139	27,960	34,090	.. ...	....	34,090	1,034	1 50
Eldon	810	62,134	744,050	3,625	.....	747,675	10,658	4 21
Emily	897	59 728	999,387	.. ..	... ..	999,387	11,794	5 37
Fenelon	849	51,317	704,310	.... .	.....	704,310	8,486	3 49
Laxton, Digby, and L	181	68,168	86,239	... .. .	.....	86,239	2,626	3 60

Eganville incorporated in 1891. *Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
VICTORIA: (*Continued.*)								
Mariposa	1,392	74,708	2,622,090	.....	.....	2,622,090	22,299	5 78
Ops	1,012	56,056	1,551,201	.....	300	1,551,501	15,868	6 40
Somerville	479	62,133	210,752	2,100	.....	212,852	6,701	3 34
Verulam	651	56,044	536,455	100	.....	536,555	8,063	4 29
Total rural 1892	6,816	582,627	7,686,719	6,325	500	7,693,544	93,308	4 60
Total rural 1891	6,687	571,566	7,691,960	13,750	600	7,706,310	92,990	4 51
Total rural 1890	6,491	570,675	7,697,947	7,800	100	7,705,847	91,573	4 34
Total rural 1889	6,394	568,235	7,749,007	10,925	.....	7,759,932	92,564	4 46
Total rural 1888	6,180	568,916	7,552,699	477,312	200	8,030,211	95,841	4 61
Lindsay	1,693	1,550	1,606,823	118,325	91,840	1,816,988	43,867	7 04
Bobcaygeon	286	416	136,250	15,400	.....	151,650	3,847	4 30
Fenelon Falls	308	530	181,793	9,000	.....	190,793	4,691	4 34
Omemee	241	399	111,319	6,550	850	118,719	2,025	3 53
Woodville	130	482	66,680	1,400	600	68,680	923	1 59
Total urban 1892	2,658	3,377	2,102,865	150,675	93,290	2,346,830	55,353	5 92
Total urban 1891	2,640	3,386	2,104,621	188,580	61,200	2,354,401	53,492	5 61
Total urban 1890	2,467	3,374	2,053,707	189,485	53,680	2,296,872	49,222	5 16
Total urban 1889	2,542	3,392	2,045,766	211,985	40,295	2,298,046	48,281	5 17
Total urban 1888	2,197	3,493	2,033,392	226,090	55,760	2,315,242	48,755	5 37
PETERBOROUGH:								
Asphodel	574	37,762	851,050	650	.....	851,700	8,409	5 08
Belmont and Methuen	704	68,640	267,017	2,500	.....	269,517	7,689	3 36
Burleigh, A. and Chandos	490	73,409	103,818	.....	.....	103,818	3,751	2 82
Douro	539	38,534	838,970	.....	.....	838,970	6,888	3 45
Dummer	600	65,977	615,785	.....	.....	615,785	5,752	2 95
Ennismore	180	17,320	368,821	.....	.....	368,821	3,758	4 48
Galway and Cavendish	235	41,781	50,230	.....	.....	50,230	1,382	1 99
Harvey	360	63,539	172,218	.....	.....	172,218	3,314	3 12
Monaghan, N	313	13,960	636,400	2,000	.....	638,400	4,387	5 07
Otonabee	1,012	64,661	2,083,052	8,400	2,500	2,093,952	14,748	4 29
Smith	852	57,795	1,443,030	.....	.....	1,443,030	10,704	4 05
Total rural 1892	5,859	543,378	7,430,391	13,550	2,500	7,446,441	70,782	3 77
Total rural 1891	5,755	536,759	7,442,280	15,350	2,600	7,460,230	66,674	3 53
Total rural 1890	5,588	541,045	7,413,269	15,340	2,600	7,431,209	65,443	3 55
Total rural 1889	5,370	546,428	7,286,367	22,460	2,500	7,311,327	65,372	3 56
Total rural 1888	5,213	541,358	7,273,235	616,448	3,300	7,892,983	63,648	3 44
**Peterborough*	2,917	1,282	3,786,145	246,625	208,275	4,241,045	69,191	6 67
Ashburnham	468	947	446,654	13,550	2,600	462,804	7,327	4 48
Lakefield	334	505	272,275	24,125	.....	296,400	4,150	4 04
Norwood	302	404	204,780	7,100	1,800	213,680	4,961	4 66
Total urban 1892	4,021	3,138	4,709,854	291,400	212,675	5,213,929	85,629	6 07
Total urban 1891	3,929	3,142	4,590,639	296,350	224,055	5,111,044	81,375	6 03
Total urban 1890	3,895	3,138	4,438,041	297,825	264,450	5,000,366	75,064	5 72
Total urban 1889	3,868	3,137	4,263,968	295,800	206,500	4,770,268	67,367	5 24
Total urban 1888	3,446	3,161	4,113,317	315,175	204,950	4,633,442	60,146	4 78
HALIBURTON:								
Anson and Hindon	103	15,623	35,237	1,030	.....	36,267	1,089	4 41
Cardiff	158	25,800	31,092	.....	.....	31,092	1,825	3 15
Dysart	264	363,604	131,915	7,650	.....	139,565	7,296	7 67
Glamorgan	142	21,090	23,643	.....	.....	23,643	1,264	2 65
Lutterworth	138	20,895	33,400	.....	.....	33,400	1,593	3 86
Minden	307	36,291	86,487	2,370	200	89,057	3,194	2 79
Monmouth	127	21,736	26,752	.....	.....	26,752	1,154	2 27
Snowdon	220	34,313	68,975	2,500	.....	71,475	3,591	6 04
Stanhope and Sherborne	153	23,673	32,288	.....	.....	32,288	1,311	2 30
Total rural 1892	1,612	563,025	469,789	13,550	200	483,539	22,317	4 07
Total rural 1891	1,709	563,158	479,332	11,466	200	490,998	20,747	3 60
Total rural 1890	1,637	562,035	460,363	13,550	500	474,413	20,581	3 63
Total rural 1889	1,639	557,193	474,928	15,120	500	490,548	20,708	3 43
Total rural 1888	1,616	561,684	417,009	28,886	300	446,195	20,983	3 64

* Separated from county for municipal purposes.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
TINGS:			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Bangor Wicklow and McC...	179	27,815	24,640	1,500	.....	26,140	1,646	2 32
Carlow	126	17,977	42,775	.....	.....	42,775	1,146	2 34
Dungannon	217	30,715	47,640	600	.....	48,240	1,921	2 59
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe ...	390	65,133	107,623	.....	.....	107,623	2,904	3 05
Faraday	252	43,808	59,808	1,675	.....	61,483	2,607	3 48
Hungerford	1,124	89,920	728,234	1,400	.....	729,634	11,940	2 58
Huntingdon	725	55,542	437,105	.....	.....	437,105	8,018	3 39
Limerick	97	43,317	54,498	.....	.....	54,498	1,516	3 09
Madoc	555	60,073	495,344	.....	.....	495,344	10,749	4 34
Marmora and Lake	523	108,204	287,503	2,250	.....	289,753	7,062	3 92
Mayo	119	17,225	26,480	.....	.....	26,480	1,141	2 14
Monteagle and Herschel	375	47,797	62,048	.....	300	62,348	2,408	1 60
Rawdon	1,053	65,689	1,196,675	.....	.....	1,196,675	13,147	3 71
Sidney	1,519	69,659	2,465,360	.....	4,600	2,469,960	20,456	4 77
Thurlow	1,653	53,443	2,064,485	.....	.....	2,064,485	22,049	4 57
Tudor and Cashel	218	57,808	65,096	.....	.....	65,096	2,751	3 65
Tyendinaga	867	76,638	1,460,788	.....	3,150	1,463,938	17,816	4 69
Wollaston	196	49,140	59,927	.....	.....	59,927	1,852	2 86
Total rural 1892	10,179	979,903	9,686,029	7,425	8,050	9,701,504	131,129	3 71
Total rural 1891	10,263	980,846	9,676,663	9,925	5,450	9,692,038	133,782	3 83
Total rural 1890	10,329	975,434	9,799,218	9,030	5,825	9,814,073	132,745	3 78
Total rural 1889	10,139	984,808	9,824,329	13,225	7,400	9,844,954	134,421	3 89
Total rural 1888	10,169	961,262	9,220,422	502,416	6,200	9,729,038	135,152	3 89
Deseronto	689	495	599,550	26,600	2,200	628,350	13,294	4 09
**Trenton*	1,200	1,800	1,244,196	40,800	15,850	1,300,846	32,720	8 07
Madoc	246	426	229,324	.....	800	230,124	5,831	5 59
Stirling	283	720	164,175	2,250	600	167,025	3,411	4 29
Tweed	310	475	155,265	18,575	700	174,540	2,794	3 49
Total rural 1892	2,728	3,916	2,392,510	88,225	20,150	2,500,885	58,050	5 84
Total rural 1891	2,677	3,916	2,461,640	90,330	15,750	2,567,720	56,561	5 81
Total rural 1890	2,534	3,521	2,203,246	52,950	8,150	2,264,346	52,894	5 58
Total rural 1889	2,589	3,520	2,261,744	88,375	11,800	2,361,919	45,035	4 71
Total rural 1888	2,472	3,006	1,827,642	42,075	5,200	1,874,917	39,666	4 23
†MUSKOKA:								
Brunel	242	40,769	69,303	950	150	70,403	2,020	3 27
Cardwell	137	27,442	50,367	250	.....	50,617	1,070	2 58
Chaffey	274	44,390	127,165	1,050	.....	128,215	2,457	2 91
Draper	273	38,657	88,735	1,000	.....	89,735	2,997	3 12
McLean and Ridout	244	35,967	85,990	2,725	.....	88,715	1,027	1 50
Macaulay	221	36,600	92,142	.....	.....	92,142	2,227	3 20
Medora and Wood	473	53,478	155,293	.....	.....	155,299	2,533	2 96
Monck	245	27,183	141,773	300	.....	142,073	1,673	2 45
Morrison	204	21,037	86,212	1,825	.....	88,037	1,590	2 17
Muskoka	253	31,360	68,863	.....	.....	68,863	1,873	2 70
Oakley	117	21,991	38,547	.....	.....	38,547	1,133	3 03
Ryde	145	22,256	51,327	1,500	.....	52,827	1,292	2 67
Stephenson	260	42,320	114,059	11,850	.....	125,909	2,272	2 56
Stisted	210	39,033	86,303	600	200	87,103	1,884	2 42
Watt	281	34,707	110,119	200	.....	110,319	1,956	2 19
Total rural 1892	3,579	517,190	1,366,204	22,250	350	1,388,804	27,604	2 65
Total rural 1891	3,512	514,044	1,364,859	35,725	2,000	1,402,584	26,723	2 57
Total rural 1890	3,512	514,976	1,389,490	33,084	2,400	1,424,974	25,459	2 46
Total rural 1889	3,387	514,633	1,307,097	21,645	2,550	1,331,292	24,791	2 45
Total rural 1888	3,325	508,502	1,265,518	189,352	850	1,455,720	23,940	2 34
Bracebridge	410	544	206,021	30,875	8,050	244,946	7,089	5 11
Gravenhurst	517	443	229,424	3,250	.....	232,674	7,668	4 34
Huntsville	272	500	165,690	26,065	600	192,355	4,733	3 22
Total rural 1892	1,199	1,487	601,135	60,190	8,650	669,975	19,490	4 22
Total rural 1891	1,290	1,439	570,940	58,515	4,400	633,855	18,736	4 45
Total rural 1890	1,174	1,256	526,029	42,175	4,600	572,804	17,320	3 99
Total rural 1889	1,234	1,215	537,650	57,059	6,800	601,009	16,806	3 96
Total rural 1888	1,057	1,410	494,190	49,305	6,490	549,985	17,818	4 69

Tweed incorporated in 1891. *Separated from county for municipal purposes. †Formerly attached to Simcoe and Victoria counties but separated since 1888.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values. Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Taxes imposed for all purposes. Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
PARRY SOUND:								
Armour	286	36,582	179,561	1,200	150	180,911	2,289	2 58
Chapman	208	32,647	83,150	4,850	.....	88,000	947	1 41
Foley	156	30,056	49,328	.....	.....	49,328	1,020	2 52
Hagerman	134	17,235	52,288	1,800	.....	54,088	1,349	2 85
Himsworth, North	80	10,091	49,739	2,975	.....	52,714	865	4 46
Himsworth, South	302	45,700	179,135	7,850	.....	186,985	2,094	1 89
Humphrey	200	28,492	102,685	4,135	.....	106,820	1,671	3 54
Joly	125	22,858	45,369	.....	.....	45,369	800	3 52
McDougall	116	25,512	56,112	.....	.....	56,112	1,519	5 26
McKellar	204	26,802	64,615	.....	.....	64,615	1,367	1 93
McMurrich	211	41,448	107,314	.....	.....	107,314	1,738	2 74
Machar	247	34,498	88,618	.....	.....	88,618	1,958	3 29
Nipissing	141	23,417	87,654	1,900	.....	89,554	1,650	4 87
Perry	338	41,965	171,783	6,310	.....	178,093	2,564	2 36
Ryerson	244	39,903	119,235	.....	.....	119,235	1,899	2 70
Strong	220	36,795	135,485	.....	.....	135,485	1,985	3 58
Total rural 1892	3,212	494,001	1,572,071	31,020	150	1,603,241	25,715	2 75
Total rural 1891	3,233	508,888	1,605,024	30,850	50	1,635,924	24,072	2 45
Total rural 1890	2,917	455,230	1,488,907	33,550	150	1,522,607	21,918	2 54
Total rural 1889	2,696	368,338	1,277,881	48,007	2,060	1,327,948	19,148	2 59
Total rural 1888	2,348	329,761	1,146,058	214,158	3,525	1,363,741	18,737	2 60
Parry Sound	507	817	273,379	21,650	6,700	301,729	8,997	5 90
Burk's Falls	161	742	61,451	12,900	550	74,901	1,375	3 72
Sundridge	171	426	55,800	4,950	.....	60,750	1,568	3 14
Total urban 1892	839	1,985	390,630	39,500	7,250	437,380	11,940	4 99
Total urban 1891	740	2,086	393,224	45,812	8,000	447,036	10,278	3 55
Total urban 1890	766	2,143	381,806	56,520	7,686	446,012	9,088	3 30
Total urban 1889	451	918	232,001	25,700	5,900	263,601	5,341	3 75
Total urban 1888	388	1,018	225,571	28,200	4,700	258,471	6,768	4 33
NIPISSING:								
Bonfield	252	31,211	59,762	875	.....	60,637	1,451	1 36
Calvin	130	22,119	36,704	1,300	.....	38,004	1,062	2 46
Cameron	41	8,418	21,530	.....	.....	21,530	394	2 10
Ferris	225	28,436	49,911	600	.....	50,511	1,290	2 81
McKim	453	20,823	154,187	83,770	*12,400	250,357	8,938	4 47
Mattawan	69	10,467	33,535	200	.....	33,735	253	1 02
Papineau	134	18,502	45,686	2,340	.....	48,026	574	2 33
Springer	311	27,099	64,555	5,975	.....	70,530	2,260	2 44
Widdifield	185	34,873	45,625	.....	.....	45,625	727	2 26
Total rural 1892	1,800	201,948	511,495	95,060	12,400	618,955	16,949	2 88
Total rural 1891	1,618	195,516	458,321	71,663	.....	529,984	12,233	2 19
Total rural 1890	1,894	190,339	598,202	54,196	3,000	655,398	19,017	2 67
Total rural 1889	1,497	162,235	430,764	27,367	.....	458,131	10,668	2 21
Total rural 1888	1,222	136,421	356,069	38,210	350	394,629	7,643	1 69
North Bay	490	500	282,175	11,030	19,370	312,575	6,034	2 68
Mattawa	286	500	188,501	51,425	1,400	241,326	5,742	3 39
Total urban 1892	776	1,000	470,676	62,455	20,770	553,901	11,776	2 98
Total urban 1891	757	1,000	497,321	76,220	20,830	594,371	11,828	3 53
Total urban 1890	330	500	163,260	91,875	2,650	257,785	3,161	1 81
Total urban 1889	311	500	169,070	94,235	*22,500	285,805	4,601	3 20
Total urban 1888	236	500	162,860	93,425	5,300	261,585	4,365	3 42
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER AND THUNDER BAY:								
Alberton	83	10,901	28,984	15,850	200	45,034	981	3 91
Assiginack	352	31,284	143,794	7,000	400	151,194	2,823	3 07
Balfour	113	15,787	30,604	.....	.....	30,604	630	1 73
Billings	93	18,850	63,888	.....	.....	63,888	1,013	3 35
Burpee	60	12,236	20,535	.....	.....	20,535	577	4 58
Carnarvon	142	24,162	66,665	.....	.....	66,665	1,290	2 69

Burk's Falls and Sundridge incorporated in 1890; North Bay in 1891; McMurrich township organized in 1891; Hagerman, Himsworth, S. and Joly in 1890; Machar and Calvin in 1889; Nipissing, Perry and Cameron in 1888. McKim was organized in 1887, but no records could be obtained previous to 1890, owing to their destruction by fire.

* See note on page 7.

TABLE I. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Concluded.*

Municipalities.	No. of *ratepayers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
ALGOMA, ETC.—*Continued.*			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
Cockburn Island	46	15,006	25,350	13,763		39,113	941	6 36
Gordon	270	29,585	83,063			83,063	1,600	1 71
Hilton	93	25,348	45,233	500		45,733	1,245	4 46
Howland	245	40,192	104,656	1,200		105,856	2,809	3 28
Jocelyn	159	25,989	55,352			55,352	1,967	6 30
Johnston and Tarbutt	142	36,441	85,263	1,700		86,963	1,527	2 97
Keewatin	175	2,560	207,140	59,325		266,465	3,381	4 51
Laird	83	13,083	42,498			42,498	582	2 47
Macdonald and Meredith	84	17,013	44,110			44,110	1,007	3 41
Neebing	247	122,180	175,315			175,315	3,919	7 95
Oliver	188	29,640	97,000		400	97,400	1,750	4 67
Plummer Additional	145	16,961	88,999	4,440	775	94,214	1,684	3 81
Rayside	103	19,039	24,812			24,812	695	2 14
St. Joseph	196	28,585	98,413	875		99,288	2,019	2 74
Sandfield	72	15,858	38,140			38,140	1,022	3 80
Sault Ste. Marie	319	48,885	229,342			229,342	3,471	9 78
Shuniah	110	97,077	137,696		400	138,096	2,762	21 08
Tehkummah	123	19,929	48,240			48,240	1,017	2 67
Thessalon	112	17,410	61,644			61,644	1,102	3 11
Total rural 1892	3,760	734,001	2,046,736	104,653	2,175	2,153,564	41,814	3 93
Total rural 1891	4,007	729,485	2,845,028	113,365	8,720	2,967,113	45,612	4 00
Total rural 1890	3,355	675,178	2,232,765	114,669	9,000	2,356,434	39,548	4 16
Total rural 1889	3,412	638,182	2,815,829	138,900	12,300	2,967,029	50,237	4 88
Total rural 1888	2,935	575,097	2,313,863	241,583	16,400	2,571,846	46,521	5 19
Fort William	250	436	910,677			910,677	18,214	18 21
Gore Bay	177	850	71,175	9,075		80,250	1,820	3 53
Little Current	93	400	75,000	15,000		90,000	1,850	2 64
Port Arthur	740	6,400	1,494,139	234,683	39,000	1,767,822	37,881	11 82
Rat Portage	882	5,760	781,995	73,030	1,600	856,625	7,558	3 30
Sault Ste. Marie	764	2,100	1,101,185	19,400	1,000	1,121,585	25,796	10 18
Thessalon	149	728	93,976	24,700		118,676	1,961	3 20
Total urban 1892	3,055	16,674	4,528,147	375,888	41,600	4,945,635	95,080	8 76
Total urban 1891	2,576	15,431	3,583,977	206,575	36,300	3,826,852	83,637	9 44
Total urban 1890	2,649	15,380	3,332,254	272,745	45,900	3,650,899	69,941	7 58
Total urban 1889	1,904	14,210	2,906,711	202,490	37,950	3,147,151	57,384	6 50
Total urban 1888	1,697	14,310	2,297,150	209,675	46,450	2,553,275	41,344	5 20

Gore Bay and Little Current incorporated in 1890; Fort William and Thessalon in 1892. Alberton, Laird and Plummer townships organized in 1891; Balfour and Rayside in 1890; Burpee and Johnston in 1889; Jocelyn, Keewatin and Thessalon in 1888.

NOTE.—In Tables I-VI. the population and assessment are given according to their municipal boundaries in 1892, except where the increment has taken place by the annexation of a portion of a township whose limits were not previously defined. Hence no data are available, as the growth of such portions may have been very rapid. For instance, the population of Parkdale, Yorkville and Brockton appearing in earlier reports have been included in Toronto in the present statistics, while the figures of annexed portions of York township have only been included since date of annexation.

*"No ratepayer shall be counted more than once in returns and lists required by law for Municipal purposes." Consolidated Assessment Act, 1892, sec. 20, ss. (3).

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE II. Detailed statement of the Cities of Ontario giving statistics of Assessment and Taxation, as in Table I., for the five years 1888-92. The details of the towns separated from counties are also given.

Cities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
WINDSOR:								
1892	2,620	2,020	4,796,727	166,450	59,600	5,022,777	133.058	12 77
1891	2,950	2,020	4,644,652	166,150	46,800	4,857,602	105,239	10 00
1890	2,921	2,020	3,746,477	166,200	41,000	3,953,677	82,151	8 17
1889	2,617	2,020	2,612,612	109,550	39,600	2,761,762	75,772	8 38
1888	2,452	2,020	2,424,700	110,300	39,100	2,574,100	65,365	8 08
ST. THOMAS:								
1892	2,878	1,600	3,409,067	244,405	175,200	3,828,672	81,660	7 74
1891	2,829	1,600	3,351,455	237,850	179,300	3,768,605	68,700	6 63
1890	2,785	1,600	3,302,260	242,800	173,900	3,718,960	69,877	6 77
1889	2,898	1,600	3,338,812	238,500	171,000	3,748,312	70,513	6 77
1888	2,702	1,600	3,441,271	242,300	171,300	3,854,871	59,222	5 65
LONDON:								
1892	8,400	3,798	12,459,312	1,540,400	974,735	14,974,447	316,580	10 01
1891	8,400	3,798	12,377,262	1,529,220	962,745	14,869,227	284,527	9 11
1890	8,400	3,798	12,201,144	1,654,455	944,190	14,799,789	339,573	11 06
1889	8,517	2,798	10,845,943	1,634,150	965,805	13,445,898	280,195	10 46
1888	8,356	2,798	10,700,216	1,650,100	989,704	13,340,020	298,343	11 07
BRANTFORD:								
1892	2,880	2,541	5,450,040	814,430	176,060	6,440,530	116,184	7 61
1891	2,688	1,781	5,030,300	775,210	182,400	5,987,910	107,476	6 96
1890	2,628	1,781	4,463,530	698,300	267,260	5,429,090	102,243	7 07
1889	2,542	1,781	4,276,530	729,150	166,950	5,172,630	86,643	6 07
1888	2,413	1,781	4,025,880	797,450	164,930	4,988,260	83,694	6 25
STRATFORD:								
1892	2,619	2,835	3,618,505	124,000	124,450	3,866,955	78,670	8 02
1891	2,451	2,835	3,550,660	116,525	121,400	3,788,585	81,970	8 70
1890	2,380	2,835	3,554,985	122,350	135,475	3,812,810	81,698	8 26
1889	2,295	2,835	3,190,874	128,300	109,700	3,428,874	77,050	8 19
1888	2,213	2,835	3,216,825	181,300	131,375	3,529,500	65,006	7 22
GUELPH:								
1892	2,781	3,210	3,054,709	260,450	123,650	3,438,809	79,193	7 75
1891	2,776	3,210	2,950,370	267,500	119,400	3,337,270	77,374	7 23
1890	2,794	3,210	2,917,210	271,256	78,350	3,266,816	74,947	7 01
1889	2,785	3,210	2,901,590	215,450	95,000	3,212,040	72,118	6 84
1888	2,793	3,210	2,831,585	204,370	98,300	3,134,255	63,514	6 10
ST. CATHARINES:								
1892	3,367	3,000	3,865,005	582,950	113,300	4,561,255	72,310	7 93
1891	3,392	3,000	3,894,295	619,230	115,600	4,629,125	83,794	8 94
1890	3,387	3,000	3,867,030	597,250	112,800	4,577,080	82,251	8 48
1889	3,188	3,000	3,921,260	628,400	116,240	4,665,900	95,592	9 54
1888	3,452	3,000	3,910,776	652,355	99,050	4,662,181	90,469	8 97
HAMILTON:								
1892	12,725	2,709	20,203,060	3,120,360	956,000	24,279,420	450,327	9 58
1891	12,501	2,700	18,959,160	3,244,840	919,310	23,123,310	442,343	9 45
1890	12,074	2,700	17,754,600	3,460,910	743,380	21,958,890	419,338	9 23
1889	11,774	2,700	17,224,230	3,663,290	703,550	21,591,070	411,889	9 22
1888	11,398	2,700	16,660,050	3,743,130	645,810	21,048,990	391,377	8 83

TABLE II. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Cities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
TORONTO:								
1892	53,328	9,638	135,897,922	9,308,660	5,861,868	151,068,450	2,806,884	16 60
1891	52,323	9,638	131,885,517	9,733,480	5,413,592	147,032,589	2,998,027	17 54
1890	45,000	9,638	122,412,077	9,250,168	5,225,083	136,887,328	2,353,317	14 05
1889	42,000	9,638	101,929,190	8,903,770	4,799,057	115,632,017	1,942,883	12 13
1888	41,730	9,638	87,842,532	9,027,601	4,864,392	101,734,525	1,734,254	12 04
KINGSTON:								
1892	3,618	2,300	6,533,210	1,047,800	392,490	7,973,500	143,340	8 10
1891	3,497	2,300	6,408,570	1,026,030	443,130	7,877,730	131,130	7 20
1890	3,544	2,300	6,202,758	1,060,931	454,450	7,718,139	137,983	7 59
1889	3,309	2,300	5,859,485	1,061,924	408,255	7,329,664	130,865	7 16
1888	3,309	2,300	5,600,575	1,133,500	426,920	7,160,995	116,620	6 74
OTTAWA:								
1892	9,810	3,366	16,758,735	1,396,600	140,450	18,295,785	397,331	9 03
1891	11,000	3,366	16,054,435	1,426,275	147,400	17,628,110	384,945	8 90
1890	10,500	3,366	15,569,675	1,436,875	154,650	17,161,200	365,130	8 47
1889	10,500	3,366	14,770,720	1,181,450	275,975	16,228,145	351,635	7 99
1888	9,300	1,829	12,820,000	1,259,000	257,000	14,336,000	415,733	10 14
BELLEVILLE:								
1892	3,125	1,600	3,698,936	173,800	100,925	3,973,661	81,801	8 03
1891	3,125	1,600	3,715,752	167,950	91,150	3,974,852	81,924	8 02
1890	3,125	1,600	3,687,314	174,450	97,150	3,958,914	83,575	8 33
1889	3,100	1,600	3,653,803	165,750	84,350	3,903,903	84,191	8 33
1888	3,000	1,600	3,666,558	178,950	91,000	3,936,508	85,777	8 35
TOWNS SEPARATED FROM COUNTIES.*								
WALKERVILLE:								
1892	259	475	694,582	848,473	.....	1,543,055	25,993	28 75
1891	265	475	678,219	877,447	.....	1,555,666	11,800	13 38
1890	262	475	310,897	214,000	5,300	530,197	13,519	16 94
CHATHAM:								
1892	1,853	1,650	3,252,287	147,800	109,750	3,509,837	70,795	8 19
1891	1,856	1,650	3,269,157	150,200	106,950	3,526,307	70,983	8 10
1890	1,835	1,650	3,228,907	164,350	111,000	3,504,257	70,650	8 09
1889	1,823	1,650	3,109,883	167,000	77,700	3,354,583	67,512	8 16
1888	1,798	1,650	3,098,249	165,550	61,715	3,325,514	70,899	8 51
NIAGARA FALLS:								
1892	956	1,081	1,482,328	48,580	9,260	1,540,168	31,326	10 09
1891	733	1,081	1,474,033	47,650	10,960	1,532,643	30,933	10 65
1890	855	1,081	1,447,890	41,710	12,960	1,502,560	30,379	10 26
1889	874	1,081	1,451,158	61,975	10,960	1,524,093	24,971	8 97
1888	874	1,081	1,441,339	58,510	18,850	1,518,699	23,376	8 08
ST. MARYS:								
1892	1,072	2,672	1,109,925	87,560	29,000	1,226,485	21,636	6 44
1891	1,065	2,680	1,128,565	85,550	32,200	1,246,315	20,922	5 99
1890	1,069	2,658	1,124,260	90,900	31,200	1,246,360	24,999	6 86
1889	900	2,674	1,101,540	103,650	39,100	1,244,290	27,226	7 44
1888	949	2,652	1,052,480	76,300	25,300	1,154,080	20,263	6 03

* These towns are included with Counties in which they are situated, in Table I.

TABLE II. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Towns.*	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.	
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.
TORONTO JUNCTION:			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.
1892	2,233	1,226	5,713,088	120,250	.....	5,833,338	78,591	14 56
1891	1,988	1,226	5,820,053	89,800	7,700	5,917,553	86,892	20 90
1890	1,373	846	4,996,651	92,250	1,900	5,090,801	59,186	15 45
1889	902	846	2,677,478	25,500	6,300	2,709,278	34,587	12 12
1888	369	500	1,038,028	6,750	1,800	1,046,578	9,515	8 02
PORT HOPE:								
1892	1,772	999	1,332,657	124,425	70,150	1,527,232	27,844	5 87
1891	1,848	1,023	1,344,115	135,525	66,050	1,545,690	30,673	6 41
1890	1,685	1,002	1,366,350	136,525	68,489	1,571,364	35,565	7 38
1889	1,667	1,049	1,325,418	153,525	68,714	1,547,657	31,964	6 41
1888	1,514	1,015	1,274,225	146,275	67,564	1,488,064	30,810	5 97
COBOURG:								
1892	1,758	2,417	1,364,885	106,000	54,500	1,525,385	35,739	7 75
1891	1,720	2,063	1,367,634	110,650	63,000	1,541,284	37,770	8 05
1890	1,683	2,063	1,366,117	120,050	55,450	1,541,617	33,565	6 99
1889	1,659	2,063	1,357,127	120,200	50,100	1,527,427	36,766	7 76
1888	1,504	2,066	1,376,847	120,900	64,950	1,562,697	34,382	7 33
BROCKVILLE:								
1892	2,057	1,243	3,048,444	324,730	117,598	3,490,772	73,406	8 65
1891	1,948	1,243	3,094,444	348,330	117,598	3,560,372	73,674	8 31
1890	1,993	1,243	3,052,386	341,825	127,108	3,521,319	71,040	7 99
1889	1,916	1,243	2,996,874	350,249	122,330	3,469,453	64,235	7 28
1888	1,867	1,243	2,958,314	354,890	96,960	3,410,164	54,449	6 34
PRESCOTT:								
1892	889	1,182	818,015	37,500	12,800	868,315	16,277	5 59
1891	797	1,182	823,140	39,500	16,600	879,240	17,358	5 94
1890	807	1,182	820,650	43,500	15,100	879,250	16,017	5 36
1889	906	1,182	818,695	52,600	17,600	888,895	16,063	5 55
1888	910	1,182	797,580	42,900	12,700	853,180	14,205	5 00
PERTH:								
1892	740	1,000	1,052,675	115,900	44,800	1,213,375	21,536	8 11
1891	1,032	1,000	1,078,715	118,300	48,550	1,245,565	19,954	6 23
1890	1,000	1,000	1,066,870	119,800	48,200	1,234,870	19,847	6 15
1889	1,100	1,000	1,075,655	123,350	46,700	1,245,705	18,806	5 02
1888	1,100	1,000	1,019,300	140,650	43,350	1,203,600	17,612	4 43
PETERBOROUGH:								
1892	2,917	1,282	3,786,145	246,625	208,275	4 241,045	69,191	6 67
1891	2,788	1,282	3,667,050	251,300	219,555	4,137,905	66,700	6 78
1890	2,759	1,282	3,551,565	253,600	260,150	4,065,315	61,945	6 63
1889	2,746	1,282	3,450,426	249,200	203,300	3,902,926	54,253	5 83
1888	2,468	1,282	3,329,725	259,150	201,100	3,789,975	48,425	5 39
TRENTON:								
1892	1,200	1,800	1,244,196	40,800	15,850	1,300,846	32,720	8 07
1891	1,096	1,800	1,330,400	48,150	12,450	1,391,000	29,813	7 16
1890	1,263	1,800	1,340,197	32,100	4,000	1,376,297	32,688	7 21
1889	1,342	1,800	1,437,220	68,175	8,900	1,514,295	28,188	5 99
1888	1,300	1,800	1,073,826	24,625	3,900	1,102,351	24,602	5 31

*These towns are included with Counties in which they are situated, in Table I.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE III. Summary statement by counties (being the total of townships, cities, towns and villages within limits of county) of items from assessment and collection rolls as given in Table I.

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
ESSEX :									
1892.....	14,840	436,573	18,516,310	1,171,988	74,855	19,763,153	405 352	7 90	20.5
1891.....	15,189	433,500	18,140,862	1,212,603	70,294	19,423,759	357,096	6 98	18.4
1890	15,061	437,366	16,643,476	523,348	63,300	17,230,124	325,029	6 39	18.9
1889.....	14,648	437,044	14,927,965	274,697	59,800	15,262,462	317,077	6 30	20.8
1888.....	13,711	438,070	12,526,581	620,161	59,950	13,206,692	301,728	6 21	22.8
KENT :									
1892.....	15,408	574,256	23,274,733	374,815	131,140	23,780,688	379,044	7 30	15.9
1891.....	15,828	574,299	23,297,095	365,300	135,333	23,797,728	380,726	7 29	16.0
1890.....	15,182	570,556	23,040,708	371,650	141,560	23,553,918	359,516	6 82	15.3
1889	15,366	577,473	22,751,162	408,270	93,335	23,252,767	341,705	6 62	14.7
1888.....	14,653	569,200	22,769,909	1,230,076	78,556	24,078,541	340,911	6 80	14.2
ELGIN :									
1892.....	13,513	441,571	17,096,054	406,590	212,888	17,715,532	249,210	6 29	14.1
1891.....	13,347	440,784	17,034,080	393,925	215,215	17,643,220	231,548	5 81	13.1
1890.....	13,030	441,548	16,985,078	391,610	208,230	17,584,918	234,239	5 87	13 3
1889.....	13,304	439,987	16,900,138	390,705	204,885	17,495,728	237,645	5 86	13.6
1888.....	12,536	444,492	16,959,166	1,082,180	209,945	18,251,291	215,952	5 27	11.8
NORFOLK :									
1892.....	9,762	396,786	10,119,207	210,402	68,390	10,397,999	121,139	4 27	11 7
1891.....	10,017	394,204	9,992,581	264,032	54,321	10,310,934	114,260	3 96	11.1
1890.....	9,708	399,327	9,995,387	244,690	55,014	10,295,091	112,660	3 83	10.9
1889.....	9,929	398,237	9,952,729	251,780	61,920	10,266,429	106,748	3 60	10.4
1888.....	9,336	396,740	9,907,397	710,818	62,422	10,680,637	111,294	3 83	10.4
HALDIMAND :									
1892	6,635	282,600	8,153,846	165,225	16,900	8,335,971	84,366	4 08	10.1
1891.....	6,902	282,869	8,177,045	182,745	20,200	8,379,990	88,284	4 27	10.5
1890	6,757	282,864	8,082,628	179,721	20,250	8,282,599	89,014	4 25	10.7
1889	6,780	283,787	8,263,964	212,173	21,500	8,497,637	86,520	4 10	10.2
1888.....	6,612	284,127	7,891,726	659,938	15,150	8,566,814	86,022	4 08	10.0
WELLAND :									
1892.....	9,384	232,158	10,239,981	361,147	73,151	10,674,279	137,113	4 91	12.8
1891.....	9,138	231,380	10,246,617	398,730	71,990	10,717,337	133,562	4 79	12.5
1890.....	9,094	231,075	10,126,036	393,830	71,780	10,591,646	135,259	4 88	12.8
1889	9,048	232,901	10,149,142	451,023	68,830	10,668,995	127,082	4 48	11.9
1888	8,946	231,705	9,976,283	826,312	85,230	10,887,825	128,808	4 41	11.8
LAMBTON :									
1892.....	16,370	671,564	19,077,795	372,140	229,020	19,678,955	339,606	6 40	17.3
1891.....	16,037	671,024	19,214,056	389,746	138,197	19,741,999	322,812	6 07	16.4
1890.....	15,702	669,560	19,135,021	432,150	125,919	19,693,090	309,119	5 84	15.7
1889.....	15,623	671,095	19,398,418	440,572	122,174	19,961,164	311,919	6 19	15.6
1888	15,311	669,179	18,641,035	1,301,275	131,468	20,073,778	305,800	6 00	15.2
HURON :									
1892.....	17,504	805,937	30,333,791	440,375	131,420	30,905,586	267,750	4 44	8.7
1891.....	17,302	802,412	30,383,338	456,085	137,880	30,977,303	260,966	4 26	8.4
1890	17,174	806,122	30,501,826	445,395	110,085	31,057,306	264,922	4 29	8.5
1889.....	17,286	806,788	30,721,006	454,610	111,985	31,287,601	258,165	4 05	8.3
1888.....	16,895	806,624	30,465,823	1,631,536	105,950	32,203,309	263,037	4 04	8.2
BRUCE :									
1892.....	15,970	845,009	21,091,689	430,200	83,225	21,605,114	230,653	4 02	10.7
1891	16,058	826,294	21,228,073	433,225	71,975	21,733,273	220,072	3 80	10.1
1890.....	15,272	826,107	21,375,234	435,215	65,670	21,876,119	210,362	3 60	9.6
1889.....	14,785	819,245	21,571,609	418,630	68,910	22,059,149	236,437	4 03	10.7
1888	15,861	821,192	20,689,436	1,530,558	64,110	22,284,104	231,707	3 92	10 4

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
GREY:									
1892	19,237	1,072,524	20,168,668	326,830	79,025	20,574,523	261,816	4 00	12.7
1891	19,165	1,069,014	20,267,490	330,510	82,000	20,680,000	256,121	3 86	12.4
1890	18,554	1,069,857	20,165,003	340,820	71,660	20,577,483	255,631	3 95	12.4
1889	18,518	1,069,756	20,361,060	374,345	70,660	20,806,065	252,356	3 85	12.1
1888	17,829	1,067,493	19,361,819	1,259,070	57,810	20,678,699	258,367	3 94	12.5
SIMCOE:									
1892	21,610	977,948	18,518,173	427,100	145,310	19,090,583	313,076	4 26	16.4
1891	21,145	976,595	18,321,330	405,915	147,100	18,874,345	313,896	4 25	16.6
1890	20,749	968,837	18,326,233	425,645	135,550	18,887,428	308,594	4 16	16.3
1889	20,323	979,808	17,765,050	474,670	143,634	18,383,354	299,174	4 09	16.3
1888	19,586	967,873	17,619,253	909,869	89,750	18,618,872	295,475	4 04	15.9
MIDDLESEX:									
1892	26,593	766,777	38,292,365	1,721,224	1,002,850	41,016,439	624,029	7 11	15.2
1891	27,288	767,557	38,238,961	1,654,525	998,395	40,891,881	586,324	6 68	14.3
1890	26,708	765,942	38,139,819	1,781,760	973,014	40,894,593	628,518	7 16	15.4
1889	27,706	766,135	37,819,281	1,739,470	995,435	40,554,186	581,707	6 60	14.3
1888	27,030	766,265	36,217,174	2,307,415	1,015,334	39,539,923	598,518	6 79	15.1
OXFORD:									
1892	15,120	479,715	23,911,330	308,675	148,262	24,368,267	260,425	5 41	10.7
1891	14,641	478,753	23,882,034	310,966	120,270	24,313,270	245,899	5 24	10.1
1890	14,632	478,383	23,836,610	323,100	108,235	24,267,945	237,508	5 00	9.8
1889	14,286	479,497	23,639,836	343,435	110,235	24,093,506	230,167	4 88	9.6
1888	13,586	478,058	23,329,891	1,550,973	123,675	25,004,539	229,514	4 95	9.2
BRANT:									
1892	8,735	219,173	15,817,794	1,115,228	222,355	17,155,377	205,119	6 26	12.0
1891	8,912	218,775	15,682,523	1,090,361	233,945	17,006,829	189,161	5 53	11.1
1890	8,436	218,507	15,036,842	1,019,104	311,580	16,367,526	189,177	5 73	11.6
1889	8,471	217,873	14,800,382	934,596	210,126	15,945,104	170,875	5 18	10.7
1888	8,203	218,468	14,373,455	1,759,605	219,000	16,343,060	164,611	5 13	10.1
PERTH:									
1892	14,098	526,574	24,721,162	302,368	170,655	25,194,185	279,113	5 81	11.1
1891	14,527	524,329	24,782,664	333,955	174,435	25,291,054	281,161	5 81	11.1
1890	13,647	526,487	24,718,116	337,700	177,325	25,233,141	277,100	5 58	11.0
1889	13,167	526,723	24,442,728	356,375	163,700	24,962,803	282,480	5 74	11.3
1888	12,880	526,847	23,958,356	1,040,675	168,610	25,167,641	261,351	5 42	10.4
WELLINGTON:									
1892	16,050	637,697	21,629,631	693,435	172,960	22,496,026	276,260	5 12	12.3
1891	15,981	637,580	21,538,475	695,395	170,360	22,404,230	279,069	4 98	12.5
1890	15,514	638,107	21,716,413	720,040	127,790	22,564,243	272,741	4 80	12.1
1889	15,972	637,336	21,149,228	671,291	141,912	21,962,431	268,672	4 76	12.2
1888	15,683	637,672	20,559,346	1,680,373	147,453	22,387,172	279,110	4 83	12.5
WATERLOO:									
1892	12,227	317,406	21,937,086	743,655	198,459	22,879,200	230,175	4 84	10.1
1891	12,440	317,392	22,018,776	767,395	200,626	22,986,797	210,856	4 36	9.2
1890	11,933	316,524	21,876,998	782,010	191,981	22,850,989	209,378	4 32	9.2
1889	11,799	316,012	18,092,955	746,655	178,386	19,017,996	205,191	4 27	10.8
1888	11,808	315,138	14,310,705	1,436,125	177,480	15,924,310	193,967	4 08	12.2
DUFFERIN:									
1892	6,044	359,085	7,148,248	69,775	20,300	7,238,323	95,114	4 88	13.1
1891	6,036	358,060	7,156,943	80,650	17,750	7,255,343	90,326	4 48	12.4
1890	5,675	356,871	5,859,080	61,025	18,900	5,939,005	96,070	4 57	16.2
1889	5,626	355,881	5,604,477	78,750	17,150	5,700,377	95,377	4 43	16.7
1888	5,429	358,459	5,354,279	290,950	18,050	5,663,279	90,983	4 26	16.1
LINCOLN:									
1892	10,114	196,521	11,849,731	750,635	133,148	12,733,514	163,896	5 77	12.9
1891	10,298	196,291	11,660,214	782,513	138,162	12,580,889	172,859	6 00	13.7
1890	9,832	196,993	11,649,014	754,723	131,768	12,535,505	173,448	5 97	13.8
1889	9,489	196,102	11,616,949	808,082	138,076	12,563,107	188,237	6 31	15 0
1888	9,592	196,271	11,546,120	1,173,509	130,070	12,849,699	183,873	6 13	14.3

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
WENTWORTH :									
1892	21,446	275,280	33,020,584	3,263,230	1,017,715	37,301,529	545,363	7 41	14.6
1891	21,681	276,824	32,428,309	3,391,130	980,635	36,800,074	540,046	7 19	14.7
1890	21,196	277,006	31,176,506	3,613,535	789,260	35,579,301	516,637	6 96	14.5
1889	20,891	276,258	29,548,126	3,809,770	754,810	34,112,706	508,594	6 89	14.9
1888	20,508	276,845	29,432,374	4,506,610	699,810	34,638,794	484,535	6 62	14.0
HALTON :									
1892	6,200	227,992	9,422,877	145,493	40,506	9,608,876	82,308	4 05	8.6
1891	5,807	227,458	9,354,265	154,890	47,075	9,556,230	88,019	4 36	9.2
1890	5,689	227,117	9,295,472	154,290	34,420	9,484,182	89,616	4 34	9.4
1889	5,939	228,073	9,269,925	166,190	33,355	9,469,470	88,229	4 19	9.3
1888	5,427	227,045	8,973,305	676,094	35,688	9,685,087	86,845	4 15	9.0
PEEL :									
1892	7,228	290,557	10,672,410	133,045	43,670	10,849,125	92,674	4 15	8.5
1891	7,241	290,133	10,692,880	143,670	47,795	10,794,345	96,036	4 33	8.9
1890	6,931	290,433	10,533,173	146,695	25,025	10,704,893	89,868	4 00	8.4
1889	7,157	289,895	10,496,489	150,175	25,200	10,671,864	90,131	3 96	8.4
1888	6,879	290,347	10,201,960	681,773	20,800	10,884,533	98,365	4 29	9.0
YORK :									
1892	78,464	555,528	171,626,988	9,593,810	5,903,168	187,123,966	3,159,524	13 94	16.9
1891	76,182	553,749	168,041,454	9,997,410	5,467,692	183,506,556	3,350,056	14 80	18.3
1890	66,912	553,933	157,004,220	9,524,723	5,277,033	171,805,976	2,653,686	11 97	15.4
1889	61,603	553,902	132,254,825	9,127,640	4,855,417	146,237,882	2,181,903	10 21	14.9
1888	59,861	556,031	115,382,019	10,286,396	4,911,852	130,580,267	1,952,575	10 03	15.0
ONTARIO :									
1892	14,256	511,353	18,481,497	424,960	88,850	18,995,307	187,861	4 51	9.9
1891	13,953	509,797	18,724,237	419,420	83,490	19,227,147	195,392	4 55	10.2
1890	13,591	506,864	18,833,774	439,915	77,735	19,351,424	189,186	4 40	9.8
1889	13,878	509,123	18,982,262	437,270	91,620	19,511,152	183,202	4 21	9.4
1888	13,338	509,820	18,819,647	1,168,934	74,808	20,063,389	193,733	4 49	9.7
*DURHAM :									
1892	9,634	375,668	12,977,770	272,355	122,075	13,372,200	132,325	4 33	9.9
1891	9,877	374,590	13,095,560	288,780	114,620	13,498,960	135,367	4 38	10.0
1890	9,601	375,075	13,265,815	308,785	116,994	13,691,594	140,886	4 54	10.3
1889	9,975	374,732	13,227,873	329,705	119,303	13,676,881	130,565	4 11	9.5
1888	9,055	375,175	13,102,150	794,180	118,572	14,014,902	130,711	4 05	9.3
NORTHUM'L'D :									
1892	11,987	442,393	13,533,132	305,720	97,920	13,936,772	148,345	4 16	10.1
1891	12,055	441,097	13,483,789	365,400	103,850	13,953,039	150,626	4 18	10.8
1890	10,929	440,938	13,311,207	261,095	88,050	13,660,352	144,741	4 02	10 6
1889	11,121	443,763	13,368,825	273,755	80,705	13,723,285	142,986	3 96	10.4
1888	10,849	439,781	13,226,842	850,547	102,000	14,179,389	137,015	3 77	9.7
PRINCE EDW'D:									
1892	6,369	230,590	6,688,505	166,520	42,015	6,897,040	76,873	4 56	11 1
1891	6,349	232,376	6,685,639	165,400	37,700	6,888,739	75,117	4 36	10.9
1890	6,212	233,733	6,694,445	165,805	11,700	6,871,950	69,964	4 06	10.2
1889	6,213	233,408	6,715,724	267,293	18,140	7,001,157	70,668	4 09	10 1
1888	66,297	234,850	6,997,210	413,240	21,990	7,432,140	67,225	3 85	9.0
LENNOX & AD.									
1892	7,916	435,148	7,591,586	88,626	49,871	7,730,083	107,382	4 79	13.9
1891	7,803	427,226	7,634,530	71,695	44,260	7,750,485	109,636	4 79	14.1
1890	7,485	420,651	7,602,099	100,507	38,330	7,740,936	98,427	4 43	12.7
1889	7,499	418,503	7,760,966	124,364	42,275	7,927,605	102,763	4 58	13.0
1888	7,632	412,661	7,895,110	360,945	45,216	8,301,271	98,463	4 32	11.9
FRONTENAC :									
1892	10,859	682,789	11,517,766	1,085,885	417,210	13,020,861	226,574	5 70	17.4
1891	10,860	676,665	11,408,645	1,094,245	470,190	12,973,080	220,285	5 44	17.0
1890	10,528	680,861	11,316,517	1,116,868	473,740	12,907,125	222,871	5 43	17.3
1889	10,104	681,117	11,024,245	1,117,639	423,695	12,565,579	211,288	5 25	16 8
1888	10,036	665,971	10,663,096	1,488,379	435,199	12,584,674	190,305	4 80	15.1

* United with Northumberland for municipal purposes.

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
LEEDS & GREN.									
1892	17,757	750,554	16,476,084	532,255	167,903	17,176,242	249,027	4 55	14 5
1891	17,523	754,439	15,826,409	556,330	172,658	16,555,397	244,727	4 43	14 8
1890	17,392	747,120	15,651,540	524,395	178,018	16,353,953	247,618	4 44	15 1
1889	17,712	749,802	15,324,939	607,699	168,590	16,101,228	228,597	4 01	14 2
1888	17,046	749,349	15,073,608	1,266,650	136,545	16,476,803	210,655	3 71	12.8
*DUNDAS :									
1892	5,548	240,697	7,037,600	148,825	43,150	7,229,575	74,592	3 98	10.3
1891	5,626	239,305	6,833,270	153,400	44,625	7,031,295	73,247	3 91	10.4
1890	5,573	239,924	6,833,105	172,320	49,360	7,054,725	64,032	3 41	9.1
1889	5,474	239,066	6,868,307	176,850	52,250	7,097,407	73,087	3 95	10.3
1888	5,257	239,922	6,563,893	510,041	46,927	7,120,861	70,772	3 80	9.9
STORMONT :									
1892	6,246	251,318	4,764,944	95,620	32,530	4,893,094	76,513	3 31	15.6
1891	6,151	254,262	4,788,671	85,700	36,280	4,910,651	74,474	3 16	15.2
1890	6,220	252,515	4,834,473	83,825	27,350	4,945,648	74,846	3 17	15.1
1889	6,151	248,040	4,797,148	84,340	34,300	4,915,788	79,404	3 44	16.2
1888	5,785	250,794	4,703,615	270,880	37,580	5,012,075	74,771	3 07	14.9
*GLENGARRY :									
1892	4,786	288,494	4,207,350	50,780	7,710	4,265,840	49,822	2 55	11.7
1891	4,832	289,394	4,219,906	56,975	2,780	4,279,661	48,227	2 40	11.3
1890	4,563	287,827	4,222,990	61,003	1,850	4,285,843	54,139	2 73	12.6
1889	4,834	289,130	4,248,819	109,780	.....	4,358,599	48,826	2 40	11.2
1888	4,539	286,589	4,122,293	315,648	4,700	4,442,641	48,554	2 49	10.9
PRESCOTT :									
1892	5,148	296,865	2,787,030	35,900	8,400	2,831,330	51,843	2 40	18.3
1891	5,010	294,521	2,786,517	36,440	6,200	2,829,157	49,974	2 42	17.7
1890	5,198	294,881	2,819,511	57,895	6,000	2,883,406	49,299	2 30	17.1
1889	4,943	295,055	2,751,505	72,550	6,500	2,830,555	51,525	2 42	18.2
1888	4,796	293,173	2,740,579	178,255	7,200	2,926,034	48,980	2 40	16.7
†RUSSELL :									
1892	4,040	254,260	1,930,232	12,175	.....	1,942,407	36,588	2 43	18.8
1891	4,237	254,399	1,902,725	11,375	.....	1,914,100	38,220	2 47	20.0
1890	3,847	253,575	1,948,785	12,825	.....	1,961,610	36,100	2 19	18.4
1889	3,646	252,299	1,906,879	10,680	.....	1,917,559	36,092	2 27	18.3
1888	3,459	254,405	1,892,301	144,294	900	2,037,495	33,388	2 12	16.4
CARLETON :									
1892	18,500	568,522	25,623,046	1,419,020	140,850	27,182,916	492,658	6 63	18 1
1891	19,782	566,854	24,928,715	1,446,825	147,900	26,523,440	484,615	6 61	18 3
1890	18,817	566,814	24,398,425	1,463,575	154,650	26,016,650	460,128	6 30	17.7
1889	19,093	567,534	23,349,432	1,200,200	278,075	24,827,707	449,658	6 07	18.1
1888	18,473	572,578	21,795,438	1,847,042	257,300	23,899,780	516,232	6 96	21.6
RENFREW :									
1892	9,595	913,599	4,404,248	284,321	50,350	4,738,919	112,400	2 71	23.7
1891	9,589	919,386	4,405,004	275,513	38,900	4,719,417	109,216	2 62	23.1
1890	9,234	898,298	4,283,188	287,086	41,650	4,611,924	105,235	2 55	22.8
1889	9,307	904,600	4,255,348	305,636	42,700	4,603,684	104,541	2 55	22.7
1888	9,090	888,816	4,125,672	709,826	38,825	4,874,323	99,859	2 50	20.5
LANARK :									
1892	9,934	673,820	8,228,165	483,303	68,075	8,779,543	134,294	3 88	15 3
1891	9,871	676,049	8,218,283	436,695	75,150	8,730,128	128,806	3 65	14 8
1890	9,761	675,100	8,077,409	439,473	72,275	8,589,157	125,372	3 62	14 6
1889	9,764	674,223	8,003,064	426,145	65,775	8,491,984	121,690	3 40	14 3
1888	9,790	667,646	7,717,456	1,035,533	68,850	8,821,839	118,847	3 29	13.5

* United with Stormont for municipal purposes.

† United with Prescott for municipal purposes.

TABLE III. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Counties.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on $
			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
VICTORIA:									
1892	9,474	586,004	9,789,584	157,000	93,790	10,040,374	148,661	5 02	14.8
1891	9,327	574,952	9,796,581	202,330	61,800	10,060,711	146,482	4 86	14.6
1890	8,958	574,049	9,751,654	197,285	53,780	10,002,719	140,795	4 60	14.1
1889	8,936	571,627	9,794,773	222,910	40,295	10,057,978	140,845	4 68	14.0
1888	8,377	572,409	9,586,091	703,402	55,960	10,345,453	144,596	4 84	14.0
PETERBORO':									
1892	9,880	546,516	12,140,245	304,950	215,175	12,660,370	156,411	4 76	12.4
1891	9,684	539,901	12,032,919	311,700	226,655	12,571,274	148,049	4 57	11.8
1890	9,483	544,183	11,851,360	313,165	267,050	12,431,575	140,507	4 45	11.3
1889	9,238	549,565	11,550,335	322,260	209,000	12,081,595	132,739	4 25	11.0
1888	8,659	544,519	11,386,552	931,623	208,250	12,526,425	123,794	3 98	9.9
HALIBURTON:									
1892	1,612	563,025	469,789	13,550	200	483,539	22,317	4 07	46.2
1891	1,709	563,158	479,332	11,466	200	490,998	20,747	3 60	42.3
1890	1,635	562,035	460,363	13,550	500	474,413	20,581	3 63	43.4
1889	1,639	557,193	474,928	15,120	500	490,548	20,708	3 43	42.2
1888	1,616	561,684	417,009	28,886	300	446,195	20,983	3 64	47.0
HASTINGS:									
1892	16,032	985,419	15,777,475	269,450	129,125	16,176,050	270,980	4 89	16.8
1891	16,065	986,362	15,854,055	268,205	112,350	16,234,610	272,267	4 96	16.8
1890	15,988	980,555	15,689,778	236,430	111,125	16,037,333	269,214	4 93	16.8
1889	15,828	989,928	15,739,876	267,350	103,550	16,110,776	263,647	4 86	16.4
1888	15,641	965,858	14,714,622	723,441	102,400	15,540,463	260,595	4 79	16.8
MUSKOKA:									
1892	4,778	518,677	1,967,339	82,440	9,000	2,058,779	47,094	3 13	22.9
1891	4,802	515,483	1,935,799	94,240	6,400	2,036,439	45,459	3 12	22.3
1890	4,686	516,232	1,915,519	75,259	7,000	1,997,778	42,779	2 91	21.4
1889	4,621	515,848	1,844,747	78,704	8,850	1,932,301	41,597	2 89	21.5
1888	4,382	509,912	1,759,708	238,657	7,340	2,005,705	41,758	2 98	20.8
PARRY SOUND:									
1892	4,051	495,986	1,962,701	70,520	7,400	2,040,621	37,655	3 21	18.5
1891	3,973	510,974	1,998,248	76,662	8,050	2,082,960	34,350	2 70	16.5
1890	3,683	457,373	1,870,713	90,070	7,836	1,968,619	31,006	2 73	15.8
1889	3,147	369,256	1,509,882	73,707	7,960	1,591,549	24,489	2 60	15.4
1888	2,736	330,779	1,371,629	242,358	8,225	1,622,212	25,505	2 91	15.7
NIPISSING:									
1892	2,576	202,948	982,171	157,515	33,170	1,172,856	28,725	2 92	24.5
1891	2,375	196,516	955,642	147,883	20,830	1,124,355	23,061	2 69	21.4
1890	2,224	190,839	761,462	146,071	5,650	913,183	22,178	2 50	24.3
1889	1,808	162,735	599,834	121,602	22,500	743,936	15,269	2 44	20.5
1888	1,458	136,921	518,929	131,635	5,650	656,214	12,008	2 07	18.3
ALGOMA, ETC.:									
1892	6,815	750,675	6,574,883	480,541	43,775	7,099,199	136,894	6 37	19.3
1891	6,583	744,916	6,429,005	319,940	45,020	6,793,965	129,249	6 38	19.0
1890	6,004	690,558	5,565,019	387,414	54,900	6,007,333	109,489	5 85	18.2
1889	5,316	652,392	5,722,510	341,390	50,250	6,114,180	107,621	5 63	17.6
1888	4,632	589,407	4,611,013	451,258	62,850	5,125,121	87,865	5 20	17.1

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

TABLE IV. Summary statement for the Province of Ontario of the number of Ratepayers and Area, as shown by the assessment rolls, and of the assessed Values and amount of Taxes imposed, as shown by the collection rolls, together with the average rate of taxes per head of assessed population and, rate in mills on the dollar of total assessed value for the twelve years, 1881 to 1892, classified as rural (townships), urban (towns and incorporated villages) and cities.

Municipalities.	No. of ratepayers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the dollar.
1892.			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Rural	344,061	22,885,464	448,566,182	3,089,202	410,274	452,065,658	4,599,442	4 17	10.17
Urban	128,043	230,479	114,242,185	8,600,109	2,578,914	125,421,208	2,452,179	5 81	19.55
Cities	108,151	38,608	219,745,228	18,780,305	9,198,728	247,724,261	4,757,338	12 36	19.20
Total	580,255	23,154,551	782,553,595	30,469,616	12,187,916	825,211,127	11,808,959	6 18	14.31
1891.									
Rural	344,963	22,825,325	450,559,809	3,101,663	408,892	454,070,364	4,544,291	4 07	10.01
Urban	126,303	228,725	112,731,309	8,720,372	2,450,434	123,902,115	2,376,008	5 67	19.18
Cities	107,932	37,848	212,822,428	19,310,260	8,742,227	240,874,915	4,847,449	12 54	20.12
Total	579,198	23,091,898	776,113,546	31,132,295	11,601,553	818,847,394	11,767,748	6 12	14.37
1890.									
Rural	333,460	22,676,390	448,916,986	3,178,614	371,488	452,467,088	4,473,108	4 00	9.89
Urban	122,052	225,084	108,581,998	8,042,836	2,281,656	118,906,490	2,232,294	5 32	18.77
Cities	99,538	37,848	199,679,060	19,135,945	8,427,688	227,242,693	4,192,083	11 03	18.45
Total	555,050	22,939,322	757,178,044	30,357,395	11,080,832	798,616,271	10,897,485	5 68	13.65
1889.									
Rural	335,408	22,554,717	447,114,443	3,470,224	392,553	450,977,220	4,507,717	3 99	10.00
Urban	117,030	217,182	99,677,203	7,940,945	2,190,233	109,808,381	2,061,135	5 04	18.77
Cities	95,525	36,848	174,525,049	18,659,684	7,935,482	201,120,215	3,679,346	10 01	18.29
Total	547,963	22,808,747	721,316,695	30,070,853	10,518,268	761,905,816	10,248,198	5 37	13.45
1888.									
Rural	325,650	22,348,502	433,596,047	26,624,345	395,430	460,615,822	4,494,780	3 97	9.76
Urban	112,957	213,357	93,514,860	8,122,244	2,101,439	103,738,543	1,955,817	4 87	18.85
Cities	93,118	35,311	157,140,968	19,180,356	7,978,881	184,300,205	3,469,365	10 05	18.82
Total	531,125	22,597,170	684,251,875	53,926,945	10,475,750	748,654,570	9,919,962	5 28	13.25
1887.									
Rural	325,785	22,145,295	428,372,441	27,381,683	416,039	456,170,163	4,431,720	3 89	9.72
Urban	108,653	213,972	86,597,527	7,795,482	2,312,054	96,705,063	1,820,383	4 71	18.82
Cities	89,585	34,513	137,695,797	18,048,275	8,692,640	164,436,712	3,048,010	9 45	18.54
Total	524,023	22,393,780	652,665,765	53,225,440	11,420,733	717,311,938	9,300,113	5 03	12.97

TABLE IV. ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	No. of rate-payers.	No. of acres assessed.	Assessed values.				Taxes imposed for all purposes.		
			Real property.	Personal property.	Taxable *income.	Total.	Total.	Per head.	Mills on the dollar.
1886.			$	$	$	$	$	$ c.	
Rural	321,285	21,990,134	424,356,317	27,289,098	452,230	452,097,645	4,388,401	3 82	9.71
Urban	104,038	206,096	81,610,855	7,568,976	2,279,092	91,458,923	1,732,386	4 70	18.94
Cities	86,813	33,723	126,142,515	16,740,860	7,940,716	150,824,091	2,888,598	9 28	19.15
Total....	512,136	22,229,953	632,109,687	51,598,934	10,672,038	694,380,659	9,009,385	4 93	12.97
1885.									
Rural	307,741	21,955,618	418,906,418	27,805,946	.....	446,712,364	4,095,547	3 63	9.17
Urban	98,171	206,191	79,512,963	9,806,966	.....	89,319,929	1,729,159	4 81	19.36
Cities	85,584	33,323	121,246,853	23,978,646	.....	145,225,499	2,605,503	8 63	17.94
Total....	491,496	22,195,132	619,666,234	61,591,558	.....	681,257,792	8,430,209	4 71	12.37
†1884.									
Rural	297,514	21,010,778	412,246,224	27,132,652	.....	439,378,876	3,989,649	3 57	9.00
Urban	91,426	191,770	74,825,812	9,233,612	.....	84,059,424	1,588,391	4 56	18.9
Cities	81,555	32,783	116,887,903	23,343,270	.....	140,231,173	2,416,116	8 32	17.2
Total....	470,495	21,235,331	603,959,939	59,709,534	.....	663,669,473	7,994,156	4 55	12.0
1883.									
Rural	295,312	20,881,819	400,278,129	26,362,197	.....	426,640,326	3,868,436	3 47	9.0
Urban	90,364	192,537	70,948,133	8,449,305	.....	79,397,438	1,543,747	4 70	19.4
Cities	77,508	29,753	111,836,476	21,621,159	.....	133,457,635	2,273,794	8 35	17.0
Total....	463,184	21,104,109	583,062,738	56,432,661	.....	639,495,399	7,685,977	4 48	12.0
1882.									
Rural	292,197	20,631,955	389,577,732	24,948,198	.....	414,525,930	3,738,105	3 34	9.0
Urban	86,947	190,114	69,645,367	8,077,940	.....	77,723,307	1,418,370	4 47	18.2
Cities	73,612	29,651	106,455,695	19,773,525	.....	126,229,220	2,174,974	8 38	17.2
Total....	452,756	20,851,720	565,678,794	52,799,663	.....	618,478,457	7,331,449	4 32	11.8
1881.									
Rural	291,435	20,657,857	383,795,107	23,794,163	.....	407,589,270	3,694,095	3 26	9.0
Urban ...	82,617	182,751	66,394,107	7,846,108	.....	74,240,215	1,336,951	4 30	18.0
Cities	75,170	28,912	102,074,116	18,697,639	.....	120,771,755	2,144,602	8 57	17.7
Total....	449,222	20,869,520	552,263,330	50,337,910	.....	602,601,240	7,175,648	4 23	11.9

*Previous to 1886 the amount of "Taxable income" is included with "Personal property."

†Previous to 1885 no statistics were obtained from the local municipalities of Algoma, Nipissing a Parry Sound. The information was then received through the medium of the County Clerk and the districts had no county connection.

TABLE V. Showing for Township, Town and Village Municipalities grouped by Counties, and for Cities, the Population of Ontario as taken by the Municipal Assessors for the twelve years 1881-92 and the same as taken by the Dominion Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
ESSEX:														
Anderdon	1,988	1,934	1,826	1,948	2,035	1,942	1,980	2,048	2,152	2,064	2,045	2,003	2,406	2,205
Colchester, N	1,474	1,499	1,489	1,729	1,559	1,613	1,527	1,515	1,394	2,040	1,702	1,514	2,090	1,720
Colchester, S	2,495	2,415	2,211	2,478	2,518	2,479	2,434	2,411	2,486	2,434	2,386	2,461	2,727	2,827
Gosfield, N	1,764	1,733	1,736	1,801	1,670	3,536	3,428	3,483	3,529	3,390	3,172	3,345	3,494	4,071
Gosfield, S	1,945	1,951	1,872	1,888	1,842									
Maidstone	2,753	2,588	2,767	2,949	2,912	2,977	2,949	2,886	2,881	2,945	2,986	2,993	3,260	3,127
Malden	1,512	1,527	1,476	1,530	1,483	1,550	1,576	1,564	1,528	1,562	1,535	1,531	1,727	1,573
Mersea	3,626	3,567	3,407	3,475	3,313	3,194	3,356	3,407	3,485	3,558	3,300	3,143	3,552	3,788
Pelee Island	604	590	546	513	480	421	412	418	403	407	301	330	361	605
Rochester	2,488	2,222	2,222	2,546	2,422	2,396	2,338	2,362	2,341	2,232	2,103	2,018	2,483	2,806
Sandwich, E	3,649	3,884	3,776	4,967	4,703	4,506	4,418	4,432	3,760	3,880	4,087	3,843	4,386	4,378
Sandwich, W	2,458	2,394	2,458	2,309	2,774	2,713	2,647	2,548	2,459	2,362	2,420	2,366	2,860	2,643
Tilbury, N	2,340	4,360	4,687	4,393	4,527	4,358	4,385	4,186	4,086	3,983	3,760	3,530	4,410	5,100
Tilbury, W	1,821													
Total for townships	30,917	30,664	30,473	32,526	32,238	31,685	31,450	31,263	30,504	30,857	29,797	29,077	33,756	34,843
Amherstburg	2,091	2,260	2,214	2,158	2,107	2,250	2,360	2,400	2,469	2,586	2,660	2,543	2,672	2,279
Essex	2,100	1,789	2,139	2,263	1,950	1,834	1,503	1,200	1,123				*	1,709
Leamington	1,934	1,948	1,804	1,581	1,455	1,294	1,278	1,303	1,076	1,076	1,111	1,152	1,411	1,910
Sandwich	1,125	1,170	1,297	1,245	1,212	1,166	1,214	1,145	1,099	1,136	1,049	1,038	1,143	1,352
Walkerville	904	882	798										†	933
Belle River	561	627	729	614	602	633	693	685	700	616	625	605	556	657
Kingsville	1,263	1,289	1,365	887	945	925	918	962	871	843	798	822	863	1,335
Total for towns and villages	9,978	9,965	10,346	8,748	8,271	8,102	7,966	7,695	7,338	6,257	6,243	6,160	6,645	10,175
KENT:														
Camden	2,657	2,681	2,681	2,673	2,671	2,275	2,445	2,601	2,654	2,617	2,844	2,616	3,239	2,991
Chatham	4,813	5,145	4,914	4,932	4,202	4,586	4,321	4,655	4,799	4,653	4,895	4,871	5,907	‡7,035
Dover	3,814	3,814	3,723	3,867	3,821	3,604	3,517	3,453	3,229	3,051	3,231	3,429	4,447	4,415

NOTE.—Towns are printed in *italics;* "villages" means incorporated villages.

*Included in Colchester N. township in 1881. †Included in Sandwich E. township in 1881. ‡Including the Indian Reserve of Walpole Island. The Dominion census includes all the Indian Reserves (17,589); but these are not municipally organized and no municipal census is available.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
KENT: (*Continued.*)														
Harwich	4,884	5,370	5,232	5,082	4,704	4,737	4,729	4,875	4,327	4,706	4,777	4,999	6,410	6,017
Howard	3,549	3,640	3,150	3,174	2,930	3,107	3,581	3,415	3,437	3,607	3,444	4,232	3,962	3,626
Orford	2,814	2,744	2,648	2,541	2,474	2,807	2,841	2,916	2,919	2,941	2,617	2,880	3,766	3,479
Raleigh	4,634	4,413	4,714	4,857	4,217	4,767	4,941	4,571	4,271	4,294	4,704	4,570	5,298	4,955
Romney	1,392	1,441	1,332	1,230	1,204	1,058	1,075	1,033	1,014	1,020	1,003	961	1,082	1,534
Tilbury, E.	2,648	2,522	2,482	2,357	2,324	2,149	2,875	3,002	3,006	2,749	2,517	2,521	2,872	3,033
Zone	1,225	1,246	1,264	1,269	1,269	1,281	1,353	1,245	1,259	1,268	1,255	1,355	1,495	1,401
Total for townships	32,430	33,046	32,140	31,982	29,816	30,374	31,678	31,766	30,915	30,906	31,287	32,434	38,478	38,486
Blenheim	1,622	1,675	1,545	1,616	1,451	1,398	1,305	1,462	1,125	1,125	1,050	1,010	1,212	1,708
Bothwell	796	900	1,000	915	877	973	930	1,000	989	956	890	851	965	897
Chatham	8,645	8,764	8,730	8,278	8,329	8,342	8,447	8,152	8,979	7,950	7,739	7,656	7,873	9,052
Dresden	1,973	1,915	2,089	2,011	1,757	1,885	1,861	1,843	1,665	1,606	1,747	1,829	1,979	2,058
Ridgetown	2,356	2,161	2,984	3,065	3,445	2,200	1,823	1,859	1,506	1,820	1,700	1,429	1,538	2,254
Thamesville	837	773	812	576	768	734	744	716	683	684	652	682	740	798
Tilbury Centre	858	816	932	963	904	803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	925
Wallaceburg	2,434	2,186	2,452	2,210	2,788	2,778	1,914	1,579	1,548	1,319	1,200	1,140	1,525	2,726
Total for towns and villages	19,521	19,190	20,544	19,634	20,319	19,113	17,024	16,611	16,495	15,460	14,978	14,597	15,832	20,418
ELGIN:														
Aldborough	4,678	4,695	4,706	4,569	4,820	4 822	4,794	4,527	4,452	4,428	4,335	4,280	4,718	5,299
Bayham	3,486	3,167	3,459	3,567	3,591	3,472	3,443	3,569	3,949	4,006	3,432	3,830	4,649	3,856
Dorchester, S	1,425	1,522	1,488	1,479	1,422	1,723	1,553	1,481	1,540	1,631	1,651	1,716	1,844	1,624
Dunwich	2,889	3,017	3,603	3,745	3,917	4,121	4,001	3,649	3,213	3,614	3,629	3,649	4,290	3,663
Malahide	3,715	3,718	3,775	3,775	3,628	3,834	4,014	3,951	4,031	3,876	4,013	3,861	4,415	3,851
Southwold	3,804	4,273	4,131	4,439	4,285	4,294	4,262	4,282	4,289	4,219	4,399	4,442	5,206	4,766
Yarmouth	4,726	4,806	4,710	4,815	4,757	4,655	4,828	4,589	4,459	4,449	4,420	5,393	5,575	5,471
Total for townships	24,723	25,198	25,875	26,389	26,420	26,921	26,895	26,048	25,933	26 253	25,879	27,171	30,697	28,530
Aylmer	2,182	2,179	2,270	2,361	2,337	2,004	2,021	1,882	1,695	1,538	1,498	1,407	1,540	2,166
Dutton	773	693	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	838
Port Stanley	643	654	597	606	613	611	626	552	543	582	698	650	674	616
Springfield	414	425	458	470	452	580	492	461	487	521	527	474	555	463
Vienna	351	358	348	351	650	382	435	412	452	425	490	495	528	398
Total town and villages	4,366	4,309	3,673	3,788	4,052	3,577	3,574	3,337	3,177	3,066	3,213	3,026	3,297	4,481

NORFOLK:														
Charlotteville	3,551	3,494	3,796	3,704	3,527	3,675	3,610	3,672	3,783	3,658	3,904	3,903	4,416	3,937
Houghton	1,903	1,860	1,973	1,966	1,884	1,823	1,831	1,887	1,852	1,864	1,912	1,927	2,071	2,014
Middleton	2,226	3,254	3,211	3,264	3,206	3,181	3,395	3,292	3,151	3,360	3,208	3,309	3,514	3,457
Townsend	2,824	3,881	3,786	4,138	3,990	4,196	4,223	4,205	4,387	4,263	4,397	4,530	4,963	4,291
Walsingham, N	3,293	2,295	2,250	2,284	4,922	4,790	4,850	4,777	4,798	4,368	4,981	4,956	5,819	4,785
Walsingham, S	1,902	1,776	2,049	2,471										
Windham	3,749	4,023	4,023	3,962	3,986	4,096	4,038	4,083	4,120	3,909	4,158	4,296	4,913	4,252
Woodhouse	2,085	2,262	2,292	2,394	2,364	2,431	2,430	2,419	2,399	2,350	2,495	2,600	2,922	2,508
Total for townships	22,533	22,845	23,380	24,183	23,879	24,192	24,377	24,335	24,490	23,772	25,055	25,521	28,618	25,244
Simcoe	2,956	3,103	3,068	3,000	2,793	2,709	3,000	3,062	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,498	2,645	2,674
Port Dover	1,107	1,146	1,087	1,169	1,142	1,139	1,081	1,018	1,021	1,067	1,076	1,065	1,146	1,213
Port Rowan	660	600	669											649
Waterford	1,125	1,168	1,211	1,310	1,279	1,242	1,219	1,204	1,319	1,235	1,110	1,110	1,118	1,212
Total town and villages	5,848	6,017	6,035	5,479	5,214	5,090	5,300	5,284	5,340	5,302	5,186	4,673	4,909	5,748
HALDIMAND:														
Canborough	914	998	1,037	1,057	981	1,054	1,071	1,052	1,050	962	1,085	1,104	1,220	1,118
Cayuga, N	1,712	1,728	1,661	1,670	1,765	1,734	1,880	1,321	1,743	1,789	1,800	1,838	2,109	1,893
Cayuga, S	834	825	863	822	869	752	901	871	894	854	869	900	959	925
Dunn	931	930	934	925	870	911	807	855	891	980	936	936	1,040	981
Moulton	1,619	1,685	1,753	1,775	1,687	1,563	1,624	1,690	1,677	1,433	1,601	1,546	1,799	1,894
Oneida	1,764	1,715	1,636	1,596	1,653	1,685	2,039	1,875	1,875	2,068	2,012	2,021	2,863	2,400
Rainham	1,711	1,851	1,855	1,803	1,830	1,907	2,004	1,862	1,863	1,877	1,909	1,927	2,217	2,010
Seneca	1,974	2,081	2,098	2,221	2,255	2,327	2,461	2,333	2,293	2,337	2,323	2,469	2,545	2,231
Sherbrooke	403	419	403	397	405	424	427	445	445	430	457	465	494	436
Walpole	4,188	3,974	4,042	4,291	4,288	4,800	4,971	4,806	4,708	4,825	5,097	5,051	5,854	4,922
Total for townships	16,080	16,206	16,282	16,557	16,603	17,157	18,185	17,110	17,439	17,555	18,089	18,257	21,100	18,813
Caledonia	885	841	942	936	974	989	978	907	910	886	978	1,102	1,242	968
Cayuga	954	880	823	838	821	841	838	808	800	769	753	758	830	822
Dunnville	1,823	1,846	1,901	1,903	1,814	1,818	1,734	1,650	1,574	1,624	1,611	1,591	1,808	1,776
Hagersville	914	910	1,001	846	859	866								1,061
Total for villages	4,576	4,477	4,667	4,523	4,468	4,514	3,550	3,365	3,284	3,279	3,342	3,451	3,880	4,627
WELLAND:														
Bertie	3,794	3,836	3,643	3,930	3,686	3,782	3,763	3,800	3,751	3,700	3,661	3,460	3,986	4,222
Crowland	1,037	994	1,120	1,140	1,216	1,205	1,172	1,204	1,213	1,221	1,253	1,185	1,318	1,107
Humberstone	2,587	2,599	2,549	2,582	2,681	2,441	2,539	2,625	2,666	2,563	2,862	3,298	4,182	2,842
Pelham	2,255	2,342	2,294	2,327	2,272	2,237	2,206	2,281	2,305	2,260	2,337	2,406	2,623	2,554
Stamford	2,016	2,025	1,975	2,031	1,920	2,075	1,957	1,874	1,673	1,702	1,852	2,836	3,162	2,099
Thorold	1,938	2,009	2,023	2,059	2,080	2,021	2,015	2,011	1,976	2,106	2,106	2,502	2,456	2,316
Wainfleet	2,654	2,327	2,259	2,470	3,008	3,023	3,034	2,583	2,667	2,454	2,400	2,331	2,996	2,945
Willoughby	1,039	1,041	1,071	1,108	1,105	1,096	1,125	1,006	947	1,104	1,101	1,024	1,273	1,099
Total for townships	17,320	17,173	16,934	17,650	17,968	17,880	17,811	17,384	17,198	17,110	17,572	19,042	21,996	19,184

*Included in Tilbury E. and W. townships in 1881. †Included in Dunwich township in 1881. ‡Included in Walsingham township in 1881.
§Included in Walpole township in 1881.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
WELLAND: (*Continued*)														
Niagara Falls	3,105	2,905	2,961	2,785	2,894	2,968	2,527	2,523	2,365	2,170	2,155	2,200	2,347	3,349
Thorold	2,193	2,401	2,540	2,732	2,800	2,917	2,727	2,664	2,541	2,547	2,468	2,471	2,456	2,273
Welland	1,838	1,858	1,913	1,825	1,979	2,012	2,113	2,113	2,149	1,872	1,781	1,876	1,870	2,035
Chippawa	495	519	475	507	528	562	551	678	706	553	608	631	664	523
Fort Erie	930	913	793	774	794	770	789	765	707	675	562	600	722	934
Niagara Falls South	1,072	1,107	1,087	1,067	1,125	995	979	940	948	873	868	.....	*	1,179
Port Colborne	998	1,025	1,032	1,029	1,117	1,158	1,129	1,229	1,239	1,263	1,189	1,520	1,716	1,454
Total for towns and villages..	10,631	10,728	10,801	10,719	11,237	11,382	10,815	10,912	10,655	9,953	9,631	9,298	9,775	11,447
LAMBTON:														
Bosanquet	2,444	2,516	2,498	2,495	2,672	2,720	2,710	2,717	2,712	2,734	2,831	2,863	3,360	2,866
Brooke	3,196	3,188	3,149	3,251	3,183	2,936	3,028	2,624	3,227	2,966	2,933	3,005	3,492	3,874
Dawn	2,981	3,012	2,858	2,504	2,492	2,325	2,129	2,126	1,892	1,917	1,943	1,850	2,026	3,480
Enniskillen	5,086	4,616	4,593	3,775	4,004	4,113	2,274	2,748	2,769	2,494	2,662	2,576	3,588	5,006
Euphemia	1,897	2,208	2,041	2,169	2,497	2,600	2,553	2,559	2,510	2,481	2,364	2,497	2,791	2,523
Moore	5,477	5,683	5,585	5,005	4,945	4,904	4,989	4,864	4,517	4,506	4,804	4,919	5,146	5,079
Plympton	3,599	3,368	3,668	3,689	3,864	3,906	4,053	4,000	3,911	3,904	4,133	4,165	4,495	3,929
Sarnia	2,334	2,009	2,323	2,257	2,136	2,155	2,136	2,203	1,889	2,094	2,027	2,202	3,583	2,937
Sombra	3,781	3,928	3,904	3,930	3,648	3,421	3,386	3,104	3,358	3,289	3,188	2,988	4,601	4,207
Warwick	3,209	3,290	3,290	3,247	3,129	3,470	3,486	2,955	3,333	3,427	3,597	3,649	4,052	3,644
Total for townships	34,004	33,818	33,909	32,322	32,610	32,550	30,744	30,200	30,118	29,812	30,482	30,714	37,134	37,545
Forest	1,589	1,550	1,609	1,490	1,648	1,757	1,720	1,548	1,536	1,524	1,428	1,402	1,614	2,057
Petrolea	4,116	4,363	4,165	4,119	4,092	3,917	3,836	3,806	3,656	2,889	2,906	3,081	3,465	4,357
Sarnia	6,395	6,498	6,200	5,850	5,800	5,588	5,288	5,263	5,318	5,173	4,530	4,270	3,874	6,692
Alvinston	992	979	978	975	918	901	897	967	937	925	859	750	830	1,006
Arkona	441	471	476	489	541	556	570	589	607	569	550	595	569	463
Oil Springs	1,050	1,129	1,103	1,024	1,062	918	814	673	570	622	471	514	552	1,138
Point Edward	1,620	1,792	1,847	1,547	1,601	1,274	1,791	1,807	1,661	1,545	1,423	1,389	1,293	1,881
Thedford	557	619	647	662	680	625	726	732	764	750	765	711	685	616
Watford	1,231	1,185	1,154	1,139	1,233	1,183	1,122	1,156	1,190	1,110	1,500	1,405	1,132	1,299
Wyoming	797	777	802	775	758	821	813	799	763	738	678	764	886	871
Total for towns and villages.	19,088	19,363	18,981	18,070	18,363	17,570	17,577	17,340	17,002	15,845	15,110	14,881	14,900	20,380

HURON:														
Ashfield	3,470	3,539	3,499	3,564	3,692	3,740	3,315	3,517	3,803	3,742	3,792	3,719	4,766	4,010
Colborne	1,880	1,956	2,083	1,982	2,097	2,167	2,212	2,311	2,280	2,170	2,401	2,114	2,663	2,215
Goderich	2,592	2,661	2,444	2,747	2,747	2,684	2,641	2,676	2,621	2,641	2,686	2,785	3,444	2,907
Grey	3,553	3,744	3,757	3,755	3,828	3,849	3,769	3,841	3,728	3,821	3,887	4,026	4,577	4,022
Hay	3,683	3,639	3,606	3,853	3,756	3,654	3,920	3,422	3,343	3,357	3,396	3,486	4,421	4,244
Howick	4,325	4,314	4,323	4,456	4,643	4,800	4,948	4,937	5,000	5,001	5,045	5,256	5,616	4,439
Hullett	2,945	2,982	2,852	3,176	3,058	3,163	3,083	2,996	2,863	3,012	3,029	3,373	3,875	3,281
McKillop	2,501	2,820	2,839	3,003	3,195	3,371	3,431	3,488	3,486	3,543	3,185	3,699	4,046	3,086
Morris	2,877	2,894	2,930	3,055	3,058	3,140	3,216	3,148	3,231	3,246	3,267	3,444	3,815	3,253
Stanley	2,310	2,328	2,365	2,372	2,318	2,408	2,452	2,414	2,364	2,485	2,306	2,400	2,940	2,470
Stephen	3,423	3,606	4,039	4,043	4,065	4,252	4,034	3,737	3,646	3,703	3,820	3,775	4,504	4,271
Tuckersmith	2,642	2,761	2,679	2,513	2,861	2,961	3,009	2,984	2,972	3,117	3,100	3,248	3,550	2,867
Turnberry	2,218	2,270	2,246	2,370	2,533	2,595	2,606	2,657	2,678	2,603	2,292	2,355	3,010	2,452
Usborne	2,424	2,392	2,496	2,359	2,548	2,708	2,733	2,529	2,703	2,721	2,890	2,763	3,074	2,528
Wawanosh, E	1,839	1,905	1,932	1,976	2,035	2,115	2,206	2,110	2,009	2,071	2,250	2,304	2,674	2,078
Wawanosh, W	2,166	2,048	2,130	2,178	2,047	2,171	2,241	2,273	2,205	2,229	2,261	2,284	2,795	2,337
Total for townships	44,848	45,859	46,220	47,402	48,451	49,778	49,816	49,040	48,932	49,462	49,597	51,031	59,770	50,460
Clinton	2,370	2,421	2,505	2,785	3,022	2,805	2,735	2,668	2,659	2,501	2,502	2,598	2,606	2,635
Goderich	3,462	3,595	3,621	3,871	4,011	3,920	3,927	4,023	3,845	3,818	4,130	4,195	4,564	3,839
Seaforth	2,517	2,544	2,556	2,618	2,646	2,540	2,362	2,529	2,362	2,376	2,356	2,414	2,480	2,641
Wingham	2,104	2,056	2,026	1,936	2,079	1,939	2,019	2,093	2,500	1,915	1,989	1,953	1,918	2,167
Bayfield	660	578	592	652	385	623	546	570	705	671	694	694	679	595
Blyth	921	925	899	1,050	1,040	1,039	850	981	981	1,090	1,113	1,161	914	927
Brussels	1,208	1,193	1,243	1,209	1,218	1,264	1,247	1,273	1,284	1,313	1,282	1,335	1,280	1,204
Exeter	1,716	1,615	1,683	1,768	1,778	1,678	1,801	1,728	1,637	1,635	1,587	1,586	1,725	1,809
Wroxeter	476	486	426	446	449	436	462	455	457	453	495	568	590	504
Total for towns and villages	15,434	15,413	15,551	16,335	16,628	16,244	15,949	16,320	16,430	15,772	16,148	16,504	16,756	16,321
BRUCE:														
Albemarle	1,337	1,214	1,291	1,237	1,200	1,068	1,089	1,015	1,065	1,076	750	794	‡1,505	‡1,819
Amabel	2,531	2,652	2,471	2,373	2,462	†2,199	1,936	2,008	1,936	2,066	2,045	1,862	§3,046	§3,890
Arran	2,692	2,710	2,629	2,634	2,871	2,837	2,770	2,806	2,883	2,759	2,974	3,237	3,512	2,913
Brant	3,956	3,859	4,153	4,198	4,390	4,506	4,553	4,617	4,257	4,533	4,631	4,687	5,423	4,929
Bruce	3,295	3,208	3,371	3,276	3,375	3,361	3,701	3,715	3,801	3,688	3,529	3,650	4,236	3,793
Carrick	4,913	4,986	4,818	4,890	4,914	4,823	4,824	4,826	4,756	4,649	4,892	4,940	5,909	5,503
Culross	3,101	3,101	2,993	3,074	3,091	3,112	3,256	3,114	3,098	3,227	3,227	3,287	3,807	3,345
Eastnor	1,452	1,317	1,353	1,320	1,273	1,193	1,098	1,036	987	833	1,276	1,197	1,364	1,484
Lindsay and Bury St. Edmunds	868	737	697	561	603	630	522	469	469	552				837
Elderslie	2,650	2,877	2,925	2,968	2,890	3,005	3,029	3,039	3,180	2,788	3,006	3,022	3,273	3,047
Greenock	2,921	2,938	2,882	2,997	3,004	3,089	3,080	2,916	3,068	2,906	2,892	2,965	3,751	3,389
Huron	3,627	3,612	3,525	3,846	3,888	3,997	4,151	3,907	3,907	4,135	4,277	4,259	5,175	4,125
Kincardine	3,073	3,306	3,173	3,360	3,181	3,370	3,558	3,671	3,388	3,401	3,335	3,575	4,506	3,618
Kinloss	2,538	2,647	2,839	2,812	2,843	2,981	3,097	2,935	2,840	3,190	3,252	3,265	3,628	2,903
Saugeen	1,573	1,661	1,739	1,767	1,804	1,883	1,901	1,974	1,890	1,855	1,911	1,841	2,090	1,813
Total for townships	40,527	40,825	40,859	41,313	41,789	42,054	42,565	42,048	41,525	41,658	41,997	42,581	51,225	47,408

*Included in Stamford Township in 1881. †Estimated, as clerk returned census figures of 1881 less Indian population.
‡Including Cape Croker Indian Reserve. §Including Saugeen Indian Reserve.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
BRUCE: (*Continued.*)														
Kincardine	2,808	2,836	2,837	2,960	2,960	2,780	2,866	2,740	2,383	2,383	2,539	2,593	2,876	2,631
Walkerton	3,030	3,030	2,802	2,898	2,934	2,793	2,800	2,821	2,709	2,370	2,652	2,612	2,604	3,061
Chesley	1,363	1,515	1,400	1,300	1,300	1,089	1,186	1,031	1,270	932	838	789	893	1,437
Lucknow	1,207	1,193	1,350	1,127	1,179	1,352	1,552	1,373	1,326	1,326	1,260	1,164	1,162	1,285
Paisley	1,039	1,119	1,250	1,254	1,540	1,238	1,254	1,087	1,018	931	963	943	1,154	1,328
Port Elgin	1,800	1,803	2,200	2,161	2,109	2,070	1,914	1,711	1,661	1,535	1,470	1,394	1,400	1,659
Southampton	1,289	1,404	1,325	1,186	1,231	1,179	1,155	1,099	1,097	1,097	1,125	1,116	1,141	1,437
Tara	760	704	742	701	705	725	722	678	639	623	626	688	561	695
Teeswater	1,135	1,098	1,102	1,153	1,156	1,157	1,172	1,064	926	926	926	918	861	1,128
Tiverton	445	508	621	680	825	659	644	686	560	542	536	632	545	550
Wiarton	2,002	1,915	1,998	1,875	1,392	1,455	1,369	1,263	1,209	1,044	985	977	796	1,984
Total for towns and villages	16,878	17,125	17,627	17,295	17,331	16,497	16,634	15,553	14,798	13,709	13,920	13,826	13,993	17,195
GREY:														
Artemesia	3,539	3,640	3,465	3,516	3,583	4,442	3,867	3,770	3,760	3,652	3,829	3,817	4,576	4,092
Bentinck	4,651	4,811	4,434	4,644	4,791	4,679	4,877	4,827	4,553	4,508	4,647	4,721	5,472	5,323
Collingwood	3,654	3,463	3,390	3,475	3,367	3,728	4,559	4,355	4,184	4,009	4,103	4,366	4,915	3,932
Derby	1,816	1,941	1,903	2,052	2,088	2,062	2,113	2,105	2,060	1,949	1,959	1,955	2,363	2,200
Egremont	3,150	3,221	3,359	3,274	3,410	3,428	3,503	3,257	3,498	3,508	3,716	3,754	4,455	3,904
Euphrasia	3,297	3,228	2,937	2,947	3,145	3,100	3,107	3,002	3,025	3,162	3,006	3,031	3,688	3,567
Glenelg	2,930	3,037	3,048	3,067	3,100	3,601	3,340	3,545	3,583	3,743	3,786	3,725	4,001	3,318
Holland	3,344	3,133	2,950	3,246	3,387	3,319	3,181	3,356	3,313	3,186	3,058	3,120	3,688	3,602
Keppel	3,548	3,433	3,498	3,110	3,151	3,351	3,469	3,138	3,134	2,992	3,070	3,102	3,449	3,774
Normanby	5,384	5,387	5,369	5,616	5,555	5,213	5,220	5,204	4,935	5,153	5,253	5,815	6,140	5,006
Osprey	3,229	3,181	3,207	3,162	3,292	3,132	3,171	3,276	3,552	3,388	3,268	3,494	3,512	3,314
Proton	2,924	3,020	2,915	2,914	2,866	2,814	3,381	3,139	3,198	2,855	3,093	2,906	3,402	3,297
St. Vincent	3,202	3,360	3,326	3,408	3,509	3,634	3,675	3,656	3,572	3,648	3,672	3,349	4,119	3,494
Sarawak	1,045	1,024	1,032	1,052	1,110	993	869	981	990	907	865	846	972	1,201
Sullivan	3,445	3,617	3,536	3,531	3,706	3,749	3,713	3,562	3,426	3,537	3,464	3,527	4,143	4,164
Sydenham	3,720	3,750	3,820	3,848	3,808	3,920	3,972	3,961	3,949	3,825	4,045	3,860	4,293	3,903
Total for townships	52,878	53,246	52,189	52,862	53,868	55,165	56,018	55,134	54,732	54,022	54,834	55,388	63,188	58,091
Durham	1,186	1,192	1,131	1,153	1,146	1,081	1,040	1,086	1,051	960	1,082	1,033	1,059	1,273
Meaford	1,797	1,852	1,739	2,042	2,118	2,154	2,463	2,000	2,124	1,815	1,904	1,790	1,866	1,999
Owen Sound	7,617	7,867	7,550	7,237	6,359	5,791	5,672	5,317	4,655	4,519	4,511	4,309	4,426	§7,497
Thornbury	800	820	834	850	809	883							*	902

Dundalk	551	636	687	707	543	643	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡‡		696
Markdale	705	665	645	643	681	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡‡		756
Total for towns and villages...	12,656	13,032	12,586	12,632	11,656	10,552	9,175	8,403	7,830	7,294	7,497	7,132	7,351		13,123
SIMCOE:															
Adjala	1,996	1,899	1,912	1,936	1,913	1,993	2,028	2,115	2,225	2,214	2,215	2,210	2,885		2,459
Essa	3,960	3,950	3,964	3,900	3,936	3,901	3,953	4,000	3,905	3,850	3,826	3,826	4,666		3,592
Flos	2,906	3,038	3,212	2,859	2,939	2,873	2,975	2,787	2,601	2,605	2,451	2,383	3,141		3,782
Gwillimbury W	2,303	2,323	2,425	2,529	2,448	2,471	2,573	2,668	2,704	2,500	2,417	2,871	2,994		2,525
Innisfil	**3,582	4,191	3,847	3,856	4,035	4,133	4,224	4,348	4,434	4,326	4,346	4,624	5,499		5,110
Medonte	3,391	3,453	3,735	3,536	3,452	3,439	3,341	2,989	2,953	2,811	2,932	2,755	3,632		4,514
Nottawasaga	4,817	4,949	5,052	††5,574	6,227	5,805	5,828	5,673	5,807	5,724	5,319	5,339	6,971		6,060
Orillia	3,489	3,158	2,975	3,197	3,067	} 3,102	3,228	3,129	3,010	2,918	2,365	2,354	3,097	{	3,687
Matchedash	364	363	362	322	320	}								{	375
Oro	3,791	3,819	3,932	4,074	3,880	3,842	3,799	3,846	3,896	3,931	4,015	4,119	4,566		4,357
Sunnidale	2,290	2,293	2,332	2,354	2,326	2,349	2,453	2,602	2,630	2,548	2,543	2,628	2,802		2,772
Tay	3,838	3,775	3,740	3,382	3,289	2,922	2,803	2,542	2,431	2,234	1,965	1,904	2,993		4,714
Tecumseth	3,097	3,194	3,125	3,436	4,006	3,987	4,050	4,479	5,137	4,563	4,388	4,390	5,325		3,863
Tiny	3,779	3,848	3,671	3,669	3,671	3,587	3,285	3,062	2,842	2,877	2,804	2,832	3,736		4,784
Tossorontio	1,376	1,456	1,177	1,043	1,143	1,158	1,262	1,105	1,244	1,172	1,270	1,223	1,921		1,870
Vespra	2,762	2,813	2,802	2,770	2,760	2,740	2,769	2,768	2,574	2,629	2,520	2,548	2,879		3,022
Total for townships	47,741	48,522	48,263	48,437	49,412	48,302	48,571	48,113	48,393	46,902	45,376	46,006	57,107		57,486
Alliston	1,810	1,951	1,822	1,585	1,429	1,691	1,612	1,613	1,477	1,400	1,168	985	1,099		1,371
Barrie	4,992	5,274	5,075	5,151	5,387	4,412	4,362	5,000	4,469	4,425	4,536	4,611	4,854		5,550
Collingwood	5,089	5,008	5,050	5,054	5,114	4,696	5,386	5,386	5,297	5,111	4,762	4,134	4,445		4,939
Midland	1,935	2,198	2,206	2,176	2,063	1,778	1,635	1,596	1,314	859	1,264	953	1,095		2,088
Orillia	4,828	4,854	4,848	4,732	4,336	4,004	3,269	3,269	3,200	3,200	2,900	2,900	2,910		4,752
Penetanguishene	2,132	2,125	2,660	2,490	1,696	1,957	1,952	1,974	1,762	1,660	1,151	980	1,089		2,110
Stayner	1,124	1,123	1,305	1,317	1,101	1,122	1,123	1,025	888	1,031	1,009	1,008	1,028		1,357
Allandale	977	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Beeton	641	767	623	750	670	589	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡‡		771
Bradford	867	925	922	957	944	1,054	1,080	936	950	905	926	1,025	1,176		996
Creemore	770	648	765	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§§		721
Tottenham	540	531	564	586	1,020	601	547	781	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡‡		586
Totals for towns and villages..	25,705	25,404	25,840	24,798	23,760	21,904	21,476	21,580	19,357	18,591	17,716	16,596	17,696		25,241
MIDDLESEX:															
Adelaide	2,517	2,360	2,462	2,813	2,813	2,908	2,964	2,969	3,108	2,788	3,119	2,980	3,108		2,616
Biddulph	2,456	2,600	2,771	2,687	2,697	2,650	2,573	2,634	2,643	2,717	2,560	2,700	2,940		2,600
Caradoc	3,903	4,012	3,890	4,007	3,689	3,848	4,100	4,086	4,106	4,003	4,137	3,880	5,230		4,762
Delaware	1,561	1,599	1,615	1,653	1,687	1,773	1,774	1,658	1,678	1,697	1,687	1,687	2,674		2,549
Dorchester, N	3,704	3,705	3,660	3,455	3,403	3,414	3,675	3,597	3,502	3,523	4,293	3,887	4,056		3,752

*Included in Collingwood township in 1881. †Included in Proton township in 1881. ‡Included in Artemesia township in 1881. §Including Brook village (properly in Sarawak township). ††Portion (80 families) annexed to town of Stayner. **Allandale village becomes incorporated. ‡‡Included in Tecumseth township in 1881. §§Included in Nottawasaga township in 1881.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
MIDDLESEX: (*Continued.*)														
Ekfrid	2,577	2,623	2,591	2,541	2,518	2,694	2,753	2,651	2,695	2,736	2,721	2,806	3,023	2,876
Lobo	2,775	2,860	2,675	2,664	2,660	2,690	2,678	2,641	2,755	2,706	2,738	2,894	3,092	2,989
London	8,652	8,673	8,730	8,790	8,782	8,808	8,933	8,250	8,717	8,659	8,750	9,503	9,599	8,934
McGillivray	3,092	3,025	3,143	3,211	3,624	3,588	3,583	3,857	3,931	3,613	3,526	3,685	4,178	3,503
Metcalfe	1,642	1,633	1,628	1,627	1,733	1,811	1,857	1,858	1,885	1,988	2,100	2,195	2,192	1,699
Mosa	2,565	2,759	2,653	2,710	2,642	2,152	2,678	2,583	2,619	2,562	2,641	2,790	2,673	2,450
Nissouri W.	2,750	2,878	2,733	3,073	3,217	3,447	3,405	3,446	3,405	3,162	3,134	3,550	3,562	3,271
Westminster	4,466	4,646	*4,912	8,063	8,027	7,838	7,968	7,637	6,999	7,475	7,707	6,834	7,892	†4,420
Williams E	1,612	1,657	1,737	1,722	1,704	1,694	1,716	1,669	1,722	1,831	1,955	1,881	2,195	1,794
Williams W	1,633	1,624	1,657	1,750	1,641	1,814	1,814	1,767	1,779	1,970	1,925	1,988	2,339	1,782
Total for townships	45,905	46,654	46,857	50,766	50,837	51,129	52,471	51,303	51,544	51,430	52,993	53,260	58 753	49,997
Parkhill	1,653	1,536	1,520	1,557	1,613	1,663	1,632	1,543	1,557	1,716	1,471	1,522	1,539	1,680
Strathroy	3,360	3,216	3,306	3,386	3,662	3,573	3,579	3,600	3,663	3,817	3,493	3,640	3,817	3,316
Ailsa Craig	695	699	672	785	725	740	763	731	740	762	730	838	872	731
Glencoe	1,038	940	939	905	852	917	955	870	878	1,064	837	801	801	976
London West	1,864	1,850	2,187	2,187	1,796	1,754	1,544	1,544	1,494	1,825	1,679	1,603	1,601	1,915
Lucan	902	897	888	924	901	928	964	897	897	897	873	900	976	920
Newbury	450	414	413	462	500	496	523	564	650	476	560	547	546	452
Wardsville	317	336	355	349	336	392	431	462	434	404	415	474	540	380
Total for towns and villages	10,279	9,888	10,280	10,555	10,385	10,463	10,391	10,211	10,313	10,961	10,058	10.325	10,692	10,370
OXFORD:														
Blandford	1,710	1,620	1,787	1,798	1,820	1,879	1,765	1,764	1,802	1,726	1,811	1,855	2,089	1,911
Blenheim	4,748	4,704	4,686	4,569	4,730	4,824	4,791	5,024	4,993	4,976	4,924	5,086	5,937	5,606
Dereham	3,568	3,580	3,491	3,670	3,525	3,540	3,765	3,717	3,666	3,796	3,863	3,976	4,486	4,025
Nissouri E.	2,682	2,637	2,739	2,867	2,763	2,735	2,633	2,542	2,588	2,602	2,628	2,612	3,325	3,031
Norwich N.	3,026	2,147	2,241	2,162	2,105	2,246	2,214	2,161	2,225	2,139	2,124	2,129	2,632	2,389
Norwich S.	2,606	2,408	2,466	2,473	2,524	2,696	2,800	2,783	2,744	2,766	2,682	2,615	3,360	2,943
Oxford E	1,971	1,929	1,879	1,893	1,862	1,922	1,867	1,921	2,009	1,998	2,096	2,081	2,313	2,155
Oxford N	1,376	1,418	1,337	1,347	1,317	1,379	1,304	1,344	1,449	1,425	1,533	1,461	1,645	1,498
Oxford W	2,065	1,968	2,032	2,042	2,010	2,308	2,481	2,300	2,321	2,402	2,072	2,263	2,694	2,193
Zorra E.	3,804	3,697	3,751	3,868	3,655	3,869	3,485	3,580	3,765	4,000	4,142	3,774	4,591	4,262
Zorra W	2,657	2,638	2,495	2,560	2,570	2,522	2,629	2,642	2,510	2,733	2,840	2,742	3,430	2,988
Total for townships	30,213	28,746	28,904	29,249	28,881	29,920	29,734	29,778	30,072	30,563	30,715	30,594	36,502	33,001

Ingersoll	4,730	5,200	5,200	5,120	5,021	4,228	4,228	4,266	4,388	4,359	4,353	4,949	4,318	4,191
Tilsonburg	2,414	2,207	2,345	2,145	2,226	2,228	2,099	2,006	1,989	1,926	1,884	1,827	1,939	2,163
Woodstock	9,004	8,992	9,222	8,808	8,314	7,534	6,718	6,307	6,090	6,020	5,223	5,399	5,373	8,612
Embro	552	565	580	587	560	547	564	537	587	522	505	510	616	627
Norwich	1,197	1,200	1,238	1,218	1,396	1,438	1,449	1,309	1,326	1,265	1,265	1,316	1,411	1,255
Total for towns and villages	17,897	18,164	18,585	17,878	17,517	15,975	15,058	14,425	14,380	14,09.	13,180	14,001	13,657	16,848
BRANT :														
Brantford	5,260	6,354	6,289	6,319	5,991	6,244	6,514	6,527	6,126	6,060	5,545	5,537	6,555	6,954
Burford	4,377	4,540	4,423	4,590	4,521	4,600	4,772	4,774	4,709	4,683	4,955	4,854	5,466	4,939
Dumfries S	2,815	2,832	2,764	2,603	2,698	3,120	3,159	3,270	3,344	3,295	3,347	3,448	3,490	3,137
Oakland	777	774	682	756	777	815	331	862	864	865	875	875	939	858
Onondaga	1,234	1,264	1,289	1,290	1,328	1,351	1,334	1,317	1,344	1,294	1,369	1,431	1,739	1,482
‡Tuscarora													2,891	3,228
Total for townships	14,463	15,764	15,447	15,558	15,315	16,130	16,610	16,750	16,387	16,197	16,091	16,145	21,080	20,598
Paris	3,011	3,007	3,119	3,133	3,411	3,423	3,311	3,316	3,343	3,533	3,070	3,062	3,173	3,094
PERTH :														
Blanshard	2,786	2,828	2,806	2,844	2,918	2,802	2,952	2,982	2,811	2,853	2,812	2,967	3,244	2,927
Downie	2,821	2,927	2,847	2,860	2,801	2,689	2,778	2,713	2,765	2,878	3,187	2,928	3,489	3,281
Easthope N	2,479	2,494	2,429	2,355	2,364	2,439	2,404	2,429	2,394	2,223	2,362	2,390	2,722	2,551
Easthope S	1,806	1,672	1,847	1,810	1,773	1,740	1,773	1,728	1,703	1,751	1,778	1,829	2,244	2,149
Ellice	2,714	2,913	2,939	2,854	2,871	2,832	2,766	2,764	2,600	2,689	2,647	2,804	3,275	3,384
Elma	3,832	3,973	3,896	3,996	3,518	3,659	3,614	3,790	3,668	3,832	3,603	3,752	4,421	4,231
Fullarton	2,151	2,351	2,178	2,215	2,181	2,308	2,313	2,465	2,421	2,403	2,399	2,469	2,708	2,511
Hibbert	2,275	2,252	2,394	2,375	2,405	2,501	2,750	2,742	2,737	2,681	2,779	3,130	3,394	2,636
Logan	2,725	2,726	2,769	2,833	2,801	2,930	2,937	2,841	2,677	2,806	2,717	2,813	3,355	3,093
Mornington	3,031	3,224	3,365	3,305	3,185	3,274	3,334	3,216	3,258	3,199	3,250	3,586	3,998	3,509
Wallace	2,870	2,891	3,023	2,905	3,017	2,989	3,022	3,131	3,032	3,042	3,036	2,979	3,655	3,237
Total for townships	29,540	30,251	30,493	30,352	29,834	30,163	30,643	30,801	30,066	30,357	30,570	31,647	36,505	33,509
Listowel	2,546	2,520	2,734	2,875	3,000	3,103	3,000	2,702	2,577	2,578	2,409	2,462	2,688	2,587
Mitchell	2,190	2,202	2,216	2,223	2,325	2,363	2,398	2,384	2,361	2,309	2,244	2,377	2,284	2,101
St. Marys	3,362	3,494	3,644	3,658	3,363	3,320	3,400	3,500	3,192	3,442	3,442	3,432	3,415	3,416
Milverton	603	533	698	672	674	607	586	693	700	662	512	669	562	603
Total for towns and village	8,701	8,749	9,292	9,428	9,362	9,393	9,384	9,279	8,830	8,991	8,607	8,940	8,949	8,707
WELLINGTON :														
Arthur	3,160	3,220	3,282	3,301	3,393	3,428	3,535	3,508	3,426	3,357	3,416	3,554	3,916	3,224
Eramosa	2,807	2,867	2,904	2,932	3,110	2,978	3,264	3,226	3,132	3,081	3,229	3,391	3,611	3,116
Erin	3,468	3,560	3,478	3,276	3,756	3,624	3,740	3,855	3,945	3,702	3,677	3,952	4,644	4,048
Garafraxa W	2,417	2,631	2,710	2,769	2,758	2,869	2,967	2,786	3,031	3,135	3,124	3,216	3,620	3,043
Guelph	2,207	2,277	2,424	2,385	2,449	2,535	2,543	2,539	2,499	2,557	2,616	2,823	2,793	2,464

†Population decreased by annexing 3,261 to London City. *Census gives 8,596, but 4,086 is within the municipal limits of London City.
‡An Indian reserve, not municipally organized.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
WELLINGTON: (*Continued.*)														
Luther W.	1,966	1,892	1,871	1,777	1,826	1,761	1,745	1,771	1,724	1,763	1,684	1,561	1,790	2,044
Maryborough	3,067	3,069	3,065	3,077	3,330	3,720	3,742	3,357	3,408	3,620	3,464	3,669	4,551	3,546
Minto	3,183	3,271	3,399	3,542	3,571	3,661	3,828	3,631	3,520	3,628	3,798	3,919	4,443	3,637
Nichol	1,971	1,973	2,011	1,986	1,968	2,004	1,995	1,925	2,286	2,058	2,176	2,157	2,474	2,056
Peel	4,266	4,200	4,276	3,852	4,005	4,240	4,042	3,876	3,859	4,020	4,116	4,382	5,024	4,253
Pilkington	1,505	1,561	1,595	1,624	1,647	1,661	1,803	1,740	1,792	1,643	1,750	1,792	1,958	1,663
Puslinch	2,325	3,331	3,357	3,306	3,264	3,553	3,573	3,297	3,298	3,266	3,283	3,258	3,985	3,614
Total for townships	32,342	33,852	34,372	33,827	35,077	36,034	36,777	35,511	35,920	35,830	36,333	37,674	42,809	36,708
Harriston	1,600	1,645	1,600	1,677	1,886	1,936	1,873	1,834	1,894	1,864	1,803	1,712	1,772	1,687
Mount Forest	2,301	2,304	2,546	2,501	2,376	2,325	2,144	2,100	2,088	2,204	2,304	2,194	2,170	2,214
Palmerston	1,717	1,654	1,655	1,882	1,882	1,840	1,855	1,855	1,716	1,699	1,727	1,743	1,828	2,006
Arthur	1,092	1,246	1,137	1,203	1,222	1,240	1,172	1,210	1,183	1,146	1,145	1,265	1,257	1,296
Clifford	587	561	578	573	568	514	556	605	610	602	664	664	722	634
Drayton	814	758	727	800	879	830	789	790	791	829	904	789	587	793
Elora	1,213	1,228	1,319	1,301	1,273	1,334	1,410	1,418	1,419	1,404	1,478	1,390	1,387	1,304
Erin	536	542	553	512	527	506	561	488	556	520	503	406	*477	594
Fergus	1,545	1,532	1,598	1,642	1,709	1,624	1,703	1,631	1,663	1,659	1,661	1,732	1,733	1,598
Total for towns and villages	11,405	11,470	11,713	12,091	12,322	12,149	12,063	11,931	11,920	11,927	12,189	11,895	11,933	12,126
WATERLOO:														
Dumfries N	2,395	2,468	2,247	2,292	2,707	2,832	2,742	2,597	2,656	3,489	3,359	3,583	3,848	2,516
Waterloo	6,947	6,905	7,172	7,235	7,404	7,067	7,090	7,018	7,067	6,959	6,852	6,997	7,594	7,344
Wellesley	5,054	5,188	5,131	5,140	5,041	4,970	5,066	5,112	4,964	5,131	5,002	4,778	5,752	5,609
Wilmot	5,155	5,226	5,397	5,202	5,246	5,157	5,263	4,973	5,088	4,900	5,134	4,888	5,358	5,487
Woolwich	4,367	4,462	4,392	4,451	4,352	4,466	5,157	5,108	5,109	5,175	5,075	5,193	5,524	4,838
Total for townships	23,918	24,249	24,339	24,320	24,750	24,492	25,318	24,808	24,884	25,654	25,422	25,439	28,076	25,794
Berlin	7 197	7,443	7,595	7,311	6,810	6,125	5,343	4,886	4,473	4,326	3,906	4,079	4,054	7,425
Galt	7,169	7,374	7,250	7,186	7,162	6,697	6,322	6,006	5,803	5,550	5,215	4,983	5,187	7,535
Waterloo	2,894	2,853	2,800	2,772	2,664	2,695	2,561	2,462	2,158	2,158	2,103	2,012	2,066	2,941
Ayr	959	980	1,102	1,276	1,145	1,123	1,100	1,017	1,321	.....	.....	.....	†	1,040
Elmira	1,022	988	986	986	932	873	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	††	1,069
Hespeler	1,468	1,374	1,368	1,250	1,115	1,135	1,471	1,075	926	867	789	642	698	1,482
New Hamburg	1,127	1,250	1,147	1,159	1,209	1,223	1,270	1,308	1,119	1,289	1,238	1,151	1,240	1,335

Preston	1,799	1,838	1,842	1,767	1,705	1,669	1,667	1,538	1,536	1,466	1,430	1,305	1,419	1,843
Total for towns and villages ..	23,635	24,100	24,090	23,707	22,742	21,540	19,734	18,292	17,336	15,656	14,681	14,172	14,664	24,670
DUFFERIN :														
Amaranth	2,485	2,645	2,896	2,865	2,523	2,514	2,344	2,742	2,650	2,254	2,391	2,504	2,914	2,799
Garafraxa E	1,872	1,865	1,977	2,031	2,001	2,017	2,043	2,035	2,073	2,142	2,169	2,159	2,635	2,169
Luther E	2,091	2,016	2,095	2,122	2,089	1,854	1,626	1,542	1,514	1,539	1,438	1,357	1,557	2,178
Melancthon	2,887	3,173	3,205	3,133	3,262	3,220	3,139	2,947	2,377	2,599	2,506	2,514	3,099	3,822
Mono	3,186	3,181	3,600	3,385	3,355	3,304	3,375	3,424	3,517	3,317	3,618	3,510	4,097	3,518
Mulmur	2,723	3,192	3,117	3,288	3,304	3,189	3,554	3,553	3,893	3,617	3,978	3,836	4,211	3,661
Total for townships	15,244	16,072	16,890	16,824	16,534	16,098	16,081	16,243	16,024	15,468	16,100	15,880	18,513	18,147
Orangeville	3,150	2,927	3,023	3,500	3,500	3,200	2,409	2,409	2,365	2,381	2,413	2,523	2,847	2,962
Shelburne	1,115	1,160	1,123	1,228	1,321	1,302	1,116	1,061	947	796	708	657	733	1,202
Total for town and village	4,265	4,087	4,146	4,728	4,821	4,502	3,525	3,470	3,312	3,177	3,121	3,180	3,580	4,164
LINCOLN :														
Caistor	1,761	1,795	1,834	1,870	1,977	2,034	2,004	1,980	1,943	1,971	1,928	1,916	2,164	2,002
Clinton	2,003	1,955	1,801	2,026	1,986	1,939	2,105	2,105	2,061	1,906	2,017	2,091	2,399	2,137
Gainsborough	2,382	2,413	2,571	2,703	2,553	2,542	2,604	2,538	2,617	2,506	2,612	2,615	3,001	2,683
Grantham	1,786	1,816	1,786	1,807	1,812	1,935	1,955	2,023	1,932	1,863	2,087	2,083	2,218	1,928
Grimsby N	1,087	1,019	1,025	1,087	1,013	1,090	1,084	1,014	928	975	2,390	2,327	2,416	1,095
Grimsby S.	1,457	1,470	1,525	1,512	1,524	1,450	1,491	1,483	1,393	1,429				1,610
Louth	1,614	1,548	1,612	1,531	1,714	1,688	1,653	1,667	1,534	1,888	1,690	1,664	1,995	1,774
Niagara	1,636	1,820	1,747	1,732	1,732	1,699	1,834	1,774	1,854	1,669	1,719	1,832	2,004	1,845
Total for townships	13,726	13,836	13,901	14,268	14,311	14,377	14,730	14,584	14,262	14,207	14,443	14,528	16,197	15,074
Niagara	1,199	1,320	1,240	1,350	1,251	1,322	1,251	1,225	1,200	1,430	1,393	1,445	1,441	1,349
Beamsville	903	881	820	819	806	781	744	759	755	705	694	692	685	911
Grimsby	914	846	848	874	892	800	834	769	784	757	654	645	692	883
Merritton	1,681	1,730	1,707	1,733	1,788	1,786	1,806	1,805	1,887	1,820	1,697	1,704	1,798	1,813
Port Dalhousie	849	836	859	769	882	872	892	883	947	985	1,007	1,000	1,129	879
Total for town and villages	5,546	5,613	5,474	5,545	5,619	5,561	5,527	5,441	5,573	5,697	5,445	5,486	5,745	5,835
WENTWORTH :														
Ancaster	3,797	3,895	3,945	4,002	4,048	4,018	4,225	4,242	4,184	4,101	4,213	4,465	4,726	4,098
Barton	3,270	4,676	4,806	4,625	4,406	4,181	4,253	4,013	3,911	3,653	3,425	3,270	3,525	§3,269
Beverly	4,520	4,550	4,483	4,623	4,596	4,688	4,905	4,763	4,772	4,671	4,890	5,100	5,230	4,636
Binbrook	1,511	1,569	1,555	1,638	1,615	1,674	1,682	1,633	1,598	1,521	1,511	1,643	1,814	1,674
Flamboro' E	2,498	2,448	2,515	2,502	2,353	2,142	2,446	2,426	2,331	2,281	2,359	2,432	2,746	2,661
Flamboro' W	2,863	2,878	2,860	2,896	2,989	3,136	3,093	3,108	3,168	3,119	3,235	3,364	3,461	3,079
Glanford	1,612	1,643	1,650	1,679	1,677	1,772	1,792	1,746	1,806	1,893	1,867	1,847	1,977	1,744
Saltfleet	2,609	2,634	2,634	2,612	2,505	2,501	2,469	2,438	2,467	2,450	2,614	2,587	2,951	2,765
Total for townships	22,680	24,293	24,448	24,577	24,189	24,112	24,865	24,369	24,237	23,689	24,114	24,708	26,430	23,926

*Estimated, as in census of 1881 it was included with Erin township. †Included in Dumfries N. township in 1881. ‡Included in Woolwich township in 1881.
§Census gives 4,997, but 1,728 is within limits of Hamilton City.

TABLE V. POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
WENTWORTH; (*Continued.*)														
Dundas	3,179	3,385	3,634	3,897	3,991	4,051	3,884	3,726	3,881	4,128	4,021	3,668	3,709	3,546
Waterdown	689	669	680	654	659	683	740	709	768	748	750	754	*852	669
Total for town and village	3,868	4,054	4,314	4,551	4,650	4,734	4,624	4,435	4,649	4,876	4,771	4,422	4,561	4,215
HALTON:														
Esquesing	4,027	3,748	4,135	4,196	4,183	4,206	4,255	4,298	4,429	4,397	4,448	4,585	4,998	4,435
Nassagaweya	2,675	2,642	2,697	2,626	2,719	2,674	2,745	2,715	2,626	2,659	2,708	2,748	2,800	2,809
Nelson	2,756	2,857	2,876	3,107	3,058	3,072	3,218	3,160	3,082	3,089	3,080	3,039	3,340	3,269
Trafalgar	3,775	3,747	3,817	3,882	3,856	3,935	4,021	3,987	3,973	4,018	4,125	4,384	4,382	4,153
Total for townships	13,233	12,994	13,525	13,811	13,816	13,887	14,239	14,160	14,110	14,163	14,361	14,756	15,520	14,666
Milton	1,278	1,284	1,356	1,378	1,381	1,403	1,368	1,279	1,251	1,198	1,125	1,192	1,302	1,450
Oakville	1,827	1,815	1,780	1,630	1,738	1,636	1,676	1,687	1,655	1,653	1,711	1,709	1,710	1,823
Acton	1,230	1,228	1,115	1,300	1,166	1,010	1,008	939	918	848	838	805	848	1,209
Burlington	1,261	1,345	1,283	1,294	1,245	1,169	1,247	1,100	1,057	968	1,024	1,046	1,068	1,325
Georgetown	1,516	1,542	1,571	1,639	1,565	1,595	1,534	1,568	1,573	1,552	1,467	1,562	1,471	1,509
Total for towns and villages	7,112	7,214	7,105	7,241	7,095	6,813	6,833	6,573	6,454	6,219	6,165	6,314	6,399	7,316
PEEL:														
Albion	2,737	2,782	2,721	2,940	3,002	3,112	3,290	3,161	3,118	3,112	3,186	3,189	3,872	3,142
Caledon	4,285	4,175	4,314	4,205	4,280	4,280	4,004	3,821	3,684	3,641	3,617	3,568	5,310	5,520
Chinguacousy	4,438	4,487	4,514	4,543	4,566	4,785	4,905	4,792	4,959	4,795	4,747	5,005	5,476	4,744
Toronto	5,129	5,129	5,130	5,177	5,186	5,227	5,339	5,096	5,235	5,122	5,169	5,343	5,873	5,528
Toronto Gore	1,119	1,103	1,087	1,133	1,111	1,189	1,218	1,074	1,151	1,134	1,203	1,245	1,363	1,247
Total for townships	17,708	17,676	17,766	17,998	18,145	18,593	18,756	17,944	18,147	17,804	17,922	18,350	21,894	20,181
Brampton	3,310	3,294	3,285	3,294	3,297	3,351	3,313	3,200	3,248	3,022	3,169	2,966	2,920	3,252
Bolton	657	653	705	686	702	698	701	712	643	622	549	560	606	743
Streetsville	606	557	726	768	803	801	781	779	751	740	706	655	755	695
Total for town and villages	4,603	4,504	4,716	4,748	4,807	4,850	4,795	4,691	4,642	4,384	4,424	4,181	4,281	4,690
YORK:														
Etobicoke	3,586	3,579	3,331	3,147	3,044	3,053	2,922	2,924	2,953	2,855	2,787	2,728	2,976	4,557

Georgina	1,700	1,707	2,191	2,216	2,369	2,334	2,362	2,327	2,228	2,245	2,245	2,232	2,482	1,990
Gwillimbury E	3,242	3,553	3,583	3,608	3,594	3,748	3,927	3,341	3,349	3,620	3,725	3,892	4,143	3,844
Gwillimbury N	1,729	1,695	1,783	1,719	1,718	1,835	1,759	1,870	1,770	1,815	1,823	1,953	2,151	1,990
King	5,117	5,375	5,505	5,791	5,322	5,682	5,453	5,712	5,379	5,770	5,623	5,655	6,664	6,067
Markham	5,014	4,956	4,816	4,970	5,028	5,073	5,302	5,228	5,220	5,146	5,355	5,600	6,375	5,681
Scarboro'	3,781	3,864	3,811	3,860	3,793	3,421	3,990	3,900	3,769	3,721	3,896	4,082	4,208	4,028
Vaughan	4,264	4,490	4,692	4,481	4,527	4,764	5,001	5,017	5,302	5,417	4,966	5,230	6,828	5,292
Whitchurch	3,716	3,702	3,671	3,575	3,601	3,585	3,958	3,962	4,065	3,972	4,119	4,117	4,529	4,019
York	7,309	6,453	‡6,108	7,176	†6,840	9,825	9,300	9,160	§7,689	10,374	10,319	10,939	12,748	**8,357
Total for townships	39,758	39,374	39,491	40,543	39,866	43,320	43,974	43,411	41,724	44,935	41,858	46,428	53,104	45,825
Aurora	1,828	1,922	1,946	2,085	2,025	2,107	1,924	1,837	1,685	1,547	1,456	1,480	1,540	1,743
Newmarket	2,081	1,948	1,829	1,840	1,975	2,068	1,939	1,888	1,747	1,712	1,704	1,704	2,006	2,143
North Toronto	1,426	1,191	1,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	††	1,612
Toronto Junction	5,398	4,158	3,830	2,854	1,187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	††	4,518
East Toronto	1,103	910	900	1,025	608	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	††	1,975
Holland Landing	442	430	424	421	452	481	503	462	485	481	536	553	580	443
Markham	1,066	1,019	1,110	1,096	997	1,101	969	1,020	999	1,033	937	949	954	1,100
Richmond Hill	700	750	744	795	826	879	923	889	862	755	798	797	867	743
Stouffville	1,107	1,128	1,167	1,150	1,100	1,031	1,005	950	863	871	841	805	866	1,148
Sutton	644	631	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	§§	686
Weston	1,211	1,109	1,043	1,014	921	984	1,000	1,000	928	962	800	.....	††	1,194
Woodbridge	768	782	735	708	744	816	929	1,061	978	923	872	.....	‡‡	762
Totals for towns and villages	17,774	15,978	14,848	12,988	10,835	9,467	9,192	9,107	8,547	8,284	7,944	6,288	6,813	18,067
ONTARIO:														
Brock	3,578	3,629	3,683	3,595	3,520	3,804	4,091	4,070	4,133	4,150	4,139	4,156	4,378	4,071
Mara	2,805	2,980	2,956	2,843	3,054	3,025	2,979	2,979	2,803	2,856	2,767	2,940	3,237	3,152
Pickering	5,076	5,781	5,663	5,893	5,657	6,157	6,125	6,155	6,620	6,204	6,368	6,035	6,883	5,998
Rama	1,389	1,317	1,298	1,179	1,170	1,153	956	979	1,045	967	942	913	1,370	1,752
Reach	4,122	4,122	4,082	3,993	4,128	4,378	4,354	4,330	4,487	4,588	4,385	4,385	4,949	4,190
Scott	2,237	2,234	2,174	2,236	2,237	2,281	2,305	2,215	2,184	2,184	2,286	2,114	2,563	2,342
Scugog	572	578	542	591	575	575	601	543	585	600	639	625	768	662
Thorah	1,435	1,368	1,434	1,552	1,498	1,184	1,426	1,483	2,239	2,178	2,118	2,120	2,542	1,623
Uxbridge	3,100	3,119	3,118	3,156	3,282	3,441	3,569	3,699	3,677	3,641	3,686	3,748	4,081	3,461
Whitby, E	2,872	2,928	2,985	2,986	2,999	3,107	3,176	3,005	3,121	2,998	3,456	3,267	3,417	3,080
Whitby	2,307	2,307	2,517	2,502	2,464	2,788	2,827	2,797	2,580	2,607	2,790	2,852	2,946	2,551
Total for townships	29,493	30,363	30,452	30,526	30,584	32,193	32,640	32,555	33,474	32,973	33,576	33,755	37,134	32,882
Oshawa	4,046	4,082	4,287	4,155	4,010	4,119	4,252	4,300	4,379	4,409	4,177	4,196	3,992	4,066
Uxbridge	2,000	2,126	1,941	2,309	2,060	2,011	2,088	2,050	1,839	1,830	1,781	1,674	1,824	2,023
Whitby	2,668	2,693	2,641	2,891	2,886	2,951	3,023	2,867	2,984	2,708	2,969	2,946	3,140	2,786

*Estimated, as in census of 1881 it was included in Flamboro' E. township. †East Toronto and Toronto Junction were incorporated. ‡North Toronto becomes incorporated. §Portion annexed to City of Toronto. **Census gives 23,257, but this includes the corporations of East Toronto, North Toronto and Toronto Junction, estimated at 8,105, and 6,795 within the limits of City of Toronto. ††Included in York township in 1881. ‡‡Included in Vaughan township in 1881. §§Included in Georgina township in 1881,

TABLE V—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
ONTARIO: (*Continued.*)														
Beaverton	774	850	776	915	778	818	964	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	*	850
Cannington	1,102	1,101	1,174	1,080	1,059	989	900	962	962	951	917	903	922	1,050
Port Perry	1,613	1,756	1,729	1,672	1,790	1,901	1,866	1,825	1,765	1,765	1,773	1,687	1,800	1,698
Totals for towns and villages	12,203	12,608	12,548	13,013	12,593	12,822	13,102	12,881	11,929	11,663	11,617	11,406	11,678	12,473
DURHAM:														
Cartwright	1,950	1,979	1,967	1,983	2,068	2,116	2,095	2,121	2,070	2,054	2,218	2,255	2,357	2,026
Cavan	2,828	2,928	2,948	2,849	3,026	3,140	3,185	3,162	3,2[illegible]2	3,287	3,128	3,213	3,479	3,106
Clarke	4,458	4,294	4,128	4,583	4,555	4,769	4,889	4,558	4,608	4,391	4,892	5,096	5,169	4,427
Darlington	4,466	4,522	4,496	4,643	4,503	4,653	4,750	4,651	4,780	4,782	4,968	5,044	5,465	4,757
Hope	4,064	3,847	4,019	4,184	3,900	4,300	3,800	4,206	4,054	4,012	3,997	3,946	4,522	3,887
Manvers	3,334	3,551	3,204	3,250	3,620	3,426	3,059	3,197	3,320	3,3[illegible]0	3,412	3,319	3,976	4,047
Total for townships	21,100	21,121	20,762	21,472	21,672	22,404	21,778	21,895	22,114	21,816	22,615	22,873	24 968	22,250
Bowmanville	3,170	3,338	3,810	3,664	3,763	3,757	3,689	3,583	3,695	3,618	3,567	3,462	3,504	3,377
Port Hope	4,746	4,782	4,821	4,987	5,161	5,514	5,431	5,441	5,455	5,513	5,440	5,382	5,585	5,042
Millbrook	892	896	914	964	1,033	1,004	1,017	1,085	1,043	1,038	1,084	1,062	1,148	971
Newcastle	682	735	751	689	660	712	910	892	872	848	943	1,038	1,060	787
Totals for towns and villages	9,490	9,751	10,296	10,304	10,617	10,987	11,047	11,001	11,065	11,017	11,034	10,944	11,297	10,177
NORTHUMBERLAND:														
Alnwick	979	1,079	1,041	1,070	1,052	1,122	1,065	1,053	1,080	1,063	1,083	1,220	1,471	1,321
Brighton	2,918	2,879	2,849	2,773	2,896	2,881	2,995	2,919	2,793	2,856	2,854	2 849	3,470	3,017
Cramahe	2,787	2,737	2,836	2,750	2,671	2,732	3,065	2,935	3,031	2,925	3,114	3,181	3,481	2,995
Haldimand	4,162	4,116	4,181	4,339	4,300	4,360	4,669	4,669	4,537	4,586	5,087	5,185	5,401	4,484
Hamilton	4,542	4,542	4,436	4,417	4,473	4,464	4,452	4,143	4,178	4,277	4,596	4,649	5,155	4,313
Monaghan, S.	1,050	1,078	1,073	1,013	1,087	1,012	1,076	1,064	993	871	900	1,072	1,148	1,033
Murray	2,966	3,023	2,871	2,942	3,071	3,131	3,024	2,917	2,973	2,965	3,182	3,070	3,560	3,303
Percy	3,091	3,018	3,011	3,303	3,162	3,167	3,153	3,117	3,186	3,154	3,419	3,529	3,768	3,388
Seymour	3,173	3,109	3,058	3,176	3,255	3,229	3,224	3,158	3,301	3,263	3,476	3,293	3,783	3,509
Total for townships	25,668	25,611	25,356	25,783	25,967	26,098	26,723	25,975	26,075	25,960	27,711	28,048	31,237	27,423
Cobourg	4,609	4,694	4,801	4,740	4,692	4,759	4,940	5,007	5,100	5,313	5,210	5,164	4,957	4,829
Brighton	1,368	1,479	1,502	1,522	1,732	1,650	1,818	1,818	1,498	1,501	1,481	1,515	1,547	1,479

Campbellford	2,269	2,435	2,431	2,235	2,184	2,201	1,951	1,703	1,714	1,693	1,602	1,355	1,418	2,424
Colborne	962	1,033	1,038	1,030	876	855	883	915	915	953	939	974	1,079	1,068
Hastings	748	793	857	816	872	836	786	797	793	803	806	802	885	812
Total for town and villages	9,956	10,434	10,629	10,343	10,356	10,304	10,378	10,240	10,020	10,263	10,038	9,810	9,886	10,612
PRINCE EDWARD:														
Ameliasburg	2,717	2,896	2,886	2,933	2,914	2,827	3,079	2,976	3,071	3,020	2,995	3,084	3,451	3,079
Athol	1,071	1,080	1,155	1,122	1,195	1,273	1,366	1,296	1,340	1,331	1,331	1,384	1,573	1,284
Hallowell	2,857	3,042	2,900	2,947	2,931	2,940	3,175	3,038	3,117	3,117	3,124	3,217	3,704	3,380
Hillier	1,641	1,626	1,616	1,721	1,713	1,793	1,759	1,773	1,785	1,957	1,791	1,842	2,192	1,890
Marysburg, N	1,325	1,350	1,555	1,307	1,469	1,462	1,456	1,431	1,531	1,578	1,443	1,548	1,700	1,430
Marysburg, S	1,513	1,591	1,564	1,561	1,615	1,633	1,792	1,947	1,949	1,947	1,953	1,886	2,205	1,643
Sophiasburg	2,107	2,071	1,985	2,176	2,050	2,077	2,132	2,107	2,211	2,239	2,108	2,200	2,646	2,341
Total for townships	13,231	13,656	13,691	13,767	13,917	14,005	14,759	14,568	15,004	15,189	14,745	15,161	17,471	15,047
Picton	3,121	3,060	3,030	2,998	3,000	3,034	2,825	2,744	2,975	2,733	2,863	2,833	2,975	3,287
Wellington	491	525	509	513	556	593	569	563	508	503	523	537	598	555
Total for town and village	3,612	3,585	3,539	3,511	3,556	3,627	3,394	3,307	3,483	3,236	3,386	3,370	3,573	3,842
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:														
Adolphustown	642	500	740	570	642	659	691	674	664	685	620	649	737	720
Amherst Island	921	903	938	963	984	1,025	1,043	1,035	1,058	1,067	1,093	1,117	1,089	938
Camden, E	4,808	5,369	5,068	4,885	4,362	4,760	4,796	4,796	4,464	4,174	4,040	4,142	5,134	4,745
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	882	850	767	813	767	700	680	540	647	552	552	536	621	870
Ernestown	2,862	2,874	2,439	2,992	3,114	3,232	3,250	3,375	3,264	3,288	3,243	3,354	3,961	3,597
Fredericksburg, N	1,433	1,404	1,460	1,516	1,522	1,587	1,619	1,582	1,540	1,480	1,640	1,583	1,720	1,659
Fredericksburg, S	1,036	968	1,098	978	1,119	1,209	1,223	1,245	1,245	1,067	1,250	1,195	1,340	1,125
Kaladar and Anglesea	1,132	1,075	889	962	1,014	1,011	814	936	935	904	932	895	990	1,232
Richmond	2,579	2,528	2,438	2,360	2,360	2,048	2,481	2,526	2,590	2,518	2,676	2,477	3,241	2,898
Sheffield	1,975	2,082	2,172	2,218	2,300	2,200	2,194	2,190	2,178	2,225	2,218	2,243	2,591	2,355
Total for townships	18,270	18,553	18,009	18,257	18,184	18,431	18,791	18,899	18,585	17,960	18,264	18,191	21,424	20,139
Napanee	3,150	3,221	3,137	3,074	3,201	3,273	3,414	3,300	3,062	3,558	3,323	3,313	3,680	3,433
Bath	436	505	489	481	508	518	539	533	525	621	637	589	546	530
Newburgh	562	587	578	621	886	799	866	913	711	791	797	760	834	648
Total for town and villages	4,148	4,313	4,204	4,176	4,595	4,590	4,819	4,746	4,298	4,970	4,757	4,662	5,060	4,611
FRONTENAC:														
Barrie	628	596	500	509	501	545	532	475	476	433	458	419	486	670
Bedford	1,497	1,406	1,484	1,445	1,541	1,512	1,462	1,342	1,337	1,327	1,560	1,568	2,019	1,837
Clarendon and Miller	852	843	890	857	810	828	833	823	696	699	660	642	685	929
Hinchinbrooke	1,228	1,196	1,321	1,189	1,111	1,170	1,285	1,225	1,167	1,105	1,101	1,155	1,322	1,465
Howe Island	312	400	295	327	351	402	412	411	398	384	400	396	479	422
Kennebec	1,255	1,243	1,178	1,075	996	933	1,040	1,040	1,071	885	966	935	1,149	1,428

*Included in Thorah township in 1881.

TABLE V—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
FRONTENAC: (*Continued.*)														
Kingston	2,486	2,500	2,981	2,685	2,701	2,876	3,060	2,879	3,047	2,750	2,418	2,716	3,739	3,349
Loughborough	1,803	1,762	1,806	1,793	1,785	1,761	1,808	1,891	1,498	1,849	1,904	1,855	2,394	2,218
Olden	977	946	901	868	820	868	889	842	881	877	715	728	829	1,002
Oso	1,061	1,115	1,015	976	1,033	877	996	786	796	938	767	779	959	1,176
Palmerston and Canonto	881	821	863	719	661	834	772	705	712	732	728	739	1,005	1,064
Pittsburg	2,480	2,491	2,456	2,553	2,824	2,696	2,660	2,577	2,601	2,643	2,653	2,760	3,352	3,000
Portland	1,830	2,096	2,270	2,048	2,210	2,246	2,209	2,256	2,249	2,286	2,303	2,300	2,452	2,512
Storrington	1,920	1,965	1,961	1,926	1,917	2,041	2,130	2,043	2,062	2,086	2,200	2,217	2,811	2,285
Wolfe Island	1,698	1,657	1,738	1,824	1,857	1,875	1,847	1,850	1,789	1,916	1,955	1,917	2,383	2,003
Total for townships	20,908	21,037	21,659	20,793	21,118	21,464	21,875	21,145	20,780	20,910	20,788	21,126	26,064	25,360
Garden Island	365	389	389	359	340	368	405	430	457	760	493	502	495	412
Portsmouth	800	847	793	784	862	799	825	900	924	807	1,066	999	1,734	1,974
Total for villages	1,165	1,236	1,182	1,143	1,202	1,167	1,230	1,330	1,381	1,567	1,559	1,501	2,229	2,386
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:														
Augusta	4,126	4,111	4,095	4,366	4,514	4,374	4,573	4,584	4,601	4,552	4,525	4,418	5,096	4,534
Bastard and Burgess S.	2,916	3,183	2,977	3,651	3,681	3,240	3,022	3,059	2,900	2,816	2,810	2,665	3,500	3,319
Crosby, N.	1,647	1,718	1,787	1,730	1,656	1,667	1,699	1,701	1,672	1,624	1,633	1,680	1,999	2,097
Crosby, S	1,619	1,743	1,721	1,732	1,729	1,736	1,689	1,765	1,668	1,683	1,816	1,865	1,968	1,849
Edwardsburg	3,750	3,744	3,875	3,855	4,158	4,088	4,090	4,059	4,050	4,221	4,182	4,143	4,799	4,517
Elizabethtown	3,800	3,694	3,921	4,200	4,138	4,355	4,394	4,464	4,166	4,166	4,201	4,214	4,905	4,726
Elmsley S.	821	812	819	706	770	856	844	835	819	788	930	960	1,121	977
Gower S.	785	816	841	829	806	837	849	835	888	852	921	842	1,022	960
Kitley	2,071	2,242	2,002	2,118	2,016	2,091	1,993	2,078	2,065	2,038	2,219	2,261	2,593	2,336
Leeds and Lansdowne, Front	2,911	2,838	3,067	3,073	3,030	3,040	3,016	3,108	3,008	3,032	2,919	3,028	3,587	3,387
Leeds and Lansdowne, Rear	2,145	2,178	2,180	2,283	2,161	2,246	2,246	2,312	2,176	2,239	2,199	2,401	2,653	2,492
Oxford on Rideau	3,207	3,100	3,156	3,131	3,157	3,158	3,117	3,081	3,040	3,085	3,139	3,118	3,785	3,307
Wolford	1,849	1,770	1,771	1,845	1,885	1,859	1,890	1,917	1,915	1,905	1,877	1,900	2,401	2,115
Yonge and Escott, Front	2,590	2,513	2,658	2,675	2,567	2,606	2,483	2,515	2,552	2,723	2,775	2,527	3,107	2,857
Yonge and Escott, Rear	1,195	1,261	1,278	2,096	2,045	1,922	1,918	1,973	1,940	1,961	1,937	1,985	2,103	1,413
Total for townships	35,432	35,723	36,148	38,290	38,313	38,075	37,823	38,286	37,460	37,685	38,083	38,007	44,639	40,886
Brockville	8,489	8,864	8,887	8,826	8,593	8,257	8,294	8,389	8,499	7,929	7,504	7,473	7,609	8,791
Gananoque	3,646	3,529	3,519	3,551	3,586	3,320	3,198	3,208	3,079	2,919	3,007	2,736	2,871	3,669

Prescott	2,911	2,924	2,988	2,896	2,843	2,921	2,946	2,848	2,842	2,842	2,893	2,930	2,999	2,919
Athens	749	786	782										*	904
Cardinal	967	964	893	780	728	695	697	636	598	595	605	546	† 632	959
Kemptville	1,129	1,058	1,144	1,158	1,204	1,047	1,203	1,128	1,169	960	899	987	1,188	1,226
Merrickville	1,026	954	937	1,034	975	936	857	834	753	675	726	719	819	1,072
Newboro'	419	432	455	483	470	422	407	407	431	500	423	387	418	462
Total for towns and villages	19,336	19,511	19,605	18,728	18,399	17,598	17,602	17,450	17,371	16,420	16,057	15,778	16,536	20,002
DUNDAS :														
Matilda	3,775	4,102	4,050	4,069	4,244	4,158	4,288	4,137	4,013	3,950	3,728	3,785	4,692	4,138
Mountain	3,095	2,980	3,086	3,071	3,036	2,968	2,984	2,926	2,976	3,024	3,070	3,098	3,719	3,422
Williamsburg	3,889	3,836	3,882	3,897	3,799	3,989	3,853	3,892	3,936	4,051	4,022	4,186	4,671	4,308
Winchester	3,288	3,340	3,351	3,678	3,839	4,411	4,317	4,028	4,086	4,449	4,058	4,032	4,796	3,621
Total for townships	14,047	14,258	14,369	14,715	14,918	15,526	15,442	14,983	15,011	15,474	14,878	15,101	17,878	15,489
Chesterville	717	699	689										‡	775
Iroquois	1,135	1,122	1,111	1,116	1,077	1,063	1,031	1,002	996	969	964	902	1,001	1,047
Morrisburg	1,855	1,696	1,674	1,838	1,819	1,974	1,993	1,802	2,000	1,681	1,708	1,704	1,719	1,859
Winchester	986	978	933	849	809								‡	962
Total for villages	4,693	4,495	4,407	3,803	3,705	3,037	3,024	2,804	2,996	2,650	2,672	2,606	2,720	4,643
STORMONT :														
Cornwall	5,131	5,629	5,427	5,110	5,614	4,362	4,386	3,959	3,750	3,745	3,583	3,580	5,436	6,790
Finch	3,035	3,024	2,944	2,921	2,994	2,896	3,090	2,967	2,929	3,086	2,640	3,035	3,493	3,509
Osnabruck	4,684	4,769	4,955	5,000	5,030	4,952	5,050	4,941	4,891	4,946	4,880	4,856	5,796	5,316
Roxborough	4,082	4,158	4,162	4,310	4,374	4,211	4,183	4,041	3,712	3,712	3,822	3,727	4,005	4,736
Total for townships	16,932	17,575	17,488	17,341	17,982	16,421	16,709	15,908	15,285	15,489	14,925	15,198	18,730	20,351
Cornwall	6,211	6,010	6,159	5,757	6,402	6,206	5,710	5,397	5,391	4,932	4,316	4,190	4,468	6,805
GLENGARRY :														
Charlottenburg	4,870	5,073	4,735	5,053	5,053	5,465	5,249	5,252	5,087	5,237	5,228	5,473	6,354	5,657
Kenyon	§ 4,061	4,675	4,842	5,000	5,061	5,075	4,968	4,680	4,662	4,873	4,593	4,278	5,491	5,376
Lancaster	3,613	3,744	3,682	3,777	3,888	3,995	4,071	4,043	4,149	3,877	4,045	4,164	4,851	4,084
Lochiel	4,517	4,517	4,502	4,521	4,111	4,187	4,314	3,702	3,843	4,820	4,674	4,480	5,525	5,016
Total for townships	17,061	18,009	17,761	18,351	18,113	18,722	18,602	17,677	17,741	18,807	18,540	18,395	22,221	20,133
Alexandria	1,425	1,465	1,379	1,386	1,379	1,378	1,149	966	1,200				**	1,614
Lancaster	572	639	663	572									††	700
Maxville	507													
Total for villages	2,504	2,104	2,042	1,958	1,379	1,378	1,149	966	1,200					2,314

* Included in Yonge and Escott R. townships in 1881. † Estimated, as in census of 1881 it was included in Edwardsburg township. ‡ Included in Winchester township in 1881. § Maxville becomes incorporated. ** Included in Lochiel township in 1881. †† Included in Lancaster township in 1887.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
PRESCOTT:														
Alfred	2,950	2,822	2,870	2,938	2,886	2,827	3,185	3,112	2,812	3,146	2,503	2,454	3,208	3,053
Caledonia	1,601	1,570	1,598	1,622	1,677	1,681	1,627	1,651	1,509	1,528	1,502	1,440	1,751	1,943
Hawkesbury, E.	4,783	4,515	4,539	4,560	4,267	3,732	4,067	3,515	3,711	3,817	3,796	3,898	5,082	4,896
Hawkesbury, W.	2,485	2,473	2,412	2,231	2,076	2,066	1,987	1,774	1,937	1,739	1,796	1,888	2,360	2,740
Longueuil	989	978	1,000	1,041	1,041	1,025	1,022	1,007	1,069	1,107	972	984	1,162	1,172
Plantagenet, N	3,726	3,569	3,913	3,730	3,440	3,608	3,949	3,916	3,653	3,691	3,602	3,446	3,997	4,245
Plantagenet, S.	2,755	2,391	2,791	2,807	2,665	2,785	2,715	2,678	2,568	2,217	2,217	2,192	2,524	3,080
Total for townships	19,289	18,318	19,123	18,929	18,052	17,724	18,552	17,653	17,259	17,245	16,388	16,302	20,084	21,129
Hawkesbury	1,536	1,557	1,437	1,526	1,532	1,503	1,527	1,539	1,469	1,462	1,344	1,457	1,920	2,042
L'Orignal	771	779	868	870	817	813	919	841	801	801	801	764	853	1,002
Total for villages	2,307	2,336	2,305	2,396	2,349	2,316	2,446	2,380	2,270	2,263	2,145	2,221	2,773	3,044
RUSSELL:														
Cambridge	2,369	2,424	2,881	2,445	2,987	2,733	2,747	2,150	1,791	1,680	1,613	1,471	1,676	2,767
Clarence	4,371	4,187	4,551	4,327	4,292	4,247	5,318	5,720	4,825	4,477	4,297	4,059	4,411	4,779
Cumberland	3,238	3,367	3,569	3,761	3,834	3,816	3,806	3,607	3,490	3,485	2,642	2,509	3,535	4,014
Russell	2,829	2,902	2,818	2,935	3,409	3,011	3,117	2,763	3,029	3,029	2,813	2,833	3,458	3,918
Total for townships	12,807	12,880	13,819	13,468	14,522	13,807	14,988	14,240	13,135	12,671	11,365	10,872	13,080	15,478
Cassselman	946	1,179	1,335	1,250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*.....	‡ 1,346
Rockland	1,308	1,407	1,343	1,201	1,201	1,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†.....	1,465
Total for villages	2,254	2,586	2,668	2,451	1,201	1,201	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,811
CARLETON:														
Fitzroy	2,607	2,443	2,497	2,496	2,310	2,299	1,966	2,196	2,621	2,437	2,651	2,798	3,378	2,940
Gloucester	5,866	6,293	6,302	5,981	5,836	5,774	5,826	5,347	5,060	4,666	4,764	5,000	6,254	6,823
Goulbourn	2,563	2,458	2,597	2,636	2,594	2,752	2,845	2,852	2,817	2,643	2,911	3,235	3,381	2,784
Gower, N	2,117	2,111	2,097	2,394	2,397	2,394	2,173	2,121	1,939	1,939	2,394	2,388	2,481	2,383
Huntley	2,580	2,208	2,208	2,212	2,221	2,318	2,333	2,357	2,307	2,312	2,326	2,393	2,534	2,321
March	1,110	1,059	1,034	1,005	1,041	1,023	948	1,011	1,035	1,018	1,163	1,122	1,318	1,264
Marlborough	1,534	1,532	1,459	1,594	1,665	1,730	1,752	1,762	1,777	1,723	1,855	1,852	2,090	1,703
Nepean	5,582	5,736	5,482	§ 6,168	9,538	9,103	8,375	7,858	7,406	7,019	6,994	7,058	8,044	** 6,201
Osgoode	4,365	4,235	4,367	4,369	4,371	4,288	4,387	4,309	4,263	3,837	3,995	3,995	4,753	4,858

Torbolton	933	939	905	900	912	909	908	848	811	811	868	1,118	1,024	1,023
Total for townships	29,257	29,014	28,948	29,755	32,885	32,590	31,513	30,661	29,976	28,435	29,921	30,959	35,257	32,300
Ottawa, E	714	684	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	†.....	741
Richmond	363	355	340	346	326	356	362	403	441	430	347	381	439	447
Total for villages	1,077	1,039	998	346	326	356	362	403	441	430	347	381	439	1,188
RENFREW :														
Admaston	2,201	2,126	2,307	2,390	2,383	2,197	2,134	2,119	2,134	2,152	2,201	2,126	2,383	2,548
Algona, S	772	692	899	806	822	562	734	711	679	633	621	662	759	1,025
Alice and Fraser	1,740	1,742	1,610	1,647	1,509	1,572	1,560	1,582	1,561	1,569	1,552	1,607	1,912	1,920
Bagot and Blithefield	1,306	1,241	1,293	1,237	1,070	1,066	1,004	916	962	900	962	952	1,126	1,591
Bromley	1,652	1,773	1,733	1,638	1,639	1,623	1,591	1,577	1,569	1,539	1,623	1,623	1,797	1,933
Brougham	479	549	484	511	483	420	484	500	650	620	575	490	574	548
Brudenell and Lynedoch	1,330	1,338	1,180	1,273	1,254	1,243	1,255	1,208	1,165	1,149	1,038	1,185	1,270	1,398
Grattan	1,573	1,578	1,883	1,695	1,833	1,789	2,021	1,703	1,605	1,494	1,510	1,523	1,893	1,724
Griffith and Matawatchan	689	681	725	610	601	652	638	637	589	532	516	569	614	721
Hagarty, Jones, Sherwood, etc	1,976	2,111	1,881	1,809	1,748	1,632	1,718	1,555	1,264	1,361	1,392	1,210	1,417	2,200
Head, Clara and Maria	424	373	369	424	329	296	306	306	308	308	270	391	953	521
Horton	1,323	1,419	1,393	1,411	1,292	1,262	1,076	1,198	1,345	1,277	1,252	1,262	1,510	1,608
McNab	3,298	3,254	3,340	3,332	3,221	3,354	3,360	3,287	3,106	3,047	3,006	2,984	3,092	3,514
Pembroke	638	622	706	664	671	688	664	700	654	635	621	630	683	801
Petewawa	815	928	799	799	640	621	600	420	425	423	472	547	689	991
Radcliffe and Raglan	910	925	817	840	838	828	683	724	659	636	619	619	785	1,059
Rolph, Buchanan and Wylie	598	736	735	760	812	712	790	606	882	519	525	577	699	1,034
Ross	2,418	2,457	2,449	2,493	2,501	2,377	2,353	2,300	2,123	2,269	2,213	2,080	2,131	2,402
Sebastopol	714	674	680	700	668	610	644	599	562	553	537	572	626	710
Stafford	1,014	1,000	1,021	1,014	1,030	1,038	998	1,053	953	1,014	951	973	1,055	1,173
Westmeath	2,986	3,005	3,005	2,892	2,812	2,714	2,851	2,797	2,648	2,581	2,627	2,644	3,220	3,612
Wilberforce and Algona, N	2,213	2,164	2,499	2,474	2,449	2,183	1,637	2,019	1,965	1,950	1,883	2,002	2,406	2,877
Total for townships	31,099	31,388	31,808	31,449	30,605	29,469	29,101	28,517	27,808	27,161	26,966	27,198	31,594	35,913
Pembroke	4,188	4,277	4,280	4,252	4,139	4,065	3,666	3,290	3,272	3,286	3,000	2,804	2,820	4,401
Arnprior	3,217	3,116	3,041	2,833	2,758	2,490	2,730	2,925	3,000	2,800	2,000	1,948	2,147	3,341
Eganville	754	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	‡‡	710
Renfrew	2,293	2,200	2,188	2,550	2,438	1,893	2,162	1,746	1,985	1,329	1,414	1,483	1,605	2,611
Total for town and villages	10,452	10,343	9,509	9,635	9,335	8,448	8,558	7,961	8,257	7,415	6,414	6,235	6,572	11,063
LANARK :														
Bathurst	2,512	2,341	2,338	2,572	2,538	3,078	2,513	2,600	2,555	2,587	2,617	2,677	2,960	2,757
Beckwith	1,595	1,680	1,560	1,756	1,723	1,718	1,673	1,632	1,659	1,663	1,750	1,791	1,928	1,766
Burgess, N	970	1,007	1,007	1,081	1,091	1,100	1,029	950	936	1,035	1,058	1,034	1,287	1,117

*Included in Cambridge township in 1881. †Included in Clarence township in 1881. ‡Estimated, as in census it was included in Cambridge township. §Portion annexed to Ottawa city. **Census gives 11,401, but 5,200 is within the limits of Ottawa City. ††Included in Nepean township in 1881. ‡‡Included in Grattan and Wilberforce townships in 1881.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
LANARK : (*Continued*)														
Dalhousie and Sherbrooke, N	1,970	2,023	2,095	2,058	2,078	2,091	2,075	2,012	2,050	} 2,689	2,471	2,458	2,528	{ 2,142
Lavant	597	605	607	685	729	613	674	589	556	}				{ 679
Darling	692	684	691	623	644	594	632	628	620	651	647	694	767	739
Drummond	2,013	2,025	2,015	2,007	2,056	2,049	2,062	2,149	2,134	2,094	2,137	2,188	2,378	2,202
Elmsley, N	1,028	1,076	1,024	1,094	1,089	1 071	1,035	1,009	1,109	1,112	1,141	1,130	1,319	1,233
Lanark	1,716	1,747	1,683	1,693	1,765	1,789	1,759	1,785	1,639	1,752	1,717	1,747	2,029	1,904
Montague	2,146	2,143	2,176	2,095	1,975	2,267	2,535	2,194	2,090	2,240	2,126	2,158	2,683	2,232
Pakenham	1,702	1,864	1,602	1,631	1,891	1,772	1,816	1,759	1,801	1,866	1,804	1,792	2,284	2,007
Ramsay	2,147	2,185	2,300	2,304	2,375	2,336	2,397	2,465	2,365	2,416	2,203	2,377	2,899	2,601
Sherbrooke, S	914	865	875	909	935	897	874	856	849	841	742	782	948	934
Total for townships	20,002	20,245	19,973	20,508	20,889	21,375	21,074	20,628	20,363	20,946	20,413	20,828	24,010	22,363
Almonte	2,908	2,925	2,882	3,314	3,221	3,213	2,972	2,859	2,842	2,906	2,632	2,631	2,684	3,068
Carleton Place	4,336	4,315	4,224	4,064	3,758	3,577	3,336	2,938	2,707	2,452	1,915	1,800	1,975	4,435
Perth	2,657	3,205	3,229	3,748	3,976	4,401	3,774	3,774	3,780	3,202	2,730	2,755	2,467	3,136
Smith's Falls	3,976	3,756	3,513	3,437	3,555	2,922	2,248	2,227	2,086	2,009	2,003	1,980	2,087	3,864
Lanark	758	828	796	756	772	753	745	715	705	687	689	666	752	859
Total for towns and village	14,635	15,029	14,644	15,319	15,282	14,866	13,075	12,513	12,120	11,256	9,969	9,832	9,965	15,362
VICTORIA :														
Bexley	752	723	685	825	731	722	694	742	677	640	711	844	903	902
Carden	710	720	732	690	715	831	} 1,114	1,174	1,140	1,130	1,202	995	{ 916	815
Dalton	690	528	530	520	595	527	}						{ 530	509
Eldon	2,534	2,814	3,020	3,128	2,784	2,888	2,926	2,821	2,858	3,111	2,888	3,008	3,778	3,145
Emily	2,195	2,211	2,254	2,172	2,269	2,282	2,340	2,303	2,366	2,366	2,434	2,382	2,876	2,603
Fenelon	2,430	2,550	2,587	2,388	2,381	2,633	2,669	2,687	2,652	2,784	2,806	2,811	3,094	2,809
Laxton, Digby and Longford	729	759	772	754	804	826	779	828	809	771	801	796	957	874
Mariposa	3,861	4,044	3,911	3,773	4,192	4,489	4,618	4,673	4,719	5,397	5,397	5,216	5,531	4,849
Ops	2,480	2,544	2,971	2,830	2,902	2,852	3,101	3,011	2,861	2,850	2,766	2,804	3,358	2,926
Somerville	2,007	1,787	1,692	1,650	1,477	1,422	1,276	1,276	1,251	1,251	1,187	1,359	1,509	1,940
Verulam	1,880	1,943	1,934	2,015	1,957	2,048	2,046	2,028	2,041	2,041	2,161	2,195	2,474	2,291
Total for townships	20,268	20,623	21,088	20,745	20,807	21,520	21,563	21,546	21,374	22,341	22,353	22,410	25,926	23,663
Lindsay	6,227	6,157	6,280	6,031	5,744	5,459	5,512	5,250	5,388	5,251	5,120	5,365	5,080	6,081
Bobcaygeon	895	984	928	898	871	851	811	811	811	872	713	710	750	1,018

Fenelon Falls	1,081	1,044	1,129	1,238	1,260	1,184	1,300	1,312	1,208	1,144	1,050	1,017	1,155	1,219
Omemee	573	690	641	622	682	668	667	683	713	665	650	689	744	687
Woodville	582	655	560	543	519	499	556	523	474	.....	.....	.....	*	323
Total for town and villages	9,358	9,530	9,538	9,332	9,076	8,661	8,846	8,579	8,591	7,932	7,533	7,781	7,729	9,328
PETERBOROUGH :														
Asphodel	1,655	1,722	1,682	1,735	1,723	1,744	1,628	1,739	1,813	1,761	1,741	1,687	1,918	1,866
Belmont and Methuen	2,285	2,301	2,354	2,143	1,925	1,670	1,896	1,736	1,639	1,632	1,580	1,643	1,965	2,807
Burleigh, Anstruther and Chandos	1,330	1,290	1,195	1,266	1,310	1,345	1,326	1,187	1,254	1,295	1,279	1,307	1,381	1,520
Douro	1,999	1,980	1,979	1,999	2,012	2,098	2,092	2,004	1,982	1,889	1,926	1,862	1,872	2,131
Dummer	1,947	2,095	1,941	1,837	2,006	1,987	2,076	2,019	1,987	1,951	1,936	2,012	2,149	2,143
Ennismore	838	877	880	834	839	895	859	974	969	980	1,002	1,033	1,137	932
Galway and Cavendish	696	676	677	727	721	709	690	693	749	655	648	716	787	804
Harvey	1,061	1,090	897	991	1,075	1,132	1,076	1,016	979	964	954	934	1,114	1,155
Monaghan, N.	866	851	817	810	799	807	787	779	792	750	743	740	912	1,021
Otonabee	3,438	3,521	3,260	3,371	3,416	3,543	3,680	3,737	3,741	3,661	3,607	3,739	4,013	3,652
Smith	2,646	2,640	2,755	2,612	2,677	2,698	2,667	2,730	2,719	2,714	2,729	2,732	3,301	3,045
Total for townships	18,761	18,866	18,140	18,355	18,503	18,628	18,777	18,614	18,624	18,252	18,145	18,405	20,549	21,076
Peterborough	10,375	9,841	9,337	9,302	8,989	8,663	8,159	8,101	7,622	7,832	7,010	6,752	6,812	9,717
Ashburnham	1,635	1,583	1,559	1,473	1,458	1,436	1,406	1,396	1,308	1,308	1,292	1,299	1,266	1,674
Lakefield	1,028	1,092	1,215	1,172	1,111	1,122	1,139	1,085	1,087	996	981	987	†992	1,120
Norwood	1,064	982	1,001	913	1,035	973	958	746	747	756	760	767	853	1,010
Total for town and villages	14,102	13,498	13,112	12,860	12,593	12,194	11,662	11,328	10,764	10,892	10,043	9,805	9,923	13,521
HALIBURTON :														
Anson and Hindon	247	272	279	279	236	287	293	277	256	252	329	322	371	275
Cardiff	579	582	595	629	606	486	529	534	486	502	499	515	497	612
Dysart	951	965	940	1,019	947	949	895	915	965	876	891	914	1,087	1,082
Glamorgan	477	503	522	481	483	457	410	345	491	496	486	864	902	505
Monmouth	509	509	463	474	430	422	399	262	363	377	397			548
Lutterworth	413	509	485	517	540	499	491	395	483	379	488	491	586	549
Minden	1,146	1,155	1,182	1,296	1,209	1,189	1,184	1,030	1,045	1,052	1,019	1,075	1,110	1,182
Snowden	595	708	765	776	735	733	707	755	695	730	848	540	807	1,014
Stanhope and Sherbourne	570	564	439	574	584	551	487	473	590	423	479	495	551	583
Total for townships	5,487	5,767	5,670	6,015	5,770	5,573	5,389	5,046	5,374	5,087	5,436	5,216	5,911	6,350
HASTINGS :														
Bangor, Wicklow and McClure	709	822	820	648	705	678	692	570	521	575	580	612	855	1,026
Carlow	490	482	762	993	971	905	878	855	947	714	814	869	935	569
Mayo	532	593												518
Dungannon	741	651	1,530	1,383	1,266	1,190	1,171	1,041	1,002	950	936	920	970	754
Faraday	750	721												705
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	951	1,176	1,028	1,012	1,119	1,123	1,170	1,099	1,213	1,130	1,115	1,132	1,514	1,506
Hungerford	4,634	4,620	5,566	5,220	5,700	6,013	4,088	3,903	3,820	3,782	3,810	4,005	4,559	4,109

* Included in Elden township in 1881. † Estimated, as in census for 1881 it was included in Douro township.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
HASTINGS: (*Continued.*)														
Huntingdon	2,365	2,086	2,116	2,262	2,108	2,007	2,271	2,189	2,222	2,187	2,345	2,377	2,555	2,562
Madoc	2,475	2,459	2,463	2,477	2,735	3,002	2,512	2,647	2,653	2,675	2,823	2,700	3,182	2,967
Marmora and Lake	1,801	1,822	1,857	1,854	1,849	1,881	1,791	1,890	1,821	1,829	1,667	1,711	2,084	2,176
Monteagle and Herschel	1,503	1,503	1,429	1,310	1,171	1,088	1,135	1,183	970	970	985	982	1,072	1,552
Rawdon	3,541	3,114	3,219	3,210	2,917	2,939	2,936	2,886	2,888	2,775	2,898	2,910	3,692	3,629
Sidney	4,288	4,128	3,902	3,764	3,925	3,830	3,791	3,846	3,922	3,566	3,465	3,698	4,842	4,685
Thurlow	4,830	4,822	4,488	4,353	4,299	4,391	4,374	4,369	4,429	4,328	4,271	4,392	4,922	4,817
Limerick	491	464	449	459	501	493	1,407	1,299	1,170	1,057	1,446	1,501	1,550	508
Tudor and Cashel	753	779	727	807	801	793								843
Wollaston	647	686	710	710	710	688	670	643	507	510				771
Tyendinaga	3,799	4,028	4,050	4,113	3,945	4,187	4,408	4,299	4,317	4,373	4,910	4,759	6,162	5,135
Totals for townships	35,300	34,956	35,146	34,575	34,722	35,208	33,297	32,719	32,402	31,421	32,065	32,568	38,894	38,832
Deseronto	3,249	3,001	3,055	2,786	2,691	2,403	2,263	2,213	1,864	1,708	1,535	1,331	1,670	3,338
Trenton	4,051	4,165	4,532	4,707	4,633	5,019	4,500	4,300	3,200	3,320	3 100	2,726	3,042	4,363
Madoc	1,043	1,031	1,096	1,260	1,161	1,008	1,021	1,025	1,557	1,193	1,049	1,063	1,065	1,134
Stirling	796	801	794	800	894	817	776	825	796	825	834	814	874	850
Tweed	801	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*651
Totals for towns and villages	9,943	9,730	9,477	9,553	9,382	9,247	8,560	8,363	7,417	7,046	6,518	5,934	6,651	10,336
MUSKOKA:														
Brunel	618	635	616	574	598	659	590	628	631	617	634	624	1,604	1,728
Stephenson	887	885	849	832	842	831	816	794	823	807	877	863		
Cardwell	415	416	418	350	352	375	385	408	380	268	243	246	1,114	1,337
Watt	892	857	869	864	817	822	844	800	795	757	750	755		
Chaffey	811	803	856	774	848	756	863	978	999	1,041	.....	.....	.....	980
Draper	960	1,003	1,004	1,016	1,034	968	987	931	903	916	902	1,237	1,794	1,082
Oakley	374	364	310	310	308	297	330	299	303	275	261			385
Ryde	521	570	559	625	647	683	669	639	635	617	607	623		612
Macaulay	695	715	786	774	828	749	823	817	762	739	890	890	942	760
McLean and Ridout	683	670	701	700	709	733	692	686	610	704	695	700	756	735
Medora and Wood	856	863	889	835	741	720	781	760	736	705	661	675	1,116	921
Monck	682	697	695	686	666	607	619	651	554	613	576	621	801	854
Morrison	733	631	576	665	696	551	637	607	658	725	660	646	816	890
Muskoka	693	706	651	589	588	606	1,026	946	927	875	867	828	1,135	797
Stisted	571	567	572	535	577	638	664	637	612	628	624	.....	.....	648

†Unorganized territory													2,105	1,496
Total for township	10,421	10,382	10,351	10,129	10,221	9,995	10,726	10,581	10,358	10,287	9,250	8,708	12,183	13,225
Bracebridge	1,388	1,216	1,174	1,286	1,152	1,102	1,252	1,389	1,029	1,126	1,086	1,127	‡1,193	1,419
Gravenhurst	1,765	1,556	1,998	1,935	1,903	1,970	1,513	1,141	1,217	1,207	1,127	938	1,015	1,848
Huntsville	1,468	1,436	1,170	1,021	741	589	512						§§	1,159
Total for towns and villages	4,621	4,208	4,342	4,242	3,796	3,661	3,277	2,530	2,246	2,333	2,213	2,065	2,208	4,426
PARRY SOUND:														
Armour	886	941	905	1,361	1,148	881	778	735	647	623	554	435	1,203	1,722
Ryerson	703	641	640	636	733	742	682	645	599	593	577	532		
Chapman	672	852	811	778	775	630	695	691	647	587	542			1,301
Hagerman	474	481	402										1,056	1,189
McKellar	707	533	720	639	585	551	648	605	640	624	607	577		
Himsworth, N	191	207	190	211	196	200	222							1,832
Himsworth, S	1,110	1,095	750											
Nipissing	339	600	600	725	716									
Humphrey	472	474	422	481	461	453	461	361	329	267	377	438	607	498
Joly	227	256	289											836
Strong	555	688	**610	940	985	840	800	620	537					
Foley	404	355	367	349	349	331	507	516	499	488	565	563	2,025	502
McDougall	289	311	296	257	285	333	1,443	1,049	1,078	1,177	1,002	930		355
McMurrich	631	633												724
Machar	596	721	602	658										1,177
Perry	1,087	1,052	1,018	907	968									1,704
Unorganized territory													7,922	4,232
Total for townships	9,349	9,840	8,622	8,002	7,201	4,961	6,236	5,222	4,976	4,359	4,224	3,475	12,813	16,072
Parry Sound	1,525	1,736	1,562	1,424	1,562	1,329							††	1,982
Burk's Falls	370	413	490										‡‡	449
Sundridge	500	750	700										§§	664
Total for town and villages	2,395	2,899	2,752	1,424	1,562	1,329								3,095
NIPISSING:														
Bonfield	1,069	1,229	1,165	1,100	1,054	972								2,249
Ferris	459	329	469	418	371	700	555	275						
Calvin	432	411	396	397										549
Cameron	188	112	201	264	207									242
McKim	2,000	1,800	1,500											2,354
Mattawan	248	248	275	260	216	248								694
Papineau	246	366	384	382	353	340								
Springer	928	830	425	437	454	388	378	299						1,480

*Estimated, as in census of 1891 it was included in Hungerford township †The municipal statistics can only be procured from organized municipalities, while the census takes in the whole territory. Although the census figures are placed opposite organized municipalities, they sometimes include one or more unorganized townships or Indian Reserves. ‡Estimated, as it was included in Macaulay township in census of 1881. §In unorganized territory in 1881 (Chaffey township). **Sundridge becomes incorporated. ††Included in McDougall township in 1881. ‡‡Included in Armour township in 1881. §§In unorganized territory in 1881.

TABLE V.—POPULATION.—*Continued.*

Municipalities.	Municipal Census.												Dominion Census.	
	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.
NIPISSING: (*Continued*).														
Widdifield	321	*268	2,300	1,575	1,850	1,063	605							273
Unorganized													2,090	1,947
Total for township	5,891	5,593	7,115	4,833	4,535	3,711	1,538	574					2,090	9,788
North Bay	2,251	1,900												1,937
Mattawa	1,696	1,450	1,750	1,436	1,275	989	934	933						1,438
Total for towns	3,947	3,350	1,750	1,436	1,275	989	934	933						3,375
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER AND THUNDER BAY:														
Alberton	251	234												
Assiginack	920	944	950	866	999	984	988	1,151	1,053	1,093	959	907	881	818
Balfour	364	253	245											755
Billings	302	265	470	376	325	403	466	305						635
Burpee	126	213	213	213	213	213								186
Carnarvon	480	577	421	408	499	440	455	455	478	478	429	381	550	500
Cockburn Island	148	173	154	209	317	338	280	168						240
Gordon	934	900	609	1,050	958	981	919	1,000	1,000	810	808			455
Hilton	279	274	279	118	206	182	177	176						389
Howland	856	800	760	1,500	1,164	1,064	1,068	1,057	986	947	929	932	1,502	1,139
Jocelyn	312	370	321	277	305									
Johnston and Tarbutt	515	471	508	406										795
Keewatin	750	629	719	657	555									1,416
Laird	236	251												
Macdonald and Meredith	295													
Neebing	493	838	886	1,091	803	724	753	753						2,176
Oliver	375	385	310	282	273	254	225	222	245	205	172	163		427
Plummer (additional)	412	487												750
Rayside	325	314	191											
St. Joseph	736	757	529	652	631	694	655	601	656	649	256	220	1,237	736
Sandfield	269	269	278	284	353	403	475	446	452	438	428	462	482	280
Sault Ste. Marie	355	392	373	404	535	855	1,830	1,795	1,885	1,700	1,655	1,700	1,119	438
Shuniah	131	107	100	100										
Tehkummah	381	337	382	369	378	390	361	416	377	416	400			405
Thessalon	354	1,166	799	1,024	443									1,160

Unorganized													18,243	19,616
Total for townships	10,629	11,406	9,497	10,286	8,957	7,925	8,652	8,545	7,1.2	6,737	6,036	4,765	24,014	33,316
Fort William	†1,000													
Gore Bay	516	500	500											472
Little Current	700	700	800											997
Port Arthur	3,206	3,158	4,267	5,436	5,049	5,216	4,786	6,097	6,097					2,698
Rat Portage	2,287	2,205	1,537	1,460	1,135	951	1,014	870						1,806
Sault Ste. Marie	2,534	2,300	2,117	1,928	1,760	1,165								2,567
Thessalon	612													
Total for towns	10,855	8,863	9,221	8,824	7,944	7,332	5,800	6,967	6,097					8,540
‡Cities:														
Belleville (Hastings)	10,181	10,220	10,028	10,105	10,269	10,139	10,076	11,000	9,467	9,478	10,021	10,038	9,516	9,916
Brantford (Brant)	15,273	15,451	14,470	14,280	13,384	13,054	12,570	12,167	11,783	10,976	10,865	10,555	9,616	12,753
Guelph (Wellington)	10,222	10,695	10,695	10,548	10,413	10,173	10,195	10,216	10,134	10,190	9,854	10,057	9,890	10,537
Hamilton (Wentworth)	47,031	46,794	45,423	44,653	44,299	43,082	41,712	41,280	39,985	39,216	38,196	36,946	35,961	48,973
Kingston (Frontenac)	17,700	18,202	18,172	18,284	17,300	16,200	15,827	15,109	15,237	15,297	14,611	14,260	14,091	19,263
London (Middlesex)	31,615	31,240	30,705	26,786	26,960	26,315	26,047	26,254	25,792	24,815	24,665	23,839	23,636	31,977
Ottawa (Carleton)	44,000	43,229	43,127	44,000	41,000	37,020	36,669	34,026	33,849	31,857	27,133	26,425	28,407	44,142
St. Catharines (Lincoln)	9,114	9,377	9,694	10,023	10,080	10,075	9,779	9,882	9,931	10,050	9,576	10,026	9,631	9,170
St. Thomas (Elgin)	10,556	10,361	10,329	10,408	10,476	10,271	10,127	11,157	10,811	10,163	9,644	8,853	8,367	10,366
Stratford (Perth)	9,812	9,417	9,892	9,404	9,002	8,881	9,069	8,764	8,698	8,472	9,000	8,954	8,239	9,500
Toronto (York)	169,099	170,951	167,439	160,141	144,035	129,770	121,780	114,761	107,799	94,755	89,150	83,875	93,196	181,209
§Windsor (Essex)	10,416	10,528	10,058	9,041	8,091	7,608	7,336	7,285	7,057	6,890	6,740	6,283	6,561	10,322
Total	385,019	386,465	380,032	367,673	345,309	322,588	311,187	301,901	290,543	272,159	259,455	250,111	257,111	398,128

*North Bay became incorporated. †Estimated, as it was not shown upon the assessment roll. §Incorporated as a city in 1892.

‡The population throughout is from the assessment rolls taken *in* the year. The assessed values in Tables I-IV are those upon which the taxes for the given year are based, and are, therefore, taken from the assessment rolls of the previous year in the case of several towns and cities.

NOTE.—The Dominion Census is arranged in this table according to municipal boundaries.

POPULATION.

TABLE VI. Showing by counties (including townships, towns, villages and cities) the Population of Dominion Census of 1881 and 1891; also, the density of population

Number.	Counties.	Municipal Census.						
		1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
1	Essex	51,311	51,157	50,877	50,315	48,600	47,395	46,752
2	Kent	51,951	52,236	52,684	51,616	50,135	49,487	48,702
3	Elgin	39,645	39,868	39,877	40,585	40,948	40,769	40,596
4	Norfolk	28,381	28,862	29,415	29,662	29,093	29,282	29,677
5	Haldimand	20,656	20,683	20,949	21,080	21,071	21,671	21,735
6	Welland	27,951	27,901	27,735	28,369	29,205	29,262	28,626
7	Lambton	53,092	53,181	52,890	50,392	50,973	50,120	48,321
8	Huron	60,282	61,272	61,771	63,737	65,079	66,022	65,765
9	Bruce	57,405	57,950	58,486	58,608	59,120	58,551	59,199
10	Grey	65,534	66,278	64,775	65,494	65,524	65,717	65,193
11	Simcoe	73,446	73,926	74,103	73,235	73,172	70 206	70,047
12	Middlesex	87,799	87,782	87,842	88,107	88,182	87,907	88,909
13	Oxford	48,110	46,910	47,489	47,127	46,398	45,895	44,792
14	Brant	32,747	34,222	33,036	32,971	32,110	32,607	32,491
15	Perth	48,053	48,417	49,677	49,184	48,198	48,437	49,096
16	Wellington	53,969	56,017	56,780	56,466	57,812	58,356	59,035
17	Waterloo	47,553	48,349	48,429	48,027	47,492	46,032	45,052
18	Dufferin	19,509	20,159	21,036	21,552	21,355	20,600	19,606
19	Lincoln	28,386	28,826	29,069	29,836	30,010	30,013	30,036
20	Wentworth	73,579	75,141	74,185	73,781	73,138	71,928	71,201
21	Halton	20,345	20,208	20,630	21,052	20,911	20,700	21,072
22	Peel	22,311	22,180	22,482	22,746	22,952	23,443	23,551
23	York	226,631	226,303	221,778	213,672	194,736	182,557	174,946
24	Ontario	41,696	42,971	43,000	43,539	43,177	45,015	45,742
25	Durham	30,590	30,872	31,058	31,776	32,289	33,391	32,825
26	Northumberland	35,624	36,045	35,985	36,126	36,323	36,402	37,101
27	Prince Edward	16,843	17,241	17,230	17,278	17,473	17,632	18,153
28	Lennox and Addington	22,418	22,866	22,213	22,433	22,779	23,021	23,610
29	Frontenac	39,773	40,475	41,013	40,220	39,620	38,831	38,932
30	Leeds and Grenville	54,768	55,234	55,753	57,018	56,712	55,673	55,425
31	Dundas	18,740	18,753	18,776	18,518	18,623	18,563	18,466
32	Stormont	23,143	23,585	23,647	23,098	24,384	22,627	22,419
33	Glengarry	19,565	20,113	19,803	20,309	19,492	20,100	19,751
34	Prescott	21,596	20,654	21,428	21,325	20,401	20,040	20,998
35	Russell	15,061	15,466	16,487	15,919	15,723	15,008	14,988
36	Carleton	74,334	73,282	73,073	74,101	74,211	69,966	68,544
37	Renfrew	41,551	41,731	41,317	41,654	39,940	37,917	37,659
38	Lanark	34,637	35,274	34,617	35,827	36,171	36,241	34,149
39	Victoria	29,626	30,153	30,626	30,077	29,883	30,181	30,409
40	Peterborough	32,863	32,364	31,552	31,215	31,096	30,822	30,439
41	Haliburton	5,487	5,767	5,670	6,045	5,770	5,573	5,389
42	Hastings	55,424	54,906	54,651	54,233	54,373	54,594	51,933
43	*Muskoka	15,042	14,590	14,693	14,371	14,017	13,656	14,003
44	*Parry Sound	11,744	12,739	11,374	9,426	8,763	6,290	6,236
45	*Nipissing	9,838	8,943	8,865	6,269	5,810	4,700	2,472
46	*Algoma	21,484	20,269	18,718	19,110	16,901	15,257	14,452
	The Province:							
	Townships	1,103,433	1,116,347	1,118,252	1,130,060	1,133,046	1,140,138	1,148,856
	Towns and Villages	422,041	419,309	419,260	409,168	401,790	385,731	368,452
	Cities	385,019	386,465	380,032	367,673	345,309	322,588	311,187
	Grand Total	1,910,493	1,922,121	1,917,544	1,906,901	1,880,145	1,848,457	1,828,495

* No county organization.

POPULATION.

Ontario as taken by the Municipal Assessors for the twelve years 1881-1892 and the same as taken by the per square mile in 1892 based upon the municipal assessment returns.

Municipal Census.					†Dominion Census.		Density of Municipal Population in 1892 per square mile.			Number.
1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	1881.	1891.	Rural.	‡Urban.	Total.	
46,243	44,899	44,004	42,780	41,520	46,962	55,340	46.1	1,795	75.2	1
48,377	47,410	46,366	46,265	47,031	54,310	58,904	36.6	1,813	57.9	2
40,542	39,921	39,482	38,736	39,050	42,361	43,377	36.2	2,116	57.5	3
29,619	29,830	29,074	30,241	30,194	33,527	30,992	36.5	1,725	45.8	4
20,475	20,723	20,834	21,431	21,708	24,980	23,440	36.8	1,029	46.8	5
28,296	27,853	27,063	27,203	28,340	31,771	30,631	48.6	1,755	77.1	6
47,540	47,120	45,657	45,592	45,595	52,034	57,925	32.9	1,250	50.6	7
65,360	65,362	65,234	65,745	67,535	76,526	66,781	35.9	1,362	47.9	8
57,601	56,323	55,367	55,917	56,407	65,218	64,603	31.0	1,120	43.5	9
63,537	62,562	61,316	62,331	62,520	70,539	71,214	31.9	735	39.1	10
69,693	67,750	65,493	63,092	62,602	74,803	82,727	31.7	1,057	48.1	11
87,768	87,649	87,206	87,716	87,424	93,081	92,341	38.8	2,886	73.3	12
44,203	44,452	44,655	43,895	44,595	50,159	49,849	40.9	1,687	64.2	13
32,233	31,513	30,706	30,026	29,762	33,869	36,445	42.9	3,627	95.6	14
48,844	47,594	47,820	48,177	49,541	53,693	51,716	36.5	1,368	58.4	15
57,658	57,974	57,947	58,376	59,626	64,632	59,371	33.0	1,307	54.2	16
43,100	42,220	41,310	40,103	39,611	42,740	50,464	49.9	1,441	95.9	17
19,713	19,336	18,645	19,221	19,060	22,093	22,311	27.3	1,241	34.8	18
29,907	29,766	29,954	29,464	30,040	31,573	30,079	46.0	1,707	92.4	19
70,084	68,871	67,781	67,081	66,076	66,952	77,114	53.4	9,281	171.1	20
20,733	20,564	20,382	20,526	21,070	21,919	21,982	37.7	1,356	57.1	21
22,635	22,789	22,188	22,346	22,531	26,175	24,871	39.3	1,325	49.1	22
167,309	158,070	147,974	141,952	136,591	153,113	245,101	47.5	5,920	261.1	23
45,436	45,403	44,636	45,193	45,161	48,812	45,355	37.5	977	52.2	24
32,896	33,179	32,863	33,649	33,817	36,265	32,427	36.6	956	52.1	25
36,215	36,095	36,223	37,749	37,858	41,123	38,035	37.8	850	51.5	26
17,875	18,487	18,425	18,131	18,531	21,044	18,889	37.1	1,109	46.7	27
23,645	22,883	22,930	23,021	22,853	26,484	24,750	27.2	462	33.0	28
37,584	37,398	37,774	36,958	36,887	42,384	47,009	19.7	4,778	37.3	29
55,736	54,831	54,105	54,140	53,785	61,175	60,888	30.5	1,932	46.7	30
17,787	18,007	18,124	17,550	17,707	20,598	20,132	37.8	1,048	49.8	31
21,305	20,676	20,421	19,241	19,388	23,198	27,156	43 2	5,372	58.9	32
18,643	18,941	18,807	18,540	18,395	22,221	22,447	38.0	1,614	43.4	33
20,033	19,529	19,508	18,533	18,523	22,857	24,173	42.9	159	46.6	34
14,240	13,135	12,671	11,365	10,872	13,080	18,289	32.5	849	37.9	35
65,090	64,266	60,722	57,401	57,765	64,103	77,630	33.2	5,829	83.7	36
36,478	36,065	34,576	33,380	33,433	38,166	46,976	21.9	1,656	29.1	37
33,141	32,483	32,202	30,382	30 660	33,975	37,725	19.2	1,599	32.9	38
30,125	29,968	30,273	29,886	30,191	33,655	32,991	22.3	1,774	32.4	39
29,942	29,388	29,144	28,188	28,210	30,472	34,597	22.1	2,876	38.5	40
5,046	5,374	5,087	5,436	5,216	5,911	6,350	6.2	.....	6.2	41
52,082	49.286	47,945	48,604	48,540	55,061	59,084	23.1	2,335	36.0	42
13,111	12,604	12,620	11,463	10,773	14,391	17,651	12.9	1,989	18.6	43
5,222	4,976	4,359	4,224	3,475	12,813	19,167	12.1	772	15.2	44
1,507	.....	.....	.....	....	2,090	13,163	18.7	2,526	31.0	45
15,512	13,229	6,737	6,036	4,765	24,014	41,856	9.3	417	18.3	46
1,128,570	1,117,866	1,115,841	1,120,574	1,134,192	1,346,623	1,283,281	30.9			
359,650	348,345	328,610	317,257	310,931	323,188	432,912	1,172	1,920		
301,901	290,543	272,159	259,455	250,111	257,111	398,128	6,382			
1,790,121	1,756,754	1,716,610	1,697,286	1,695,234	1,926,922	2,114,321	.....	.....	52.8	

† Includes also Indian population.

‡ Including cities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario arranged by counties for 1890, together with a summary of the totals in counties for the years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
ESSEX:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Anderdon	11,556	201	6,571	....	.....	166	18,494	1,034	213	1,236	15	1,306	4,000	.....	1,666	7,601
Colchester, N	18,654	2	.....	2,000	3,132	4,996	28,781	553	942	2,674	145	1,415	3,079	5,827	.....	6,427
Colchester, S	21,386	.....	.....	976	.... ..	1,073	23,435	591	784	4,457	140	2,406	4,947	427	... ..	4,468
Gosfield, N	12,882	32	.....	.....	2,382	4,362	19,658	597	533	981	49	1,074	2,292	2,883	.....	6,193
Gosfield, S	14,620	99	.... ..	.....	6,075	290	21,084	631	160	2,011	252	1,908	3,542	4,971	.....	703
Maidstone	15,392	94	.....	.....	2,633	935	19,054	950	615	1,277	132	1,324	4,964	1,836	....	4,836
Malden	9,822	53	297	1,109	.. ....	914	12,195	499	126	2,803	53	1,493	3,717	..	1,375	.....
Mersea	23,103	128	.....	.....	3,956	2,853	30,040	1,426	743	3,226	150	4,987	4,909	5,339	.....	4,508
Pelee Island	1,954	25	.....	793	.....	1,185	3,957	335	202	3	.....	129	1,233		.....	239
Rochester	14,105	219	.....	2,045	2,128	1,084	19,581	785	785	3,347	99	1,671	5,075	3,150	.....	1,778
Sandwich, E	23,208	836	.....	9,169	2,000	3,991	39,204	1,299	571	2,921	582	2,638	5,589	3,433		9,514
Sandwich, W	9,871	279	.... ..	.....	.....	21	10,171	380	185	1,279	87	1,620	3,426	492	.....	807
Tilbury, W	21,712	271	.....	3,832	9,486	1,406	36,707	1,194	663	1,755	483	984	5,889	7,313	2,568	3,647
Total 1890	198,265	2,239	6,868	19,924	31,792	23,276	282,364	10,277	6,522	27,970	2,187	22,955	52,662	35,671	5,669	50,721
Total 1889	178,641	1,877	3,249	23,047	42,637	31,090	283,541	9,790	9,881	24,310	2,356	28,166	58,025	34,419	4,496	42,272
Total 1888	175,410	2,208	6,512	18,767	17,642	22,347	242,886	9,202	4,445	26,357	2,081	24,363	50,766	17,416	5,224	42,451
KENT:																
Camden	11,593	123	.....	3,025	6,092	769	21,602	205	324	1,585	382	2,369	4,892	4,512	.....	4,734
Chatham	38,532	102	31	78,273	9,556	2,573	129,067	1,781	984	2,734	598	3,110	10,128	7,985	.....	15,677
Dover	22,071	284	84	8,560	15,067	5,761	51,767	1,422	975	1,713	618	3,455	5,746	20,153	.....	6,198
Harwich	32,913	672	.....	10,000	4,706	3,378	51,669	1,685	697	6,311	1,131	8,846	9,228	7,434	.....	3,646
Howard	25,108	173	6	4,525	7,614	1,499	38,925	1,184	365	2,772	259	4,717	8,884	4,895	.....	2,124
Orford	14,772	176	.....	2,500	1,300	1,529	20,277	714	288	2,488	321	2,311	4,884	3,524	....	1,833
Raleigh	32,223	384	212	.....	22,269	3,414	58,502	1,637	1,179	3,991	414	4,066	9,779	13,925	.....	9,375
Romney	9,541	9	532	.....	22,983	1,112	37,177	739	1,533	1,461	21	584	1,751	22,910	.....	1,769
Tilbury, E	29,485	2	98	10,000	8,979	1,429	49,993	1,224	263	1,974	431	1,575	3,932	7,544	664	11,539
Zone	5,108	9	.....	4,190	4,533	790	14,630	385	359	471	169	837	2,008	5,041	.....	1,033
Total 1890	221,346	1,931	963	121,013	103,099	25,254	473,609	10,376	6,967	25,500	4,344	31,870	61,232	97,923	664	57,928
Total 1889	205,555	1,177	622	80,570	51,810	27,919	367,653	10,305	10,079	20,242	4,210	34,871	59,651	71,809	.....	52,691
Total 1888	204,314	109	1,156	30,566	54,910	28,000	319,055	9,157	5,987	14,841	3,960	28,298	57,439	76,003	395	47,807

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
ESSEX:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Anderdon	.....	1,025	117	18,213	281	4,706	1,765	1,000	.....	7,752	1,152	886	4,830	.....	1,349	8,217
Colchester, N	1,000	4,022	1,127	27,211	1,573	22,724	.....	600	1,707	26,604	...	943	71,199	1,000	816	73,958
Colchester, S	1,000	3,008	784	23,012	423	14,873	.....	...	1,978	17,274	1,514	2,460	34,297	2,934	3,148	44,353
Gosfield, N	1,090	1,902	244	17,748	1,910	7,921	.....	1,600	1,095	12,526	....	.....	29,891	.....	3,177	33,071
Gosfield, S	2,150	879	3,725	20,935	149	6,711	.....	1,200	367	8,427	.....	.....	21,247	.....	1,648	22,895
Maidstone	.....	983	140	17,057	1,997	16,062	.....	.....	859	18,918	2,370	2,624	11,059	.....	631	16,684
Malden	1,219	253	387	11,925	270	4,463	*6,391	1,000	.....	12,124	1,137	.....	7,500	1,401	54	10,092
Mersea	.....	2,147	1,222	28,657	1,383	13,799	.....	3,500	1,455	20,137	.....	.....	35,300	.....	4,541	39,841
Pelee Island	293	157	755	3,346	611	1,807	.....	850	50	3,318	....	.....	2,761	500	...	2,261
Rochester	1,454	567	215	18,926	655	13,795	.....	1,400	340	16,190	2,639	2,349	19,485	2,100	996	27,569
Sandwich, E	9,060	2,840	817	39,204	....	1,247	.... ..	800	.....	2,047	... .	.....	36,588	169	... .	36,757
Sandwich, W	1,223	499	171	10,169	2	...	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4,773	.....	.....	4,773
Tilbury, W	5,832	1,954	1,676	33,958	2,749	15,810	2,568	3,893	274	25,324	1,912	.....	50,779	6,000	2,103	60,824
Total 1890	24,171	20,236	11,380	270,361	12,003	123,948	10,724	15,843	8,125	170,643	10,754	9,262	329,712	14,104	18,463	382,295
Total 1889	19,572	18,392	16,050	267,759	15,782	123,418	12,893	14,963	14,546	181,602	11,052	16,864	318,201	20,391	22,100	418,608
Total 1888	10,744	20,353	10,050	223,452	19,434	108,212	17,028	13,543	6,741	164,958	11,963	8,863	349,609	13,756	6,574	390,765
KENT:																
Camden	1,500	710	389	21,602	..	10,269	.....	1,000	1,215	12,484	2,273	1,715	11,948	1,567	4,436	21,939
Chatham	78,273	6,199	745	128,214	853	9,807	.....	2,377	78,458	91,495	6,462	..	79,888	.....	.....	86,350
Dover	7,000	2,451	148	49,879	1,888	20,677	.....	.....	6,305	28,870	3,899	483	48,342	1,500	.....	54,224
Harwich	9,000	1,442	711	50,131	1,538	8,803	.....	2,180	3,169	15,690	4,416	.....	22,085	4,000	229	30,730
Howard	9,025	330	648	35,203	3,722	1,815	.....	2,000	16,577	24,114	.. ..	.....	9,811	.....	4,407	14,218
Orford	1,200	954	704	19,221	1,056	864	.....	.....	.....	1,920	.....	.....	13,368	5,500	.. .	18,868
Raleigh	.....	2,201	575	46,512	11,960	4,233	.....	1,200	51,454	68,847	.....	.....	47,324	.....	.. ..	47,324
Romney	.....	566	347	31,681	5,496	1,413	.. ..	1,300	100	8,309	730	...	29,253	.....	.....	29,983
Tilbury, E	13,983	5,674	850	49,653	340	36,152	924	1,500	3,346	42,262	1,643	2,533	112,229	3,600	.....	120,005
Zone	3,500	361	143	14,307	323	4,417	... .	850	.....	5,590	.....	950	9,409	4,250	.....	14,609
Total 1890	123,481	20,888	5,260	446,433	27,176	98,450	924	12,407	160,624	299,581	19,423	5,681	383,657	20,417	9,072	438,250
Total 1889	61,353	17,881	8,354	351,446	16,267	86,560	584	10,650	51,259	165,260	16,376	5,843	338,254	22,737	4,953	388,163
Total 1888	28,389	18,335	8,487	299,098	19,957	69,973	822	11,011	50,894	152,657	19,305	2,310	338,926	3,761	2,696	366,998

* Toll road heretofore valued at $6,000 has been abandoned.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELGIN:																
Aldborough	22,416	462	782	11,401	17,505	538	53,107	1,023	684	3,729	389	5,032	20,696	2,076	782	2,719
Bayham	13,461	264	.....	.....	2,447	622	16,794	935	328	3,231	87	1,661	7,556	1,543	.....	160
Dorchester, S.	10,956	5	.....	400	.....	1,621	12,982	478	115	1,738	25	3,601	3,544	1,284	.....	.....
Dunwich	24,567	245	.....	.....	1,500	482	26,791	1,135	700	5,313	71	4,000	9,411	537	.....	3,161
Malahide	21,708	108	.....	6,000	2,400	1,096	31,312	927	281	3,125	68	8,315	6,970	1,747	.....	810
Southwold	24,478	225	....	3,000	.....	2,428	30,131	1,131	541	4,376	22	8,003	7,090	278	....	1,873
Yarmouth	27,201	2,100	46	4,882	1,800	3,522	39,551	1,022	3,251	6,591	43	2,500	8,698	491	.....	937
Total 1890..	114,787	3,409	828	25,686	25,652	10,309	210,671	6,651	5,903	28,109	705	32,112	63,965	7,959	782	9,660
Total 1889..	146,656	3,100	284	31,713	1,203	14,263	197,219	7,223	3,301	28,320	288	37,767	45,637	8,060	212	9,148
Total 1888..	126,296	1,752	316	28,836	4,020	14,084	175,334	6,113	2,286	24,011	455	41,212	47,070	6,758	493	7,570
NORFOLK:																
Charlotteville	13,226	58	.....	2,956	.....	2,711	18,951	912	548	692	289	2,130	5,575	92	.....	635
Houghton	7,090	15	38	.....	.....	273	7,416	507	87	957	18	2,121	3,211	....	...	100
Middleton	12,063	173	.....	650	.....	142	13,028	709	235	2,436	118	2,895	5,087	13	.....	647
Townsend	17,827	42	.....	.....	.....	3,693	21,562	1,011	119	1,165	...	4,780	6,814	.....	.....	1,500
Walsingham, N	8,917	38	.....	.....	600	311	9,896	763	393	1,478	11	701	5,393	.....	.....	200
Walsingham, S.	13,860	10	.....	.....	.....	23	13,893	636	387	968	29	1,626	3,493	.....	... ..	1,734
Windham	11,195	101	.....	292	.....	1,129	13,017	666	183	1,495	174	2,894	6,818	70	.....	.....
Woodhouse	10,086	8	15	979	.....	1,821	12,909	539	212	1,136	106	2,337	3,333	..	....	2,500
Total 1890..	94,594	445	53	4,877	600	10,103	110,672	5,713	2,161	9,927	745	19,487	39,754	175	.....	7,316
Total 1889..	78,094	635	56	3,937	.....	6,753	89,475	4,929	1,761	10,935	495	17,506	30,801	269	.....	5,550
Total 1888..	82,587	271	44	5,931	60,400	5,012	154,245	4,870	1,788	8,765	677	18,619	30,438	105	.....	6,395
HALDIMAND:																
Canborough	4,226	57	.... ..	.....	.....	379	4,662	246	75	1,077	39	1,099	1,709	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga, N	5,785	110	.....	400	.....	197	6,522	390	75	465	30	1,543	3,019	.....	.....	... .
Cayuga, S	2,217	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	2,351	113	41	32	.. ..	895	1,145	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	3,407	56	.....	250	.....	861	4,574	200	81	166	85	1,983	1,479	.....	.....	.....
Moulton	8,459	37	1,425	.....	.....	582	10,503	443	289	701	150	1,018	3,157	648	.....	1,490
Oneida	7,984	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,063	9,047	461	46	1,030	197	2,727	3,566	.. ..	.....	.....
Rainham	6,138	154	.....	.....	.....	197	6,489	359	88	134	263	1,718	3,341	.. ...	.....	... ..

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELGIN:																
Aldborough	10,676	1,996	643	50,445	2,662	11,152	1,287	2,300	2,116	19,517	5,486	322	32,343	9,804	6,424	54,379
Bayham	.....	32	541	16,077	717	7,572	.....	1,200	1,736	11,225	3,326	192	2,287	.....	60	5,865
Dorchester, S.	400	3	318	11,506	1,476	.....	.....	620	.....	2,096	.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....	1,000
Dunw'ch	765	1,185	346	26,624	170	7,041	.....	250	408	7,869	2,913	.....	18,365	.....	1,037	22,315
Malahide	6,000	567	228	29,038	2,274	2,887	.....	.....	.....	5,161	2,453	455	11,329	.....	984	15,221
Southwold	3,000	603	333	27,253	2,878	.....	.....	1,200	261	4,342	.....	98	9,509	.....	.....	9,607
Yarmouth	4,882	456	483	29,360	10,191	172	.....	.....	1,784	12,147	6,121	163	5,742	.....	1,429	13,455
Total 1890	25,723	4,842	2,892	190,303	20,368	28,824	1,287	5,570	6,308	62,357	20,299	1,230	79,575	10,804	9,934	121,842
Total 1889	35,245	4,690	8,477	188,368	8,851	28,220	505	5,100	5,444	48,120	12,008	984	61,982	9,029	6,356	93,359
Total 1888	19,352	4,622	4,371	164,413	10,921	26,723	293	6,200	6,676	50,813	8,727	795	72,927	13,003	3,464	98,916
NORFOLK:																
Charlotteville	4,926	1,044	182	17,025	1,926	3,057	9,582	1,000	1,568	17,133	1,946	756	18,760	.....	1,071	22,533
Houghton	.....	13	276	7,290	126	1,418	839	.....	.....	2,383	.....	321	200	.....	.....	521
Middleton	650	100	478	12,968	60	1,539	.....	1,600	700	3,899	.....	713	700	.....	.....	1,413
Townsend	300	99	263	16,051	5,511	4,441	.....	2,000	.....	11,952	.....	6,559	.....	.....	.....	6,559
Walsingham, N.	.....	24	86	9,052	814	2,019	.....	1,005	263	4,131	1,621	.....	800	.....	212	2,633
Walsingham, S.	688	1,900	513	11,971	1,919	3,076	.....	1,500	213	6,708	1,671	.....	36,186	.....	.....	37,857
Windham	292	8	206	12,836	181	2,499	.....	2,030	61	4,771	.....	2,198	.....	.....	5	2,203
Woodhouse	979	861	236	12,239	670	1,390	.....	.....	3,153	5,213	.....	.....	11,500	.....	.....	11,500
Total 1890	7,835	4,049	2,210	99,435	11,237	19,439	10,421	9,135	5,958	56,190	5,238	10,547	68,146	.....	1,288	85,219
Total 1889	1,021	3,316	4,367	80,950	8,525	29,231	10,421	9,641	7,845	65,663	4,666	12,535	74,862	2,997	1,742	96,802
Total 1888	12,468	3,628	*62,022	149,775	4,470	26,341	10,407	8,900	5,326	55,444	5,436	10,979	80,412	42	338	97,207
HALDIMAND:																
Canborough	.....	.....	78	4,323	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	339	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga, N	400	10	193	6,125	397	8	.....	.....	78	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga, S.	.....	.....	14	2,273	78	5	.....	1,220	.....	1,303	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn	.....	13	58	4,068	506	.....	.....	.....	.....	506	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	250
Moulton	1,249	426	293	9,864	639	210	3,991	.....	.....	4,843	.....	.....	5,890	.....	.....	5,890
Oneida	.....	.....	177	8,204	843	.....	.....	1,200	.....	2,043	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rainham	.....	.....	83	5,986	503	213	4,880	650	.....	6,246	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Including railway bonuses, Charlotteville, $20,000, and Walsingham S., $40,000.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HALDIMAND - *Continued*:																
Seneca	9,116	148	9	200	.....	911	10,384	508	76	1,369	335	3,785	3,454	.....	.....	.....
Sherbrooke	1,223	20	70	.....	.....	122	1,435	86	70	68	....	356	694	.....	25	.....
Walpole	20,477	218	76	.....	1,600	2,163	24,534	847	258	2,058	457	8,125	9,738	.....	.....	300
Total 1890	69,032	830	1,580	850	1,600	6,609	80,501	3,683	1,105	7,100	1,556	23,249	31,302	648	25	1,790
Total 1889	65,157	830	535	4,715	2,800	6,626	80,663	3,587	1,287	7,918	1,432	20,377	27,860	5,261	42	2,120
Total 1888	66,977	834	477	2,168	6,000	6,044	82,500	3,607	1,238	8,376	1,244	21,977	33,139	.....	.....	1,470
WELLAND:																
Bertie	14,123	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,967	574	244	1,289	25	4,350	6,205	.....	.....	.....
Crowland	4,249	68	.....	.....	.....	378	4,695	167	65	322	....	1,887	1,990	.....	.....	.....
Humberstone	7,560	308	.....	.....	.....	1,414	9,222	558	151	614	....	2,714	3,353	124	.....	266
Pelham	7,721	.....	2,859	99	.....	1	10,680	496	156	764	12	2,572	3,897	.....	1,642	.....
Stamford	8,168	359	.....	.....	.....	2,553	11,080	447	290	879	63	2,322	5,548	.....	.....	.....
Thorold	6,626	122	.....	.....	.....	2,101	8,849	530	193	390	18	2,701	4,320	.....	.....	.....
Wainfleet	11,701	58	1,500	.....	200	2,039	15,498	591	246	1,866	35	3,982	4,827	1,157	.....	778
Willoughby	3,966	80	.....	309	.....	.....	4,355	214	74	242	.....	1,100	2,068	106	....	127
Total 1890	64,054	1,839	4,359	408	200	8,486	79,346	3,577	1,419	6,366	153	21,628	32,208	1,387	1,642	1,171
Total 1889	61,568	1,786	4,873	1,979	2,315	8,038	80,559	4,069	1,904	4,861	67	22,620	29,949	1,467	2,440	1,148
Total 1888	70,204	1,792	5,293	2,843	400	6,874	87,406	4,070	1,525	8,130	1,242	29,433	24,056	1,691	2,837	1,162
LAMBTON:																
Bosanquet	16,750	60	.....	2,300	746	1,541	21,397	831	264	3,013	85	3,244	5,112	1,035	.....	2,932
Brooke	22,484	313	.....	.....	9,498	2,977	35,272	687	824	4,650	246	3,289	8,245	4,197	.....	5,442
Dawn	23,943	102	70	5,445	14,371	4,456	48,387	820	249	2,042	132	1,939	5,537	8,498	....	9,495
Enniskillen	33,353	110	.....	.....	4,050	1,097	38,610	1,547	613	5,493	367	2,970	9,613	9,774	.....	3,095
Euphemia	10,490	127	.....	1,065	.....	2,204	13,886	683	202	1,466	101	2,441	4,091	.....	500	.....
Moore	22,519	590	.....	3,500	1,935	4,327	32,871	1,615	394	5,494	585	4,030	8,499	4,273	.....	2,509
Plympton	20,730	154	.....	7,854	4,223	920	33,881	892	340	4,100	278	6,721	6,658	4,915	.....	1,007
Sarnia	13,908	42	.....	1,000	4,620	1,860	21,430	764	168	1,811	53	1,817	6,268	1,797	.....	3,288
Sombra	25,623	351	.....	.....	4,623	2,998	33,595	1,459	561	1,784	113	1,272	7,328	3,482	.....	10,396
Warwick	16,926	43	.....	3,825	808	1,703	23,305	596	191	4,175	393	2,883	5,880	1,129	.....	1,896
Total 1890	206,726	1,892	70	21,989	44,874	24,083	302,634	9,894	3,806	34,028	2,353	30,606	67,231	39,100	500	40,060
Total 1889	185,484	1,363	1,996	21,824	31,778	20,347	262,792	9,711	3,811	37,599	2,564	25,262	64,399	24,443	31	36,330
Total 1888	193,391	236	379	30,521	27,895	22,996	275,418	8,834	4,896	35,533	2,358	29,161	64,012	27,703	1,905	40,091

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
HALDIMAND—*Continued*:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Seneca	200	3	271	10,001	380	10		810		1,200						
Sherbrooke			46	1,345	90		1,695	600		2,385						
Walpole		285	392	22,460	2,074	121		500		2,695			7,000			7,000
Total 1890	1,849	737	1,608	74,652	5,849	567	10,569	1,980	78	22,043			12,890	250		13,140
Total 1889	2,100	817	1,354	74,285	6,378	1,161	12,795	4,900		25,237	945		13,080	2,615		16,640
Total 1888	3,401	708	1,882	77,942	5,458	425	13,015	4,900		23,798			12,400			12,100
WELLAND:																
Bertie			512	13,199	1,768	179		2,200		4,147	856					856
Crowland			241	4,672	23			700		723						
Humberstone	56		195	8,031	1,191	242		2,000	811	4,244			801			801
Pelham	990	48	103	10,680		2,361	17,575	3,650	988	24,574	1,847			99		1,946
Stamford			371	9,920	1,160	2,273		11,000		14,433	300	2,290				2,590
Thorold			126	8,278	571	3,455		1,000		5,026	2,322	489			816	3,627
Wainfleet	791	370	153	14,796	702	3,350	25,000	3,000		32,052			5,656	300		5,956
Willoughby	400	6	18	4,355		1,390		1,200	106	2,696	362	354		309		1,025
Total 1890	2,181	480	1,719	73,931	5,415	13,250	42,575	24,750	1,905	87,895	5,687	3,133	6,457	708	816	16,801
Total 1889	2,327	551	1,304	72,107	8,452	10,897	42,575	24,179	1,334	87,437	4,327	4,445	7,428	2,490	711	19,431
Total 1888	3,364	644	1,994	80,148	7,258	8,202	42,575	24,934	1,022	83,991	2,159	4,784	6,261	2,833		16,037
LAMBTON:																
Bosanquet	2,300	601	376	19,793	1,604					1,604			10,566			10,566
Brooke		1,661	577	29,818	5,454	5,582		75	1,099	12,210			37,208		5,067	42,275
Dawn	4,500	1,834	3,429	38,475	9,912	22,572		1,000		33,484		5,318	33,966	2,415	740	42,469
Enniskillen		818	766	35,056	3,554	24,252		1,200	553	29,559		1,681	30,352		3,521	35,554
Euphemia	3,380	414	608	13,886		1,661	500		119	2,280	311			1,065	532	1,908
Moore	3,500	1,316	101	32,316	555	13,000		600	753	14,908	3,875		33,128	3,526	797	41,326
Plympton	6,574	546	1,847	33,878	3	1,153		300	457	1,913		481	12,128	2,500	504	15,613
Sarnia	1,000	1,371	468	18,805	2,625	241			2,070	4,939			25,771			25,771
Sombra		4,372	351	31,118	2,477	17,290		500		20,267	1,027	2,402	72,646			76,075
Warwick	4,525	640	127	22,435	870	1,496		320		2,686	1,912		5,697	340		7,949
Total 1890	25,779	13,573	8,650	275,580	27,054	87,250	500	3,995	5,051	123,850	7,125	9,882	261,462	9,876	11,161	299,506
Total 1889	25,163	12,513	6,049	247,875	14,917	89,023	286	3,675	8,895	116,796	10,506	10,296	257,395	9,792	13,121	301,110
Total 1888	30,347	14,709	4,763	264,312	11,106	76,307	1,905	4,075	11,397	104,790	4,428	4,289	265,334	13,150	4,514	291,715

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.							
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HURON:																
Ashfield	12,147	156	.....	490	.....	389	13,182	802	172	2,149	129	3,579	5,005	.....	.....	.....
Colborne	8,038	172	.....	1,000	.....	565	9,775	442	353	1,518	180	2,265	3,977	.....	.....	.....
Goderich	11,181	32	.....	400	.....	1,561	13,174	566	280	2,154	326	3,402	3,960	.....	.....	.....
Grey	14,156	183	245	2,300	.....	359	17,243	836	233	2,301	248	4,221	4,954	101	.....	482
Hay	14,539	227	.....	1,300	.....	862	16,928	542	61	4,586	256	3,888	5,987	.....	.....	130
Howick	16,448	128	.....	600	.....	2,283	19,459	867	154	1,852	210	3,584	7,014	52	.....	278
Hullett	12,573	73	2,070	1,200	...	500	16,416	636	132	2,796	102	3,690	4,316	.....	2,970	.....
McKillop	13,794	71	845	.....	700	3,508	18,918	714	*1,606	1,747	114	2,349	6,445	50	.....	.....
Morris	9,546	48	1,589	1,100	.....	3,106	15,389	639	264	1,373	322	.....	4,021	.....	2,750	100
Stanley	10,194	152	954	250	.....	176	11,726	528	49	1,865	129	3,045	4,268	53	1,150	.....
Stephen	16,482	355	1,915	800	.....	614	20,166	766	188	4,175	244	3,487	5,647	.....	1,832	250
Tuckersmith	11,577	101	2,627	.....	.....	2,487	16,792	653	108	1,578	176	3,211	5,965	.....	1 840	.....
Turnberry	10,356	24	4,574	.....	.....	3,305	18,259	641	139	1,219	251	2,052	3 745	50	4,451	760
Usborne	11,940	108	2,122	.....	.....	4,862	19,032	524	28	2,057	321	3,421	3,832	.....	3,115	.....
Wawanosh, E	10,174	29	2,233	.....	.....	1,037	13,473	453	131	1,168	12	2,310	3,194	.....	1,775	.....
Wawanosh, W	9,453	41	.....	1,300	.....	1,269	12,063	568	879	1,372	103	2,513	3,273	.....	.....	687
Total 1890	192,598	1,900	19,174	10,740	700	26,883	251,995	10,177	4,777	33,910	3,123	47,020	75,693	306	19,883	2,687
Total 1889	176,933	1,878	27,098	6,066	1,300	31,507	244,782	9,835	2,567	32,237	2,806	51,229	73,912	1,369	27,336	3,360
Total 1888	165,836	1,727	11,617	9,020	.....	29,598	217,798	10,281	2,080	29,913	3,061	40,259	69,947	630	11,812	2,699
BRUCE:																
Albemarle	5,466	16	1,610	528	.....	759	8,379	400	417	797	...	705	1,969	.....	2,034	100
Amabel	8,341	62	400	1,600	2,900	2,529	15,832	315	865	1,556	29	1,125	6,418	.....	500	.....
Arran	12,394	170	1,174	.....	600	2,310	16,678	715	234	1,261	87	1,851	5,014	.....	2,291	.....
Brant	18,191	335	3,029	.....	.....	1,616	23,171	676	271	1,672	409	3,829	6,380	.....	4,082	440
Bruce	10,253	117	698	1,183	200	1,181	13,632	756	221	2,082	484	2,137	4,737	...	798	67
Carrick	13,555	389	3	2,185	4,000	865	20,997	786	289	6,299	291	2,257	7,209	.....	252	.....
Culross	11,331	72	8,079	.....	.....	1,856	21,341	500	299	762	93	1,979	4,397	.....	9,534	.....
Eastnor	4,422	213	679	.....	500	911	6,725	277	198	692	108	439	1,865	36	1,400	240
Elderslie	11,556	.....	9,190	.....	.....	2,021	22,767	702	176	2,014	50	1,925	3,783	.....	10,104	313
Greenock	8,032	255	.....	.....	.....	732	9,019	551	382	1,659	163	2,507	3,574	.....	.....	.....
Huron	13,968	411	.....	.....	.....	2,898	17,277	790	249	2,995	284	3,716	5,441	.....	.....	.....
Kincardine	13,673	75	.....	1,570	.....	581	15,899	631	190	2,972	81	4,213	4,900	.....	.....	136

*Including $1,425 in law costs.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
HURON :																
Ashfield	490	10	292	12,628	554	4,364	50			4,968	3,436	724	600			4,760
Colborne	1,000	40		9,775		45		26		71					46	46
Goderich	400	11	475	11,574	1,600	9				1,609						
Grey	2,464	800	451	17,091	152	613	7,000	670	130	8,565			12,313			12,313
Hay	1,300	113		16,863	65			1,950		2,015			1,170			1,170
Howick	400	1,454	146	16,011	3,448	3,881	1,030	2,100	152	10,581	4,026		21,578	600	1,366	27,570
Hullett	1,200	319	34	16,195	221	263	4,020			4,504			5,000			5,000
McKillop		73	539	13,637	5,281		14,534			19,815	3,396	346	700			4,442
Morris	1,100	1,376	81	12,026	3,363	1,570	13,150			18,083	3,038		23,000			26,038
Stanley	250	306	62	11,705	21	998	4,541	550	53	6,163			5,000			5,000
Stephen	1,265	1,712	423	19,989	177	9,483	10,237		2,703	22,600	3,380	2,244	27,750			33,374
Tuckersmith		681	117	14,329	2,463	256	25,223			27,942			11,356			11,356
Turnberry		1,459	155	14,922	3,337	1,474	18,667		560	24,038	1,957		21,426			26,383
Usborne		690	51	14,042	4,990	61	11,215	425	483	17,174	3,314		11,500			14,814
Wawanosh, E		1,506	161	10,710	2,763	594	24,400			27,757	2,190		25,000			27,190
Wawanosh, W	1,300	124	50	10,869	1,194	1,579	100	1,000	364	4,237	2,450		343		634	3,427
Total 1890	11,169	10,674	3,037	222,366	29,629	25,190	134,137	6,721	4,445	200,122	27,187	3,314	169,736	600	2,046	202,883
Total 1889	5,926	9,355	3,556	223,488	21,294	32,718	126,582	5,950	6,375	192,919	24,743	3,433	170,974	1,042	2,508	202,700
Total 1888	9,020	9,999	3,167	192,868	21,930	33,273	119,862	6,100	6,583	190,748	25,770	4,185	173,185	730	358	204,228
BRUCE :																
Albemarle	528	751	76	7,777	602	4,853	3,194	588		9,237	42		10,550	1,952	1,082	13,626
Amabel	1,600	2,625	180	15,213	619	3,219	3,545		5,292	12,675	801		45,900			46,704
Arran		2,700	514	14,667	2,011	2,465	26,433	400	1,320	32,629			45,600		845	46,445
Brant	1,900	1,420	413	21,492	1,679	5,758	11,751		769	19,957		22	22,400		1,331	23,753
Bruce	1,183	77	366	12,908	724	61	798	600		2,183			1,133		90	1,223
Carrick	2,185	499	205	20,272	725	39	371	1,000	189	2,324			7,200			7,200
Culross		2,580	72	20,216	1,125	1,485	33,884		6,500	42,994		526	43,000		76	43,602
Eastnor		1,047	156	6,458	267	4,579	4,676	330	2,344	12,196	329	650	17,880		303	19,162
Elderslie		2,851	152	22,070	697		26,403	1,500	633	29,233		8	47,604			47,612
Greenock			35	8,871	148	3,814				3,962	785	1,238			105	2,128
Huron			845	14,320	2,957	673				3,630						
Kincardine	1,570	79	230	15,005	894	1,539		460		2,893	433		543			976

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
BRUCE—*Continued:*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Kinloss	9,323	158	.....	.....	.....	2,302	11,783	624	100	1,495	220	2,091	4,641	111	.....	396
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	2,418	20	.....	13	.....	1,840	4,291	276	239	2,450	15	205	311	.....	.....	23
Saugeen	5,641	21	21	.....	.....	2,208	7,891	359	172	819	235	1,128	2,113	.....	.....	798
Total 1890	148,567	2,314	24,883	7,079	8,200	24,639	215,682	8,361	4,302	29,525	2,549	30,107	62,752	147	30,995	2,513
Total 1889	158,435	2,762	24,337	6,596	3,200	23,060	218,390	9,182	2,975	29,921	2,411	43,129	64,475	216	25,115	3,506
Total 1888	170,563	2,291	24,656	10,326	4,300	19,569	231,705	9,262	3,440	24,374	2,490	54,325	60,479	12	26,611	2,879
GREY:																
Artemesia	11,801	226	1,021	.....	1,000	2,846	16,894	474	278	1,995	189	3,225	5,971	.....	1,711	.....
Bentinck	17,202	209	2,541	800	.....	628	21,380	630	149	1,693	248	2,019	6,571	.....	5,312	280
Collingwood	17,771	65	614	5,840	.....	1,668	25,958	1,091	590	3,055	309	2,731	5,040	.....	3,170	.....
Derby	6,823	132	13	600	.....	1,774	9,342	642	215	1,803	126	2,911	2,585	.....	.....	.....
Egremont	12,335	81	3,860	.....	.....	2,102	18,378	403	143	411	159	2,142	4,820	.....	5,160	.....
Euphrasia	12,675	40	164	292	.....	50	13,221	945	235	1,054	155	2,227	5,770	.....	900	100
Glenelg	10,031	111	1,409	.....	518	2,915	14,984	661	155	2,017	172	2,993	3,791	.....	2,481	.....
Holland	9,304	198	53	.....	.....	1,935	11,490	579	173	1,172	24	2,932	4,181	.....	.....	335
Keppel	10,198	33	1,386	534	.....	724	12,875	883	208	1,650	306	2,448	816	.....	2,562	778
Normanby	17,750	331	21,491	1,000	.....	1,242	41,814	935	183	2,373	183	2,678	6,109	.....	19,349	4,000
Osprey	8,187	164	.....	.....	.....	189	8,540	642	131	758	97	2,287	4,287	.....	.....	78
Proton	10,098	97	379	.....	.....	2,674	13,248	658	221	1,856	27	2,544	3,813	.....	.....	875
St. Vincent	20,129	.....	1,935	1,998	.....	2,682	26,744	895	166	1,523	338	2,839	5,529	.....	1,868	.....
Sarawak	3,338	.....	.....	680	.....	90	4,108	281	90	632	20	685	1,181	.....	.....	220
Sullivan	11,456	89	.....	500	.....	610	12,655	498	175	1,071	138	3,458	5,706	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham	12,583	109	.....	.....	900	309	13,901	789	234	1,823	136	2,943	6,279	.....	.....	234
Total 1890	191,681	1,885	34,866	12,244	2,418	22,438	265,532	11,006	3,346	24,886	2,627	41,062	72,449	.....	42,513	6,900
Total 1889	175,399	2,018	18,189	16,662	2,800	27,478	242,546	10,677	3,141	23,662	2,563	39,662	74,166	18	27,080	5,074
Total 1888	196,311	1,890	43,284	8,316	3,540	26,437	279,778	10,585	3,065	19,376	2,900	51,161	76,684	36	28,720	26,103
SIMCOE:																
Adjala	9,484	291	.....	.....	.....	1,306	11,081	740	62	1,487	114	3,644	2,964	.....	.....	303
Essa	17,626	476	.....	2,843	.....	3,367	24,312	953	97	3,002	287	7,565	4,984	.....	.....	358
Flos	11,543	126	.....	.....	2,400	1,954	16,023	902	432	1,896	107	879	7,350	119	.....	142
Gwillimbury, W	12,742	54	.....	.....	.....	1,261	14,057	644	152	833	160	6,698	4,544	.....	.....	.....
Innisfil	14,798	265	.....	.....	2,000	4,823	21,886	1,012	304	1,691	361	4,006	9,685	.....	.....	2,150
Matchedash	905	.....	.....	.....	500	1,330	2,735	131	40	475	.....	38	959	.....	500	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
BRUCE—*Continued:*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Kinloss	.....	65	239	9,982	1,801	234	.....	750	.....	2,785	.....	.....	898	.....	.....	898
Lindsay and St. Edmunds	.....	115	657	4,291	.....	1,156	.....	.....	.....	1,156	.....	95	136	1,311	13	1,555
Saugeen	.....	126	120	5,870	2,021	179	.....	207	.....	2,407	.....	.....	1,718	.....	.....	1,718
Total 1890	8,966	14,935	4,260	199,412	16,270	30,054	111,055	5,835	17,047	180,261	2,393	2,539	244,562	3,263	3,845	256,602
Total 1889	4,396	14,217	4,908	204,451	13,939	35,577	99,360	7,030	18,388	174,294	6,434	3,088	238,876	5,172	3,326	256,896
Total 1888	12,230	14,496	4,538	215,136	16,569	27,985	93,503	8,282	17,088	163,427	2,963	2,513	239,181	2,998	4,098	251,753
GREY:																
Artemesia	.....	592	249	14,684	2,210	993	5,411	850	.....	9,464	421	...	9,450	.....	300	10,171
Bentinck	.....	3,754	340	20,996	384	10,753	35,772	.....	130	47,039	2,230	...	66,400	830	73	69,533
Collingwood	7,286	1,956	386	25,614	344	3,683	24,165	2,525	2,007	32,724	....	2,882	30,200	.....	426	33,508
Derby	600	9	143	9,031	308	118	.....	1,100	10	1,536	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egremont	.....	3,600	51	16,889	1,489	.....	35,567	.....	.....	37,056	.....	.....	60,000	.....	.....	60,000
Euphrasia	198	1,509	128	13,221	....	4,183	23,152	2,000	117	29,452	1,483	...	24,300	.....	292	26,075
Glenelg	.....	.....	113	12,383	2,601	3,597	13,712	1,000	.....	20,910	2,188	330	20,518	.....	1,200	24,236
Holland	.....	242	224	9,862	1,628	834	.....	.....	16	2,472	413	...	4,240	.....	.....	4,653
Keppel	523	2,500	188	12,862	13	9,701	20,426	.....	1,800	31,940	.....	3,250	38,394	534	.....	42,178
Normanby	1,000	3,370	186	40,366	1,448	27	25,107	1,100	.....	27,682	.....	...	49,000	.....	.....	49,000
Osprey	.....	24	174	8,478	62	4,819	.....	.....	.....	4,881	2,259	890	269	...	160	3,578
Proton	.....	388	210	10,592	2,656	1,417	.....	.....	5,123	9,196	327	170	6,278	.....	212	6,987
St. Vincent	6,498	2,878	448	22,982	3,762	1,228	37,905	.....	8,215	51,110	2,329	.....	47,300	.....	252	49,881
Sarawak	680	99	166	4,054	54	1,201	.....	.....	81	1,336	664	....	1,400	.....	524	2,588
Sullivan	500	11	273	11,830	825	150	.....	1,560	.....	2,475	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydenham	694	79	247	13,458	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	443	.....	.....	2,266	.....	.....	2,266
Total 1890	17,979	21,011	3,526	247,305	18,227	42,704	221,217	10,075	17,493	309,716	12,314	7,522	360,015	1,364	3,439	384,654
Total 1889	12,549	22,882	5,474	226,948	15,598	55,787	204,049	9,855	19,265	304,554	14,551	4,052	364,497	7,415	2,614	393,129
Total 1888	10,212	23,807	8,812	261,461	18,317	47,479	188,901	9,345	21,405	285,447	10,216	2,287	366,771	3,323	3,360	385,957
SIMCOE:																
Adjala	.....	194	158	9,666	1,415	1,308	.....	.....	.....	2,723	1,127	.....	2,650	.....	135	3,912
Essa	2,842	385	163	20,636	3,676	365	.....	.....	.....	4,041	3,888	.....	4,004	.....	597	8,489
Flos	.....	1,836	108	13,771	2,252	6,330	.....	.....	.....	8,582	2,965	3,159	33,058	.....	.....	39,182
Gwillimbury, W	.....	.....	.....	13,031	1,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,026	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Innisfil	.....	348	107	19,664	2,222	4,375	.....	.....	.....	6,597	28	.....	5,150	.....	.....	5,178
Matchedash	.....	.....	92	2,235	500	1,319	500	.....	.....	2,319	141	333	500	.....	9	983

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
SIMCOE—*Continued:*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Medonte	9,233	389	.....	.....	.....	1,786	11,408	671	213	1,638	136	800	5,370	.....	.....	376
Nottawasaga	22,980	388	.....	.....	.....	6,692	30,060	1,386	1,160	3,212	170	7,012	8,083	.....	.....	2,432
Orillia	8,970	108	118	.....	2,500	3,960	15,656	806	222	2,890	37	1,209	6,469	.....	500	125
Oro	11,285	101	.....	.....	.....	730	12,116	576	109	1,532	160	3,440	5,329	.....	.....	440
Sunnidale	10,038	198	510	1,500	.....	3,319	15,595	747	218	1,669	48	4,182	3,296	.....	670	300
Tay	9,880	95	843	.....	450	2,935	14,203	697	209	1,811	143	1,761	4,162	.....	2,343	875
Tecumseth	18,954	70	26	.....	.....	2,762	21,812	739	739	1,599	346	9,607	6,722	.....	.....	350
Tiny	9,103	61	212	1,287	.....	3,172	13,835	666	281	2,377	233	3,427	1,780	.....	38	262
Tossorontio	7,763	150	.....	.....	.....	1,334	9,247	472	201	625	57	2,562	3,232	.....	48	600
Vespra	10,610	57	.....	782	.....	256	11,705	827	245	2,215	95	3,078	3,194	.....	.....	150
Total 1890	185,914	2,829	1,739	6,412	7,850	40,987	245,731	11,969	4,684	28,952	2,454	59,908	78,123	119	4,099	8,863
Total 1889	191,874	3,599	2,311	5,849	7,200	28,327	239,160	11,768	5,748	19,498	2,425	52,186	85,098	.....	4,587	7,606
Total 1888	197,096	2,217	3,117	6,056	9,500	29,768	247,754	12,195	3,502	23,055	2,601	57,031	88,966	483	3,211	13,861
MIDDLESEX;																
Adelaide	18,431	45	.....	1,200	1,910	259	21,845	710	192	1,834	151	5,021	5,586	252	.....	338
Biddulph	8,734	264	.....	2,514	.....	184	11,696	846	143	2,639	36	1,092	4,690	.....	.....	60
Caradoc	20,998	164	.....	.....	1,655	203	23,020	1,152	256	3,587	69	5,130	7,560	1,150	.....	2,257
Delaware	9,012	63	52	.....	.....	2,205	11,332	458	51	1,822	14	2,688	2,231	.....	.....	613
Dorchester, N	18,611	98	320	.....	.....	5,703	24,732	814	346	4,124	212	8,999	3,679	733	.....	1,656
Ekfrid	21,022	166	.....	.....	5,851	1,291	28,330	783	664	2,421	294	6,986	3,660	1,639	.....	3,697
Lobo	17,644	174	14	.....	.....	1,778	19,610	694	167	3,144	13	6,605	4,632	.....	.....	237
London	43,516	557	714	3,000	1,500	4,313	53,630	1,807	524	7,774	459	15,442	11,645	137	166	126
McGillivray	16,287	57	.....	3,800	.....	50	20,194	693	667	4,338	.....	4,724	5,593	.....	.....	.....
Metcalfe	10,389	52	.....	500	.....	3,398	14,339	525	77	1,907	.....	3,246	3,040	1,837	.....	749
Mosa	12,599	6	.....	1,325	1,100	105	15,135	680	69	2,325	.....	3,102	4,934	770	.....	1,049
Nissouri, W	17,786	37	11	2,200	.....	5,189	25,253	622	372	3,086	7	6,953	4,910	.....	.....	1,277
Westminster	39,246	270	.....	.....	.....	315	39,831	1,479	452	6,071	109	10,729	7,291	.....	.....	1,853
Williams, E	11,244	62	.....	400	.....	1,263	12,969	473	68	1,708	8	4,437	3,225	6	.....	138
Williams, W	9,845	.....	.....	983	.....	142	10,970	410	80	1,432	181	3,272	3,688	39	.....	637
Total 1890	275,361	2,015	1,141	15,922	12,016	26,428	332,886	12,176	4,128	48,203	1,553	88,426	76,364	6,563	166	14,687
Total 1889	236,402	1,125	4,383	24,927	5,512	43,608	315,957	11,560	3,233	58,025	1,468	79,948	86,242	8,169	252	14,295
Total 1888	263,276	119	5,358	15,474	21,570	31,460	337,257	11,703	3,404	56,750	1,426	84,075	88,302	8,215	307	13,350

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
SIMCOE—*Continued:*																
Medonte	.....	285	139	9,628	1,780	5,114	.....	.....	.....	6,894	1,000	2,771	4,817	.....	.....	8,588
Nottawasaga	.....	1,033	596	25,084	4,976	8,961	.....	.....	.....	13,937	6,650	2,667	14,256	.....	2,148	25,721
Orillia	.....	294	266	12,818	2,838	4,900	2,895	.....	200	10,833	1,182	1,000	7,883	.....	969	11,034
Oro	2	250	278	12,116	.....	6,020	.....	1,000	.....	7,020	3,705	.....	3,715	.....	.....	7,420
Sunnidale	1,500	147	205	12,982	2,613	1,500	1,070	.....	.....	5,183	2,317	793	1,700	.....	.....	4,810
Tay	.....	1,517	146	13,664	589	11,915	19,992	75	166	32,687	1,433	5,097	21,900	.....	.....	31,430
Tecumseth	.....	141	56	20,299	1,513	.....	.....	100	.....	1,613	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Tiny	985	2,470	1,316	13,835	.....	11,870	2,350	.....	4,389	18,609	480	4,979	50,949	302	.....	56,710
Tossorontio	.....	327	.....	8,124	1,123	3,277	722	.....	.....	5,122	2,457	375	5,300	.....	.....	8,132
Vespra	1,628	54	155	11,641	64	4,066	.....	600	.....	4,730	2,492	562	750	23	195	4,022
Total 1890	6,957	9,281	3,785	219,194	26,537	71,320	27,529	1,775	4,755	131,916	29,865	21,736	161,632	325	4,053	217,611
Total 1889	6,911	10,148	2,997	208,972	30,188	62,399	24,143	1,900	5,736	124,366	27,921	16,820	162,644	852	6,122	214,359
Total 1888	6,189	10,997	3,620	225,711	22,043	62,959	21,332	1,700	7,166	115,200	23,102	16,240	163,050	1,911	5,205	209,508
MIDDLESEX:																
Adelaide	2,670	100	498	17,352	1,493	4,816	.....	.....	.....	9,309	4,180	350	2,268	1,233	.....	8,031
Biddulph	2,000	101	95	11,696	.....	6,903	.....	.....	649	7,552	3,076	667	300	2,514	.....	6,557
Caradoc	.....	941	202	22,304	716	8,320	.....	2,500	.....	11,536	4,166	499	12,095	.....	.....	16,760
Delaware	.....	220	40	8,137	3,195	2,628	.....	1,250	.....	7,073	2,422	.....	3,932	.....	.....	6,354
Dorchester, N	.....	292	528	21,383	3,319	2,583	6,400	.....	.....	12,332	1,984	.....	3,234	.....	.....	5,218
Ekfrid	.....	691	3,575	21,410	3,920	4,113	.....	850	13	8,896	2,850	.....	15,335	.....	231	18,416
Lobo	1,500	262	111	17,368	2,242	7,199	.....	1,600	.....	11,041	5,948	.....	3,465	.....	.....	9,413
London	11,000	995	957	51,032	2,598	26,901	8,806	2,000	.....	40,305	13,930	1,685	17,639	.....	.....	33,254
McGillivray	3,491	115	347	19,971	223	147	.....	1,150	.....	1,520	280	.....	.....	400	.....	680
Metcalfe	500	269	477	12,627	1,712	279	.....	.....	30	2,021	202	.....	3,982	.....	438	4,622
Mosa	1,325	398	261	14,913	222	4,638	.....	.....	75	4,935	3,069	.....	8,821	.....	.....	11,890
Nissouri, W	2,000	373	223	19,823	5,430	1,735	.....	.....	.....	7,165	5,282	.....	2,963	1,225	.....	9,470
Westminster	1,000	955	2,195	32,134	7,697	7,777	.....	.....	4,166	19,640	8,439	.....	12,342	.....	61	20,842
Williams, E	100	50	135	10,648	2,321	4,317	.....	100	277	7,015	3,999	.....	848	.....	.....	4,847
Williams, W	978	123	100	10,970	.....	2,503	.....	.....	.....	2,503	1,549	2,291	893	5	50	4,788
Total 1890	26,867	5,888	9,747	294,768	38,118	84,859	15,206	9,450	5,210	152,843	61,376	5,492	88,117	5,377	780	161,142
Total 1889	14,135	5,923	9,142	292,392	23,565	120,741	15,011	10,150	1,789	171,286	74,151	6,868	90,758	16,367	1,950	190,094
Total 1888	14,452	5,618	11,144	298,746	38,511	98,139	17,788	9,450	3,212	167,100	62,996	11,905	99,574	5,621	1,664	181,760

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
OXFORD:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Blandford	7,395	51	15	.....	.....	1,813	9,274	414	110	910	87	3,448	2,621	65	.....	184
Blenheim	20,342	441	.....	.....	.....	1,913	22,696	896	169	2,102	568	8,765	8,302	.....	.....	500
Dereham	20,249	387	405	.....	723	2,791	24,555	1,181	174	1,566	209	8,457	7,467	3,011	.....	1,682
Nissouri, E	9,311	58	.....	560	.....	464	10,333	356	111	2,034	111	2,387	4,500	.....	.....	.....
Norwich, N	13,343	10	2,782	.....	.....	2,914	19,049	633	189	1,374	179	3,493	4,085	100	2,598	2,776
Norwich, S	9,444	123	1,084	.....	.....	3,610	14,261	533	561	2,837	161	1,440	3,936	.....	18	1,216
Oxford, E	7,939	25	3,347	.....	.....	2,318	13,629	454	109	827	70	5,626	3,222	791	1,236	.....
Oxford, N	7,622	198	.....	.....	.....	1,541	9,361	521	157	1,285	103	2,773	2,122	66	.....	190
Oxford, W	8,617	4	.....	.....	.....	1,690	10,311	513	200	745	230	3,414	2,818	204	..	586
Zorra, E	20,713	158	.....	2,065	2,775	8,356	34,067	679	113	3,844	783	7,855	12,687	1,616	.....	1,187
Zorra, W	12,001	79	4,104	.....	2,982	1,725	20,891	542	179	3,862	345	.....	5,140	2,215	3,451	1,001
Total 1890	136,976	1,534	11,737	2,565	6,480	29,135	188,427	6,722	2,072	21,386	2,846	47,658	56,900	8,068	7,303	9,322
Total 1889	142,619	883	6,437	3,367	5,617	28,579	187,502	6,294	1,592	21,708	2,763	48,997	52,572	9,802	5,432	8,225
Total 1888	134,713	123	10,634	5,100	4,258	31,286	186,114	6,019	1,797	19,702	3,129	55,991	45,094	7,618	4,952	9,037
BRANT:																
Brantford	24,555	64	5,409	130	5,000	516	35,674	2,069	900	4,233	773	4,263	18,324	.....	1,750	997
Burford	19,977	22	435	.....	300	2,023	22,757	989	338	2,277	451	4,075	7,942	293	.....	2,578
Dumfries, S	11,348	123	36	.....	.....	2,345	13,852	755	314	2,787	282	3,273	5,112	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	3,564	.....	411	250	.....	245	4,470	291	96	290	112	711	1,451	.....	135	300
Onondaga	5,226	32	.....	.....	.....	533	5,791	445	81	462	100	1,405	2,283	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	64,670	241	6,291	380	5,300	5,662	82,544	4,549	1,729	10,049	1,718	13,727	35,112	293	1,885	3,875
Total 1889	65,842	380	7,547	1,960	6,000	4,384	86,113	4,634	1,198	10,043	1,276	14,185	35,147	.....	3,110	3,784
Total 1888	63,050	207	9,953	5,874	11,500	997	91,581	3,758	1,457	8,885	2,549	17,397	29,230	133	5,500	2,451
PERTH:																
Blanshard	15,666	98	6	700	.....	1,763	18,233	729	197	3,181	89	4,579	4,770	.....	.....	.....
Downie	14,683	162	.....	3,938	.....	3,687	22,470	630	137	3,412	407	5,278	4,632	51	.....	456
Easthope, N	12,193	134	290	.....	5,701	1,108	19,426	588	482	1,585	74	3,799	3,761	3,118	3,429	416
Easthope, S	6,353	189	.....	.....	.....	1,719	8,261	575	187	1,460	25	2,302	2,689	57	51	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
OXFORD:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Blandford	.....	66	90	7,995	1,279	41	.....	.....	.....	1,320	.....	.....	920	.....	.....	920
Blenheim	.....	30	352	21,684	1,012	123	.....	1,300	.....	2,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dereham	.....	426	323	24,496	59	141	5,000	.....	7,537	12,737	.....	.....	3,976	.....	.....	3,976
Nissouri, E.	500	10	60	10,069	264	259	.....	.....	.....	523	.....	.....	.....	.....	368	368
Norwich, N	.....	746	283	16,456	2,593	61	2,540	150	988	6,332	.....	.....	9,664	.....	.....	9,664
Norwich, S.	.....	326	139	11,167	3,094	158	127	2,300	.....	5,679	.....	.....	3,778	.....	.....	3,778
Oxford, E.	.....	.....	148	12,483	1,146	.....	8,139	800	.....	10,085	.....	3	.....	.....	134	137
Oxford, N.	.....	76	70	7,363	1,998	18	.....	30	.....	2,046	.....	.....	1,330	.....	.....	1,330
Oxford, W	.....	118	110	8,938	1,373	.....	.....	500	.....	1,873	.....	.....	1,774	.....	.....	1,774
Zorra, E	2,263	437	230	31,694	2,373	1,064	.....	.....	1,018	4,455	.....	.....	10,193	296	.....	10,489
Zorra, W.	.....	336	479	17,550	3,341	3,590	14,541	.....	.....	21,472	2,726	.....	9,346	.....	.....	12,072
Total 1890..	2,763	2,571	2,284	169,895	18,532	5,455	30,347	5,080	9,543	68,957	2,726	3	40,981	296	502	44,508
Total 1889..	2,873	2,475	3,037	165,770	21,732	9,815	44,061	5,550	1,211	82,369	.....	3	43,823	494	510	44,830
Total 1888..	5,544	3,036	4,696	166,615	19,499	7,077	45,704	4,875	1,422	78,577	.....	.....	46,431	.....	.....	46,431
BRANT:																
Brantford	1,360	587	418	35,674	.....	.....	67,290	.....	.....	67,290	.....	.....	11,767	130	.....	11,897
Burford	.....	620	281	19,844	2,913	1,368	8,600	500	.....	13,381	.....	.....	7,872	.....	.....	7,872
Dumfries, S	.....	.....	261	12,784	1,068	24	.....	450	.....	1,542	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland	250	420	14	4,070	460	14	5,269	2,500	.....	8,183	.....	.....	8,100	.....	.....	8,100
Onondaga	.....	.....	96	4,872	919	.....	.....	3,000	.....	3,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890..	1,610	1,627	1,070	77,244	5,300	1,496	81,159	6,450	.....	94,315	.....	.....	27,739	130	.....	27,869
Total 1889..	4,625	1,214	2,099	81,315	4,798	1,326	81,159	6,450	.....	93,733	.....	.....	26,314	1,360	.....	27,674
Total 1888..	5,042	989	*11,416	88,807	2,774	3,937	81,159	6,450	.....	94,320	.....	.....	24,098	4,025	.....	28,123
PERTH:																
Blanshard	700	17	177	14,439	3,794	1,743	.....	700	556	6,793	4,518	.....	2,500	.....	150	7,168
Downie	3,938	160	39	19,140	3,330	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,330	1,329	.....	1,510	.....	235	3,074
Easthope, N.	.....	174	376	17,802	1,624	.....	3,914	600	104	6,242	.....	.....	8,183	.....	.....	8,183
Easthope, S.	.....	.....	216	7,562	699	8	51	100	.....	858	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Including $9,000 railway bonus by Oakland.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PERTH—*Continued*:																
Ellice	21,693	25	.....	4,600	.....	2,187	28,505	802	2,017	2,169	155	3,356	4,250	1,701	.....	4,855
Elma	16,596	.....	572	.....	.....	3,574	20,742	747	479	2,978	63	4,280	6,247	2,271	160	380
Fullerton	12,672	176	17	2,150	.....	1,568	16,583	548	138	5,354	208	271	3,362	72	.....	.....
Hibbert	10,513	160	.....	.....	.....	2,662	13,335	748	152	2,477	185	3,704	3,120	.....	.....	100
Logan	19,709	63	.....	1,300	.....	1,869	22,941	1,353	1,509	3,591	.....	3,855	4,143	616	.....	1,499
Mornington	16,342	427	.....	3,421	.....	493	20,683	587	382	4,543	189	3,483	4,732	325	.....	.....
Wallace	11,834	60	.....	.....	.....	685	12,579	651	149	1,280	53	3,850	4,096	8	100	.....
Total 1890	158,254	1,494	885	16,109	5,701	21,315	203,758	7,958	5,829	32,030	1,448	38,757	45,802	8,219	3,740	7,706
Total 1889	136,479	1,751	1,493	10,704	9,553	35,428	195,408	7,687	3,938	29,835	1,394	46,876	54,734	7,024	255	7,779
Total 1888	143,475	2,168	7,609	14,040	6,500	17,311	191,103	6,997	2,895	25,900	1,094	33,253	49,820	6,969	.....	12,311
WELLINGTON:																
Arthur	13,154	29	11,394	1,473	.....	5,524	31,574	720	520	660	12	6,389	4,734	55	1,255	13,302
Eramosa	10,802	279	11	700	.....	408	12,200	752	162	2,100	.....	4,019	4,167	.....	.....	.....
Erin	15,911	134	.....	.....	.....	50	16,095	642	188	1,171	62	7,160	6,087	.....	.....	600
Garafraxa, W	14,337	174	6,279	929	.....	137	21,856	611	143	1,527	.....	7,464	3,706	19	9	6,965
Guelph	6,859	18	2	1,475	.....	1,644	9,998	625	190	1,524	50	3,973	2,494	.....	.....	.....
Luther, W	8,745	34	412	.....	3,439	908	13,538	626	123	1,229	.....	1,990	3,290	3,771	14	628
Maryborough	14,264	155	6,320	4,000	.....	2,137	26,876	882	189	1,465	15	4,552	5,996	.....	.....	10,548
Minto	12,058	29	11,366	.....	.....	2,357	25,810	876	245	2,185	.....	3,316	4,337	.....	1,921	9,600
Nichol	7,687	110	.....	.....	.....	1,028	8,825	678	167	417	11	3,886	2,480	8	.....	.....
Peel	17,189	344	51	977	7,600	7,569	33,730	954	197	2,352	7	6,332	6,921	.....	.....	443
Pilkington	8,171	4	.....	200	.....	291	8,666	634	60	1,439	.....	2,900	2,275	.....	.....	.....
Puslinch	10,612	200	2,352	.....	.....	2,013	15,177	773	143	1,621	.....	3,627	6,279	.....	1,820	.....
Total 1890	139,789	1,510	38,187	9,754	11,039	24,066	224,345	8,773	2,327	17,690	157	55,608	52,766	3,853	5,019	42,086
Total 1889	144,015	1,342	16,835	6,754	2,684	19,291	190,921	8,815	2,196	18,514	149	44,712	54,277	2,514	17,343	4,417
Total 1888	127,691	39	8,789	8,642	3,600	36,460	185,221	8,415	2,137	18,424	211	53,461	57,148	537	14,463	3,002
WATERLOO:																
Dumfries, N	13,862	123	.....	600	980	864	16,429	635	193	732	.....	7,212	5,240	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	24,147	136	5,488	.....	2,100	5,867	38,038	1,431	601	3,835	34	4,719	14,563	1,000	3,836	1,780
Wellesley	15,699	578	1,562	902	.....	71	18,812	1,223	179	3,927	.....	3,200	8,470	.....	860	.....

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
PERTH—*Continued* :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Ellice	5,500	1,230	20	26,055	2,450	10,236	.....	.....	1,508	14,194	3,375	521	18,536	3,700	.....	26,132
Elma	.....	1,673	135	19,413	1,329	7,108	3,810	.....	309	12,556	4,318	.....	29,945	.....	307	34,570
Fullerton	2,150	46	5	12,154	4,429	1,286	.....	600	.....	6,315	3,517	830	.....	.....	.....	4,347
Hibbert	.....	18	701	11,205	2,130	125	.....	930	.....	3,185	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	200
Logan	1,300	472	845	19,183	3,758	2,255	.....	600	337	6,950	3,758	.....	7,909	.....	3,013	14,680
Mornington	3,228	2,491	195	20,155	528	.....	.....	.....	1,933	2,461	518	.....	40,000	400	.....	40,918
Wallace	.....	1,231	129	11,547	1,032	4,018	213	430	342	6,035	3,796	236	20,000	.....	252	24,284
Total 1890	16,816	7,512	2,838	178,655	25,103	26,779	7,988	3,960	5,089	68,919	25,129	1,587	128,783	4,100	3,957	163,556
Total 1889	10,366	7,685	2,193	179,766	15,642	43,739	4,552	4,600	5,021	73,554	18,017	332	130,788	4,788	1,211	155,136
Total 1888	11,240	8,006	2,141	160,626	30,477	37,548	5,706	3,150	3,989	80,870	25,818	233	129,015	4,450	1,337	160,853
WELLINGTON :																
Arthur	1,473	1,154	186	30,460	1,114	1,784	.....	1,025	.....	3,923	400	450	757	.....	.....	1,607
Eramosa	800	20	123	12,143	57	8,591	.....	.....	19	8,667	3,853	2,415	.....	700	168	7,136
Erin	.....	96	85	16,091	4	9,800	.....	.....	.....	9,804	7,743	.....	1,000	.....	.....	8,743
Garafraxa, W	922	326	164	21,856	.....	4,743	.....	.....	.....	4,743	1,681	.....	1,978	144	1,400	5,206
Guelph	600	19	171	9,646	352	6,046	14,000	.....	.....	20,398	3,809	.....	.....	1,475	230	5,514
Luther, W	.....	292	144	12,107	1,431	1,416	.....	400	133	3,380	1,925	23	8,099	.....	229	10,276
Maryborough	1,100	1,066	122	25,935	941	5,440	2,500	450	230	9,561	3,436	.....	1,824	2,900	172	8,332
Minto	.....	2,989	330	25,799	11	5,125	10,032	.....	1,785	16,953	1,678	.....	31,000	.....	.....	32,678
Nichol	.....	.....	78	7,725	1,100	100	.....	.....	.....	1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peel	977	86	7,301	25,570	8,160	232	.....	.....	.....	8,392	6,079	292	7,948	.....	24	14,343
Pilkington	550	55	88	8,001	665	730	.....	.....	.....	1,395	1,048	.....	.....	348	.....	1,396
Puslinch	.....	.....	116	14,379	798	2,633	10,078	2,250	.....	15,759	600	.....	.....	.....	95	695
Total 1890	6,422	6,103	8,908	209,712	14,633	46,640	36,610	1,125	2,167	104,175	32,255	3,180	52,606	5,567	2,318	95,926
Total 1889	6,530	5,143	5,552	170,162	20,759	43,086	66,658	3,875	4,285	138,663	34,947	2,745	83,654	2,211	2,574	126,131
Total 1888	8,436	4,641	1,884	172,759	12,462	41,926	62,313	3,975	4,895	125,571	23,317	2,697	85,387	1,987	5,130	118,518
WATERLOO :																
Dumfries, N	600	34	241	14,887	1,542	705	.....	.....	.....	2,247	.....	.....	980	.....	125	1,105
Waterloo	.....	1,547	168	33,514	4,524	.....	36,365	1,000	.....	41,889	.....	.....	23,779	.....	.....	23,779
Wellesley	9	.....	704	18,572	240	.....	12,276	500	.....	13,016	247	.....	.....	902	.....	1,149

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WATERLOO—*Continued*:																
Wilmot	18,742	460				3,810	23,012	1,378	212	2,779		3,000	9,763			456
Woolwich	18,120	226	522			3,659	22,527	1,131	329	5,552	135	3,163	8,125			
Total 1890	90,570	1,823	7,572	1,502	3,080	14,271	118,818	5,798	1,514	16,825	169	21,294	46,161	1,000	4,696	2,236
Total 1889	88,396	1,836	11,293	2,087	3,000	14,969	121,581	5,715	1,892	12,479	177	22,559	45,433	2,767	8,366	966
Total 1888	94,046	1,810	12,691	1,613	5,000	10,177	125,337	5,631	1,245	13,076	152	25,738	44,104	4,400	9,662	1,240
DUFFERIN:																
Amaranth	12,284	25		700	2,593	3,012	18,614	300	305	1,449	32	3,937	4,396	2,208		2,357
Garafraxa, E	10,891	19		1,400		1,203	13,513	385	285	1,122	4	2,823	3,696			168
Luther, E	10,238	177		1,500	541	409	12,865	549	188	1,288		2,965	3,355	284	51	675
Melancthon	17,065	35				651	17,751	538	384	1,594	70	5,003	3,937	5	95	2,487
Mono	16,873	55		2,300		1,869	21,097	663	210	3,466	44	5,742	5,292			
Mulmer	15,227	102		750		370	16,449	615	288	1,146	70	3,573	6,302			1,300
Total 1890	82,578	413		6,650	3,134	7,514	100,289	3,050	1,660	10,065	220	24,043	26,978	2,497	146	6,987
Total 1889	62,154	654	27,818	14,792	20,149	12,746	138,313	3,034	1,318	8,131	240	11,195	24,230	2,367	6,528	50,479
Total 1888	75,271	274	754	4,794	3,605	6,527	91,225	3,141	1,276	8,590	446	13,924	26,466	2,204	2,106	5,384
LINCOLN:																
Caistor	6,277	19		100		474	6,900	377	126	484		2,283	2,872			
Clinton	9,469	71			1,280	1,077	11,897	394	299	364		4,069	5,321			
Gainsborough	8,993	57		258		417	9,725	346	123	636	12	3,861	3,723			200
Grantham	8,656	91				351	9,098	698	358	661		4,794	2,474			
Grimsby, N	6,226					842	7,068	346	129	574		2,749	2,119			
Grimsby, S	5,272	130				1,367	6,769	313	170	208	6	1,787	2,754			137
Louth	7,248	77	33		720	902	8,980	389	50	409		3,409	3,697			
Niagara	7,363	128		769		17	8,277	441	281	583	98	3,050	2,603			
Total 1890	59,504	603	33	1,127	2,000	5,447	68,714	3,304	1,536	3,919	116	26,002	25,563			337
Total 1889	61,118	377	36	2,914		4,182	68,627	3,083	3,478	5,574	22	24,398	22,174	136		330
Total 1888	66,928	99		4,255	3,400	3,909	78,591	3,385	1,906	5,431	73	31,529	25,904	260		
WENTWORTH:																
Ancaster	12,920	244	13,414			4,052	30,630	1,240	907	4,559	684	3,119	7,048		9,247	
Barton	12,124	285	1,157			4,256	17,822	1,113	1,935	1,408	629	2,504	6,025			

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WATERLOO—*Continued:*																
Wilmot	.....	356	427	18,371	4,641	.....	.....	1,000	.....	5,641	505	.....	5,480	.....	.....	5,985
Woolwich	.....	.....	360	18,795	3,732	9	7,889	.....	.....	11,630	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	699	1,937	1,900	104,139	14,679	714	56,530	2,500	.....	74,423	752	.....	30,239	902	125	32,018
Total 1889	4,121	1,165	2,473	108,113	13,468	887	56,530	2,500	.....	73,385	.....	.....	29,395	9	114	29,518
Total 1888	2,370	1,430	2,150	111,198	14,139	565	56,530	2,700	.....	73,934	.....	.....	27,361	2,127	150	29,638
DUFFERIN:																
Amaranth	700	978	784	17,446	1,168	2,637	.....	.....	.....	3,805	40	.....	35,608	.....	.....	35,648
Garafraxa, E	1,000	212	3,490	13,185	328	3,750	.....	.....	.....	4,078	2,459	.....	2,677	400	196	5,732
Luther, E	1,500	634	134	11,623	1,242	89	547	.....	587	2,465	.....	.....	10,012	.....	.....	10,012
Melancthon	.....	1,517	1,460	17,090	661	8,884	949	1,300	23	11,817	575	1,916	26,102	.....	1,297	29,890
Mono	4,800	146	62	20,425	672	1,022	.....	.....	.....	1,694	.....	1,249	.....	.....	259	1,508
Mulmer	750	1,122	108	15,274	1,175	3,834	9,100	606	.....	14,709	3,230	.....	16,500	.....	.....	19,730
Total 1890	8,750	4,609	6,038	95,043	5,246	20,216	10,596	1,900	610	38,568	6,304	3,165	90,899	400	1,752	102,520
Total 1889	12,292	6,485	4,751	131,053	7,260	27,248	9,596	1,800	1,043	46,947	14,495	3,280	94,752	2,500	6,463	121,490
Total 1888	6,505	6,655	2,627	79,324	11,901	18,586	31,178	1,500	115	63,280	7,536	1,795	125,082	.....	6,813	141,226
LINCOLN:																
Caistor	100	9	164	6,415	485	33	.....	1,000	.....	1,518	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	.....	325	10,772	1,125	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,125	.....	.....	1,280	.....	.....	1,280
Gainsborough	258	31	349	9,539	186	954	.....	.....	.....	1,140	71	.....	200	.....	.....	271
Grantham	.....	.....	24	9,009	89	2,236	.....	.....	.....	2,325	450	994	.....	.....	.....	1,444
Grimsby, N	.....	.....	160	6,077	991	166	.....	250	.....	1,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grimsby, S	.....	134	127	5,636	1,133	300	.....	.....	23	1,456	.....	.....	2,533	.....	37	2,570
Louth	.....	.....	179	8,133	847	1,052	.....	.....	.....	1,899	.....	.....	720	.....	.....	720
Niagara	543	6	672	8,277	.....	2,625	.....	.....	.....	2,625	1,226	.....	.....	569	.....	1,795
Total 1890	901	180	2,000	63,858	4,856	7,366	.....	1,250	23	13,495	1,747	994	4,733	569	37	8,080
Total 1889	2,826	258	1,710	63,989	4,638	6,432	.....	1,250	55	12,375	1,681	1,364	3,070	343	.....	6,458
Total 1888	4,718	171	1,563	74,943	3,648	6,481	.....	800	63	10,992	978	777	3,400	255	.....	5,410
WENTWORTH:																
Ancaster	.....	.....	518	27,622	3,008	.....	47,193	5,000	718	55,919	.....	255	.....	.....	.....	255
Barton	.....	.....	330	13,944	3,878	415	13,020	.....	681	18,024	574	1,287	.....	.....	1,596	3,457

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WENTWORTH—*Continued*:																
Beverly	15,375	156	1,963	.....	.....	2,016	19,510	912	330	1,518	510	6,328	8,438	.....	1,200	.....
Binbrook	5,550	34	.....	.....	.....	878	6,462	411	161	325	11	1,346	2,558	.....	.....	.....
Flamborough, E	8,921	423	.....	.....	.....	268	9,612	474	1,075	831	209	1,933	4,267	.....	.....	70
Flamborough, W	9,136	398	750	400	.....	4,125	14,809	926	595	1,218	491	2,051	4,539	2,336	.....	892
Glanford	4,627	30	1,451	.....	.....	1,310	7,418	368	184	235	71	1,481	2,577	.....	.....	.....
Saltfleet	9,492	213	400	1,175	.....	2,765	14,045	730	1,469	434	302	1,597	4,169	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	78,145	1,783	19,135	1,575	.....	19,670	120,308	6,174	6,656	16,531	2,907	20,659	39,621	2,336	10,447	962
Total 1889	70,609	1,895	15,141	.....	6,920	18,981	113,546	5,287	4,524	14,072	2,672	15,553	37,500	4,520	6,517	266
Total 1888	70,750	1,613	24,909	.....	.....	15,784	113,056	5,180	3,119	9,126	2,984	17,919	39,886	265	12,406	987
HALTON:																
Esquesing	18,701	194	755	.....	.....	384	20,037	1,102	229	2,016	222	6,972	7,431	.....	.....	.....
Nassagaweya	7,543	61	555	766	.....	63	8,988	639	122	1,187	108	2,577	3,612	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	13,205	56	1,632	.....	.....	2,300	17,193	849	269	1,478	527	5,177	5,677	.....	1,081	450
Trafalgar	18,624	74	1,973	276	.....	1,392	22,339	956	197	3,814	248	9,463	7,079	.....	100	100
Total 1890	58,076	385	4,915	1,042	.....	4,139	68,557	3,546	817	8,495	1,105	24,189	23,799	.....	1,181	550
Total 1889	55,535	456	8,826	692	3,300	4,346	73,155	3,416	711	9,642	888	15,226	27,533	.....	9,360	310
Total 1888	56,242	305	5,869	174	.....	3,721	66,314	3,341	685	8,984	1,393	19,037	24,217	.....	1,543	100
PEEL:																
Albion	10,494	160	.....	1,810	.....	574	13,038	683	117	2,299	238	2,880	4,715	.....	.....	.....
Coleton	18,851	442	698	4,600	.....	331	24,922	291	4,184	2,640	316	4,375	6,715	.....	.....	200
Chinguacousy	18,714	341	6,661	.....	.....	1,831	27,547	1,144	307	3,570	248	8,322	8,243	.....	4,700	150
Toronto	15,823	494	2,776	.....	.....	3,143	22,236	1,019	162	2,484	798	5,807	7,457	.....	1,450	.....
Toronto Gore	4,519	108	123	395	.....	474	5,619	419	71	1,150	34	1,231	2,029	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	68,42[illegible]	545	10,258	6,805	.....	6,353	93,362	3,556	4,841	12,143	1,634	22,615	29,159	.....	6,150	350
Total 1889	64,239	1,423	598	1,893	.....	4,984	111,537	3,507	1,678	7,581	1,378	21,315	30,354	.....	14,956	20,550
Total 1888	66,013	1,605	6 951	3,774	2,200	5,128	89,972	3,363	1,010	5,744	1,674	21,541	32,732	.....	2,568	5,720
YORK:																
Etobicoke	16,708	177	1,666	2,984	3,600	3,330	28,465	979	3,022	4,655	84	3,010	10,048	.....	735	433
Georgina	9,740	187	13	200	.....	1,521	11,661	596	187	986	82	2,356	3,325	.....	.....	1,350
Gwillimbury, E	13,119	204	3,950	2,240	.....	625	20,138	610	234	2,257	59	5,089	5,259	.....	3,245	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
WENTWORTH—*Continued :*																
Beverly	.....	.....	131	19,367	143	1,293	13,591	3,200	523	18,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Binbrook	.....	.....	280	5,092	1,370	126	.....	1,000	.....	2,496	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	137
Flamborough, E	.....	34	214	9,140	472	5,807	.....	1,500	.....	7,779	309	1,575	600	.....	.....	2,484
Flamborough, W	.....	409	326	13,783	1,026	2,185	15,256	3,000	.....	21,467	347	459	7,828	1,898	132	10,664
Glanford	.....	.....	132	5,048	2,370	291	6,000	450	165	9,276	.....	462	....	.....	98	560
Saltfleet	1,175	94	1,135	11,105	2,940	201	6,000	.....	.....	9,141	.....	.....	1,150	.....	.....	1,150
Total 1890	1,175	537	3,096	105,101	15,207	10,348	101,060	14,150	2,087	142,852	1,230	4,038	9,578	1,898	1,963	18,707
Total 1889	.....	220	3,553	94,681	18,862	13,442	101,528	13,825	2,116	149,773	4,126	6,047	10,540	1,498	1,185	23,396
Total 1888	.....	279	2,525	94,676	18,380	8,900	101,726	13,325	1,527	143,858	1,269	6,535	3,886	1,498	786	13,974
HALTON :																
Esquesing	.....	.....	372	18,341	1,693	35	13,888	.....	378	15,991	.. ..	378	.....	.....	.....	378
Nassagaweya	692	.....	51	8,988	.....	2,821	9,041	1,400	55	13,317	.....	.....	.....	766	.....	766
Nelson	.....	116	137	15,761	1,432	67	11,891	.....	.....	13,390	.....	.....	2,640	.....	.....	2,640
Trafalgar	.....	30	352	22,339	.....	4,743	29,450	1,025	568	35,786	2,468	.....	400	276	676	3,820
Total 1890	692	146	912	65,432	3,125	7,666	64,270	2,425	1,001	78,487	2,468	378	3,040	1,042	676	7,604
Total 1889	174	108	1,721	69,089	4,066	8,792	64,639	2,425	807	80,729	5,562	349	3,590	692	500	10,693
Total 1888	810	11	1,895	62,016	4,298	7,449	60,932	2,425	835	75,939	.....	341	600	174	526	1,641
PEEL :																
Albion	1,810	49	55	12,846	192	16	.....	.....	.....	208	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledon	4,793	1 [illegible]	393	24,041	881	1,259	.....	2,000	.....	4,120	.....	.....	400	1,000	.....	1,400
Chinguacousy	....	115	230	27,027	520	3	32,757	600	.....	33,880	.....	.....	1,900	.....	.....	1,900
Toronto	.....	.....	764	19,941	2,295	.....	27,154	2,000	.....	31,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Gore	395	5	63	5,397	222	.....	3,500	200	.....	3,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	6,998	301	1,505	89,252	4,110	1,258	63,411	4,800	.....	73,579	.....	.....	2,300	1,000	.....	3,300
Total 1889	1,475	1,398	2,031	106,223	5,314	2,704	64,196	5,310	.....	77,524	.....	64	2,650	1,193	894	4,801
Total 1888	7,720	1,876	1,220	85,168	4,804	3,131	84,128	5,203	.. ....	97,266	.....	261	23,200	775	8	24,244
YORK :																
Etobicoke	44	318	323	23,681	4,781	2,920	13,144	700	1,104	22,652	.....	2,175	14,461	3,000	.....	19,636
Georgina	200	719	134	9,935	1,726	.....	.....	150	.....	1,876	.....	.....	10,960	.....	.....	10,960
Gwillimbury, E	2,184	100	389	19,456	682	1,511	13,119	50	....	15,362	.... .	.....	.....	2,241	100	2,341

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
YORK—*Continued:*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Gwillimbury, N	8,300	177	.....	400	1,600	743	11,220	588	52	563	.....	2,569	4,195	.....	.....	1,250
King	19,802	805	8,262	9,037	.....	79	37,985	1,527	535	8,513	.....	5,364	8,674	.....	6,102	483
Markham	21,803	497	.....	.....	.....	1,301	23,601	376	597	2,917	36	5,990	11,933	.....	.....	.....
Scarborough	11,669	480	1,062	4,266	.....	828	18,305	813	221	3,342	15	3,508	5,564	.....	556	.....
Vaughan	19,796	741	8,018	...	...	7,473	36,028	1,645	409	7,651	54	5,432	8,355	.....	6,150	.....
Whitchurch	10,806	119	809	400	.....	1,702	13,836	819	264	1,442	.....	3,334	5,529	.....	912	257
York	36,431	962	5,583	18,165	49,300	1,513	111,954	2,980	1,241	32,596	268	6,925	44,175	....	1,674	3,784
Total 1890	168,174	4,349	29,363	37,692	54,500	19,115	313,193	10,963	6,762	64,922	598	43,607	107,057	.....	19,374	7,557
Total 1889	169,497	3,916	70,667	17,565	37,958	21,590	321,193	12,522	5,661	48,282	447	39,350	101,449	....	25,540	38,656
Total 1888	169,760	4,974	46,341	18,293	23,500	17,244	280,112	10,091	4,465	46,037	967	49,315	89,580	.....	31,365	4,796
ONTARIO:																
Brock	16,056	198	208	4,800	.....	940	22,202	1,155	326	3,059	560	2,000	7,212	.....	.....	645
Mara	11,441	275	802	4,142	...	961	17,621	1,018	81	2,592	161	1,219	3,565	1,859	1,059	759
Pickering	19,707	557	1,610	10,334	15,000	2,842	50,050	1,509	506	20,077	562	1,548	9,152	.....	.....	1,991
Rama	3,642	42	.....	500	.....	1,191	5,375	343	152	519	70	328	1,615	....	572	.....
Reach	15,264	182	.....	4,878	.....	133	20,457	984	293	3,144	1,192	1,644	6,248	13	.....	1,188
Scott	8,511	52	441	1,500	.....	680	11,184	669	147	2,304	279	1,722	3,518	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	1,751	5	.	21	....	280	2,057	272	63	255	.....	404	896	.....	.....	124
Thorah	5,255	79	2,109	134	.....	2,342	9,919	651	113	2,066	72	800	1,807	....	1,439	1,275
Uxbridge	10,320	123	.....	2,600	.....	530	13,573	863	125	1,863	562	1,392	4,321	....	.....	100
Whitby E	9,880	318	3,684	1,375	.....	33	15,290	894	136	5,856	478	2,083	4,555	....	.....	.....
Whitby	10,426	271	.....	12,292	13,000	1,373	37,362	990	144	13,593	739	2,540	4,109	.....	.....	138
Total 1890	112,253	2,102	8,854	42,576	28,000	11,305	205,090	9,298	2,086	55,328	4,675	15,680	47,328	1,872	3,070	6,220
Total 1889	112,385	1,559	35,901	30,429	4,620	6,925	191,819	8,723	2,725	20,768	4,163	16,800	53,595	1,389	4,279	35,944
Total 1888	116,064	217	9,132	25,051	46,660	26,489	223,643	8,857	2,755	20,068	3,546	22,497	54,223	912	6,068	60,702
DURHAM:																
Cartwright	5,619	148	.....	300	.....	1,571	7,638	301	46	2,031	266	1,131	2,903	.....	.....	.....
Cavan	820	183	.....	75	.....	105	11,183	947	120	1,626	211	2,151	5,364	361	.....	104
Clarke	,	541	.....	1,033	.....	3,078	20,363	989	265	3,874	797	2,312	7,596	....	.....	.....
Darlington	19,32	196	43	1,964	.....	1,783	23,30	954	1,048	5,012	938	3,123	8,220	.....	.....	100

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
YORK—*Continued*:																
Gwillimbury, N.	400	535	604	10,756	464	41	.....	.....	.....	505	.....	.....	8,950	.....	.....	8,950
King	6,160	415	212	37,985	.....	.....	39,239	2,320	.....	41,559	.....	.....	2,133	5,190	.....	7,323
Markham	.....	.....	965	22,814	787	2,540	.....	.....	.....	3,327	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	1,215
Scarborough	3,871	155	260	18,305	.....	.....	13,445	1,300	.....	14,745	.....	.....	.....	395	.....	395
Vaughan	.....	.....	370	30,066	5,962	2,251	35,332	700	12	44,257	.....	579	.....	.....	204	783
Whitchurch	400	35	268	13,260	576	37	14,043	100	912	15,668	445	.....	273	.....	8	726
York	7,442	4,520	6,349	111,954	.....	28,391	27,798	9,000	1,427	66,616	1,200	.....	118,204	18,165	10,361	147,930
Total 1890	20,701	6,797	9,874	298,212	14,981	37,691	156,120	14,320	3,455	226,567	1,645	2,754	154,981	28,991	11,888	200,259
Total 1889	22,463	6,024	5,624	306,018	15,175	24,781	158,966	13,828	1,642	214,392	1,457	1,137	108,039	12,172	9,186	131,991
Total 1888	10,834	6,947	6,715	261,112	19,000	27,044	193,264	8,507	4,467	252,282	471	1,674	108,737	16,880	6,465	134,227
ONTARIO:																
Brock	4,800	600	827	21,184	1,018	.....	100	1,200	.....	2,318	1,092	.....	6,357	1,000	.....	8,449
Mara	2,749	1,233	322	16,617	1,001	.....	8,554	890	.....	10,358	.....	.....	20,547	2,142	.....	22,689
Pickering	10,334	1,227	682	47,888	2,162	5,407	8,000	1,650	755	17,974	2,787	.....	31,319	.....	150	34,256
Rama	1,000	515	158	5,272	103	75	1,505	800	.....	2,483	184	.....	4,700	500	.....	5,384
Reach	5,216	350	145	20,417	40	4,786	.....	1,600	.....	6,426	2,853	23	3,420	878	110	7,284
Scott	1,500	50	327	10,546	638	7	4,762	1,000	.....	6,407	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scugog	.....	41	52	2,057	.....	691	.....	1,570	.....	2,261	.....	336	567	21	137	1,061
Thorah	.....	1,335	361	9,919	.....	672	5,232	1,100	.....	7,004	.....	.....	21,300	134	.....	21,434
Uxbridge	2,600	1,227	379	13,432	141	1,309	.....	1,000	178	2,628	1,461	.....	19,000	.....	.....	20,461
Whitby E	439	68	93	14,602	688	27	3,200	1,400	.....	5,315	.....	16	.....	1,000	75	1,091
Whitby	14,231	443	215	37,142	220	2,413	80	2,000	255	4,968	797	.....	14,925	.....	.....	15,722
Total 1890	42,869	7,089	3,561	199,076	6,014	15,387	31,433	14,120	1,188	68,142	9,174	375	122,135	5,675	472	137,831
Total 1889	26,210	6,689	3,386	184,671	7,148	11,401	35,872	13,500	1,287	69,208	5,479	402	100,355	6,029	1,901	114,166
Total 1888	27,936	9,323	3,008	219,895	3,748	8,827	63,780	12,850	1,820	91,025	3,455	70	131,679	1,750	1,437	138,391
DURHAM:																
Cartwright	300	5	.....	6,983	655	46	.....	2,340	.....	3,041	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cavan	75	67	82	11,108	75	2,667	.....	.....	361	3,103	376	.....	1,006	.....	394	1,776
Clarke	1,033	17	806	17,689	2,674	.....	.....	3,000	.....	5,674	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,964	66	482	21,907	1,401	1,806	.....	400	.....	3,607	.....	.....	400	.....	507	907

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
DURHAM—*Continued*:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Hope	11,901	234	1,552	6,057	.....	11	19,755	961	479	2,839	714	2,510	5,080	....	.....	2,921
Manvers	11,386	251	....	392	.....	729	12,758	791	165	1,420	623	1,910	5,398	.....	....	349
Total 1890	74,759	1,553	1,595	9,821	.....	7,277	95,005	4,943	2,123	16,802	3,549	13,137	31,561	361	.....	3,474
Total 1889	64,216	1,231	2,241	4,143	.....	10,614	82,445	4,885	1,470	10,439	3,553	13,221	35,371	.....	.....	2,956
Total 1888	72,973	244	1,781	1,253	1,600	7,891	85,742	4,935	1,812	9,111	3,166	11,824	38,443	.....	.....	3,128
NORTHUMBERLAND:																
Alnwick	3,464	146	.....	500	.....	55	4,165	323	33	743	53	415	2,414	.....	.....	.....
Brighton	7,897	12	.....	.....	.....	1,765	9,674	477	342	1,303	382	1,247	4,647	.....	.....	.....
Cramahe	7,774	65	.....	577	.....	466	8,882	613	235	1,638	363	1,385	4,254	.....	.....	.....
Haldimand	18,307	141	.....	3,000	.....	3,239	24,687	1,201	376	4,456	1,032	2,808	5,488	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	16,348	202	45	2,301	.....	146	19,042	1,176	175	4,093	394	2,709	6,656	.....	.....	.....
Monaghan S	3,552	43	.....	.....	.....	586	4,181	309	88	636	33	692	1,600	.....	.....	.....
Murray	8,077	28	.....	300	.....	1,384	9,789	582	187	2,057	303	1,471	4,562	.....	.....	.....
Percy	11,662	368	.....	3,400	.....	30	15,460	520	690	3,660	277	1,551	4,480	.....	.....	250
Seymour	11,919	47	.....	1,000	645	388	13,999	421	146	1,895	219	1,706	5,094	.....	....	469
Total 1890	89,000	1,052	45	11,078	645	8,059	109,879	5,622	2,272	20,481	3,056	13,984	39,195	.....	.....	719
Total 1889	82,328	1,109	.....	11,956	.....	7,066	102,459	6,005	1,939	18,231	2,982	11,538	39,459	....	.....	2,634
Total 1888	82,829	1,175	422	6,489	.....	8,371	99,286	5,416	2,225	9,143	3,190	12,773	40,705	92	200	5,021
PRINCE EDWARD:																
Ameliasburg	12,823	106	925	1,062	.....	*11,278	26,194	572	335	648	387	6,461	5,625	...	11,032	.....
Athol	3,218	3	814	150	.....	397	4,582	130	179	3	394	1,535	1,859	.....	....	.....
Hallowell	11,078	8	49	.....	.....	1,042	12,177	449	269	621	704	4,525	4,709	.....	.....	100
Hillier	7,089	55	425	500	.....	289	8,358	476	41	182	490	2,447	3,706	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg N	4,359	22	333	300	.....	526	5,540	248	92	73	139	1,521	2,385	.....	....	.....
Marysburg S	4,731	43	752	.....	.....	143	5,669	213	133	105	227	1,488	2,759	.....	.....	.....
Sophiasburg	7,656	91	152	400	.....	545	8,844	624	149	464	504	3,404	3,555	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	50,954	328	3,450	2,412	.....	11,220	71,364	2,712	1,198	2,096	2,845	21,381	24,598	.....	11,032	100
Total 1889	49,467	301	2,032	1,415	15,000	9,373	77,588	2,239	3,299	1,592	2,735	17,209	25,657	.....	5,004	100
Total 1888	50,517	306	4,099	5,933	.....	7,743	68,598	2,299	1 799	1,706	2,932	16,741	24,133	.....	1,188	100

*Including $10,500 on hand for investment in stock of Bay of Quinte Bridge Co.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings Furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total,
DURHAM—*Continued:*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Hope	3,943	308	.....	19,755	.....	8,580	34,368	200	.....	43,148	.....	.....	3,108	6,057	.....	9,165
Manvers	562	107	231	11,556	1,202	1,114	.....	.....	.....	2,316	402	.....	925	.....	100	1,427
Total 1890	7,877	570	1,601	88,998	6,007	14,213	34,368	5,940	361	60,889	778	.....	5,439	6,057	1,0 1	13,275
Total 1889	1,066	665	1,662	75,288	7,157	15,080	34,368	5,940	121	62,666	865	.....	8,913	4,113	355	14,246
Total 1888	1,244	706	1,028	75,397	10,345	8,105	34,368	9,240	206	62,264	864	.....	11,869	566	484	13,783
NORTHUMBERLAND:																
Alnwick	.....	.....	88	4,069	96	742	.....	600	45	1,483	.....	132	.....	517	75	724
Brighton	.....	.....	20	8,418	1,256	119	.....	650	.....	2,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cramahe	.....	.....	394	8,882	.....	1,601	.....	.....	.....	1,601	.....	.....	.....	577	.....	577
Haldimand	3,500	101	691	19,653	5,034	679	.....	4,100	.....	9,813	522	100	.....	3,000	518	4,140
Hamilton	3,262	45	532	19,042	.....	6,067	2,994	2,000	99	11,160	2,674	.....	.....	1,201	1,011	4,886
Monaghan S	.....	.....	.....	3,358	823	314	.....	.....	.....	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murray	300	6	134	9,602	187	1,302	.....	2,000	.....	3,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Percy	3,400	253	.....	15,081	379	547	.....	7,500	52	8,478	399	.....	2,896	.....	.....	3,295
Seymour	2,819	77	353	13,199	800	4,150	.....	.....	2,675	7,625	.....	793	18,447	.....	3,829	23,069
Total 1890	13,281	482	2,212	101,304	8,575	15,521	2,994	16,850	2,871	46,811	3,595	1,025	21 343	5,295	5,433	36,691
Total 1889	8,267	1,765	2,208	95,028	7,431	17,123	2,994	16,850	3,450	47,848	4,075	838	21,417	7,485	5,187	39,002
Total 1888	10,027	1,858	2,088	92,738	6,548	13,784	2,994	17,150	3,323	43,799	986	618	24,051	3,792	1,524	30,971
PRINCE EDWARD:																
Ameliasburg	.....	750	32	25,812	352	1,361	29,222	4,300	90	35,325	.....	.....	15,000	1,062	.....	16,062
Athol	150	2	6	4,258	324	.....	3,164	1,000	.....	4,488	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hallowell	.....	6	9	11,392	785	311	.....	1,500	.....	2,596	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillier	500	11	55	7,908	450	70	.....	2,700	.....	3,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysburg N	300	12	10	4,780	760	.....	6,899	1,200	.....	8,859	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marysburgh S	260	234	48	5,467	202	45	10,060	850	.....	11,157	.....	.....	.....	3,345	.....	3,345
Sophiasburgh	.....	.....	40	8,740	104	1,541	3,491	4,500	.....	9,636	.....	674	.....	410	159	1,243
Total 1890	1,210	1,015	200	68,387	2,977	3,328	52,836	16,050	90	75,281	.....	674	15,000	4,817	159	20,650
Total 1889	3,693	787	1,440	63,755	13,833	5,349	42,844	14,800	30	76,856	2,892	.....	15,100	3,605	.....	21,597
Total 1888	8,615	586	401	60,491	8,107	4,474	37,857	15,000	40	65,478	5,024	.....	200	5,883	.....	11,107

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current Expenses.	Money borrowed on debenture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage work.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Adolphustown	3,050	3	678	317	.....	244	4,292	159	54	222	176	1,758	986	.....	500	.....
Amherst Island	3,271	75	.....	.....	.....	800	4,146	66	43	303	66	1,965	1,493	....	.....	.....
Camden East	18,247	253	1,986	.....	.....	3,025	23,511	1,041	511	2,530	465	7,706	6,148	.....	2,000	.....
Denbigh, Abinger, etc	1,137	5	.....	.....	.....	1,202	2,344	230	73	942	52	257	451	.....	.....	.....
Ernestown	15,526	119	1,372	800	.....	1,491	19,308	682	225	1,625	296	8,471	5,509	....	.....	346
Fredericksburg N	6.390	.....	210	.....	.....	864	7,464	295	166	867	135	2,932	2,472	....	..	227
Fredericksburg S.	6,713	2	37	150	.....	1,276	8,178	263	42	464	117	4,226	2,510	.....	.....	.....
Kaladar & Anglesea	1,716	52	.....	.....	200	755	2,723	188	43	415	37	385	1,154	.....	.....	60
Richmond	10,593	.....	1,034	3,223	.....	1,000	15,850	677	153	2,218	138	4,330	4,262	354	....	838
Sheffield	8,475	171	1,187	1,008	.....	844	11,685	495	145	1,411	128	2,682	3,020	.....	659	.....
Total 1890	75,118	680	6,504	5,498	200	11,501	99,501	4,096	1,455	10,997	1,610	34,712	28,005	354	3,159	1,471
Total 1889	71,593	666	3,978	7,827	240	12,661	96,965	4,332	1,567	11,565	1,811	32,844	27,489	176	775	1,460
Total 1888	73,024	96	3,784	3 588	450	12,956	93,898	4,192	1,564	9,871	1,831	32,056	28,241	399	2,911	1,397
FRONTENAC:																
Barrie	786	25	.....	.....	.....	276	1,087	110	55	34	...	208	255	.....	.....	.....
Bedford	4,550	58	.....	.....	.....	295	4,903	175	222	287	47	1,583	1,770	.....	....	.....
Clarendon and Miller	2,071	27	.....	.....	.....	297	2,395	174	45	35	.....	360	1,333	.....	...	.....
Hinchinbrooke	4,027	100	.....	.....	.....	116	4,243	433	132	314	64	1,007	1,666	.....	.....	.....
Howe Island	1,515	....	.....	100	.....	65	1,680	104	40	100	....	471	815	.....	...	.....
Kennebec	2,060	23	.....	.....	.....	141	2,224	345	48	324	4	134	1,290	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	15,691	102	996	.....	.....	380	17,169	599	278	1,099	312	6,856	4,369	154	.....	470
Loughborough	7,329	142	120	211	.....	90	7,892	423	191	650	23	2,847	3.666	.....	.....	.....
Olden	2,225	24	.....	.....	.....	208	2,457	366	37	318	.....	110	1,227	.....	.....	.....
Oso	3,237	97	.....	600	250	57	4,241	293	687	203	11	777	1,386	.....	...	60
Palmerston and Canonto	2,370	67	.....	.....	.....	80	2,517	309	97	124	5	238	1,501	.....	.....	100
Pittsburg	11,975	16	.....	4,000	200	.....	16,191	692	2,780	2,003	132	5,312	4,093	199	.....	175
Portland	8,489	118	360	.....	.....	342	9,309	461	.....	1,129	94	3,474	2,814	.....	.....	.....
Storrington	10,289	73	10	.....	.....	37	10,409	460	125	300	24	5,279	3,318	.....	.....	200
Wolfe Island	5,680	74	.....	300	.....	233	6,287	424	103	502	91	2,675	2,140	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	82,294	946	1,486	5,211	450	2,617	93,004	5.278	4,850	7,422	807	31,331	31,643	353	.....	1,005
Total 1889	64,137	811	5,294	3,409	2,140	7,650	83,441	5,276	2,089	8,000	801	28,356	32,014	12	822	660
Total 1888	65,251	130	1,728	2,434	.....	7,998	77,541	5,198	2,308	6,318	903	22,186	29,847	50	313	306

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
LENNOX AND ADDINGTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Adolphustown	317	12	11	4,195	97	.....	3,000	.....	.....	3,097	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amherst Island	.....	.....	.....	3,936	210	100	.....	400	.....	710	118	35	.....	.....	.....	153
Camden East	.....	1,800	171	22,372	1,139	7,933	17,850	1,000	370	28,292	4,527	1,024	30,000	.....	500	36,051
Denbigh, Abinger, etc	.....	.....	35	2,040	304	258	37	.....	.....	599	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ernestown	1,400	368	376	19,298	10	6,857	23,900	300	.....	31,067	2,534	1,890	3,321	1,800	.....	9,545
Fredericksburg N.	.....	11	55	7,160	304	1,778	3,500	425	.....	6,007	1,683	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,683
Fredericksburg S.	500	.....	42	8,164	14	150	2,000	800	.....	2,964	2,537	.....	.....	450	.....	2,987
Kaladar and Anglesea	.....	19	47	2,348	375	727	.....	500	.....	1,602	.....	683	380	.....	240	1,303
Richmond	2,538	250	92	15,850	...	3,404	17,082	2,000	.....	22,486	1,509	...	1,275	2,093	...	4,877
Sheffield	2,031	1,064	50	11,685	.....	3,993	3,478	400	222	8,093	1,716	871	15,000	8	572	18,167
Total 1890	6,786	3,524	879	97,048	2,453	25,200	70,847	5,825	592	104,917	14,624	4,503	49,976	4,351	1,312	74,766
Total 1889	6,318	3,371	1,875	93,583	3,382	31,700	70,073	5,675	842	111,672	18,134	3,440	51,247	5,704	1,243	79,768
Total 1888	4,295	3,197	947	90,901	2,997	26,843	69,647	5,475	729	105,691	17,839	1,894	52,467	4,138	693	77,031
FRONTENAC:																
Barrie	200	9	39	920	167	600	.....	600	.....	1,367	.....	.....	285	.....	.....	285
Bedford	.....	.....	196	4,280	623	381	.....	.....	.....	1,004	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100
Clarendon and Miller	.....	.....	87	2,034	361	1,282	.....	.....	.....	1,643	346	283	125	.....	80	834
Hinchinbrooke	.....	.....	61	3,677	566	1,371	.....	.....	.....	1,937	1,963	.....	.....	.....	468	2,431
Howe Island	100	8	5	1,643	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kennebec	.....	11	68	2,224	.....	2,600	.....	600	.....	3,200	668	986	.....	.....	.....	1,654
Kingston	.....	74	369	14,580	2,589	4,568	2,450	1,158	.....	10,765	5,693	.....	810	.....	.....	6,503
Loughborough	.....	.....	92	7,892	....	5,221	2,500	.....	67	7,788	2,641	1,474	.....	211	125	4,451
Olden	108	.....	197	2,363	94	2,119	.....	800	.....	3,013	788	492	.....	.....	172	1,452
Oso	566	35	221	4,239	2	1,715	.....	500	10	2,227	418	254	670	415	71	1,828
Palmerston and Canonto	6	26	111	2,517	.....	1,056	.....	100	62	1,218	440	106	.....	16	75	637
Pittsburg	420	126	44	15,886	305	9,898	.....	2,150	.....	12,353	5,100	137	375	5,829	431	11,872
Portland	187	.....	349	8,508	801	2,937	6,000	1,000	.....	10,738	3,715	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,715
Storrington	214	45	64	10,029	380	3,951	.....	1,000	.....	5,331	2,728	293	550	.....	.....	3,571
Wolfe Island	.....	.....	224	6,159	128	4,175	.....	2,500	.....	6,803	2,974	791	.....	313	.....	4,078
Total 1890	1,801	334	2,127	86,951	6,053	41,874	10,950	10,408	139	69,424	27,474	4,816	2,815	6,884	1,422	43,411
Total 1889	2,064	213	1,797	82,104	1,337	42,986	11,772	10,874	1,640	68,609	26,956	6,184	3,370	3,276	1,220	41,006
Total 1888	2,658	218	982	71,287	6,254	30,666	15,450	10,023	901	63,294	24,701	3,432	1,890	1,826	2,682	34,531

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and School taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:																
Augusta	11,283	1,193	1,189	250	.....	2,708	16,623	752	431	2,476	350	2,858	6,113	....	.....	.....
Bastard and Burgess	10,159	394	482	.....	.....	2,970	14,005	428	261	378	172	2,014	5,142	18	1,410	.....
Crosby N.	4,987	146	73	.....	.....	616	5,822	433	201	342	168	778	2,939	.....	73	.....
Crosby S.	5,480	123	236	.....	.....	719	6,558	417	199	97	61	1,052	3,033	....	552	196
Edwardsburg	11,795	12	986	3,237	.....	26	16,059	659	252	1,638	437	5,237	5,670	.....	.....	.....
Elizabethtown	14,314	928	61	.....	1,800	2,086	19,189	1,120	266	4,144	109	2,881	7,887	.....	426	540
Elmsley S	3,046	223	.....	.....	.....	4	3,273	257	107	262	21	671	1,641	.....	.....	.....
Gower S.	3,067	2	.....	400	.....	278	3,747	212	33	380	4	694	993	.....	.....	.....
Kitley	7,250	198	.....	.....	.....	708	8,156	493	110	623	293	1,617	3,671	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Lansdowne F.	14,695	88	23	4,800	600	4,639	24,845	646	149	11,770	164	1,984	5,936	....	900	395
Leeds and Lansdowne R.	7,183	196	.....	.....	490	739	8,608	522	147	732	298	1,048	4,415	....	.....	.....
Oxford	8,161	140	.....	365	.....	1,202	9,868	688	226	1,035	285	3,808	3,821	.....	.....	.....
Wolford	4,141	147	.....	478	.....	189	4,955	313	50	198	207	1,433	2,753	.....	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott F	8,325	103	....	700	700	178	10,006	669	207	985	349	1,623	5,364	...	.....	.....
Yonge and Escott R	6,977	67	2,145	.....	.....	781	9,970	347	216	117	114	.....	3,647	.....	2,300	159
Total 1890..	120,866	3,960	5,195	10,230	3,590	17,843	161,684	7,956	2,855	25,177	3,032	27,698	63,025	18	5,661	1,290
Total 1889..	114,827	3,652	5,080	4,958	4,900	13,308	146,725	7,985	3,188	14,128	2,974	21,911	64,604	53	4,192	1,250
Total 1888..	110,376	2,323	8,050	6,636	.....	15,528	142,913	7,580	3,665	14,105	3,229	17,733	60,842	208	3,304	7,602
DUNDAS:																
Matilda	14,917	463	.....	6,859	.....	600	22,839	433	287	3,876	409	3,386	6,017	532	.....	.....
Mountain	9,669	372	.....	400	.....	1,313	11,754	419	..	1,967	258	2,443	5,114	511	.....	.....
Williamsburg	10,517	28	.....	.....	.....	1,303	11,848	467	293	1,309	471	2,650	5,398	250	.....	200
Winchester	14,192	15	.....	177	.....	1,638	16,022	488	307	2,636	185	2,239	5,843	84	.....	1,536
Total 1890..	49,295	878	.....	7,436	.....	4,854	62,463	1,807	887	9,788	1,323	10,718	22,372	1,377	.....	1,736
Total 1889..	54,180	1,902	.....	8,227	750	1,986	67,045	2,077	1,941	11,741	1,268	7,979	27,995	592	.....	1,468
Total 1888..	52,663	1,539	550	4,624	3,494	2,055	64,925	1,990	1,061	7,432	1,248	13,286	25,815	174	....	1,236
STORMONT:																
Cornwall	14,377	624	.....	1,400	.....	2,072	18,473	771	279	3,132	430	2,952	6,709	649	.....	.....
Finch	12,147	174	.....	3,100	800	3,744	19,965	530	197	8,438	293	224	5,330	....	.....	990

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:																
Augusta	1,000	118	41	14,139	2,484	3,832	18,760	1,100	.....	26,176	2,860	.....	.....	2,207	....	5,067
Bastard and Burgess	.....	1,150	115	11,088	2,917	.....	15,260	1,525	.....	19,702	.....	....	23,000	.....	.....	23,000
Crosby N	.....	550	63	5,547	275	473	2,046	750	.....	3,544	.....	.....	11,000	.....	.....	11,000
Crosby S	.....	312	.....	5,919	639	.....	4,518	1,400	.....	6,557	.....	.....	6,033	.....	.....	6,033
Edwardsburg	1,800	103	263	16,059	.....	1,750	19,621	5,000	.....	26,371	467	.....	.....	1,937	.....	2,404
Elizabethtown	.....	677	279	18,329	860	4,234	2,100	2,200	405	9,799	1,890	231	14,300	.....	.....	16,421
Elmsley S	104	.....	1	3,064	209	117	.....	500	.....	826	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gower S	400	.....	99	2,815	932	1,267	.....	.....	.....	2,199	706	.....	.....	.....	36	742
Kitley	.....	.....	158	6,965	1,191	4	.....	.....	.....	1,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds and Lansdowne F	2,400	78	178	24,600	245	1,193	900	4,292	.....	6,630	.....	.....	4,600	2,448	1,631	8,679
Leeds and Lansdowne R	.....	375	25	7,562	1,046	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,046	.....	.....	5,490	.....	.....	5,490
Oxford	.....	5	.....	9,868	.....	1,410	.....	6,000	.....	7,410	393	.....	.....	365	.....	758
Wolford	.....	.....	1	4,955	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	478	.....	478
Yonge and Escott F	700	29	64	9,990	16	372	.....	2,500	.....	2,888	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	700
Yonge and Escott R	.....	911	250	8,061	1,909	545	2,300	1,200	3,758	9,712	884	.....	17,524	.....	200	18,608
Total 1890	6,404	4,308	1,537	148,961	12,723	15,197	65,505	26,967	4,163	124,555	7,200	231	82,647	7,435	1,867	99,380
Total 1889	5,003	3,564	1,819	130,671	16,054	14,511	62,785	21,450	365	115,165	10,711	351	80,347	3,561	.....	94,970
Total 1888	8,559	*1,900	1,601	130,328	12,585	12,937	59,883	20,090	477	105,972	7,868	973	76,697	3,606	154	89,298
DUNDAS:																
Matilda	7,196	259	444	22,839	.....	1,097	11,000	.....	140	12,237	2,380	.....	.....	1,009	1,044	4,433
Mountain	400	11	197	11,320	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	434	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Williamsburgh	.....	12	54	11,104	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winchester	1,347	1,152	205	16,022	.....	233	460	.....	776	1,469	467	.....	19,010	177	.....	19,654
Total 1890	8,943	1,434	900	61,285	1,178	1,330	11,460	.....	916	14,884	2,847	.....	19,010	1,186	1,044	24,087
Total 1889	5,951	1,198	1,367	63,577	3,468	2,306	11,460	.....	285	17,519	3,876	567	20,746	2,757	209	28,155
Total 1888	8,535	1,384	1,026	63,187	1,738	1,393	11,960	750	432	16,273	1,363	455	21,464	416	939	24,637
STORMONT:																
Cornwall	2,300	44	586	17,852	621	2,999	.....	.....	.....	3,620	1,080	76	.....	1,056	953	3,165
Finch	3,100	340	473	19,915	50	882	.....	.....	.....	932	1,114	.....	4,134	.....	.....	5,248

* Interest coupons on $28,000 railway debentures cancelled pending completion of railway.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
STORMONT—*Continued*:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Osnabruck	12,949	317	.....	2,700	8,698	2,102	26,766	444	659	1,832	469	2,293	7,144	5,557	.....	1,215
Roxborough	8,059	602	.....	488	.....	449	9,598	554	128	2,463	35	1,528	4,169	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	47,532	1,717	.....	7,688	9,498	8,367	74,802	2,299	1,263	15,865	1,227	6,997	23,352	6,206	.....	2,205
Total 1889	49,292	2,451	.....	4,484	.....	2,784	59,011	2,014	1,753	10,369	1,200	5,895	23,258	868	.....	1,784
Total 1888	44,688	1,140	.....	2,600	.....	1,403	49,831	1,963	1,074	4,273	1,090	7,607	21,154	947	.....	1,542
GLENGARRY:																
Charlottenburg	13,363	554	.....	.....	.....	280	14,197	987	292	2,518	177	3,142	6,318	553	.....	.....
Kenyon	13,384	696	540	.....	.....	1,238	15,855	668	114	1,264	52	1,131	6,053	20	2,290	360
Lancaster	7,163	144	.....	.....	.....	382	7,989	607	148	1,446	48	1,866	3,019	445	.....	.....
Lochiel	11,504	404	786	.....	.....	584	13,278	841	216	1,302	87	2,169	4,301	290	2,407	.....
Total 1890	45,411	2,098	1,326	.....	.....	2,484	51,319	3,103	770	6,530	364	8,308	19,691	1,308	4,697	360
Total 1889	51,732	1,448	850	.....	.....	1,364	55,394	2,982	958	6,298	214	8,563	25,350	273	6,040	360
Total 1888	41,346	716	9,102	152	.....	4,292	55,608	2,794	1,201	4,492	205	8,857	21,746	73	4,394	7,860
PRESCOTT:																
Alfred	9,981	153	.....	.....	.....	946	11,080	508	106	639	.....	1,363	5,086	15	.....	118
Caledonia	1,207	117	.....	112	250	32	4,718	488	102	387	.....	1,064	2,434	.....	.....	160
Hawkesbury E.	8,460	332	.....	.....	.....	613	9,405	393	281	844	12	2,270	4,899	45	.....	.....
Hawkesbury W.	1,799	619	.....	.....	6,735	53	9,206	412	207	232	.....	921	6,400	735	.....	.....
Longueuil	2,334	33	.....	500	.....	.....	2,867	249	324	217	.....	472	1,603	.....	.....	.....
Plantagenet N	9,709	440	.....	65	800	1,050	12,064	646	152	1,248	26	1,515	7,371	.....	.....	680
Plantagenet S	6,364	223	.....	.....	.....	158	6,745	604	277	1,470	6	1,136	2,753	.....	.....	246
Total 1890	42,854	1,917	.....	677	7,785	2,852	56,085	3,300	1,449	5,037	44	8,741	30,546	795	.....	1,204
Total 1889	38,527	1,834	567	2,481	.....	4,101	47,510	3,038	1,351	6,760	27	9,761	19,643	331	507	1,289
Total 1888	38,037	1,883	507	862	.....	3,946	45,235	2,977	804	4,103	79	9,212	20,189	260	479	1,479
RUSSELL:																
Cambridge	5,272	291	.....	1,000	.....	6	6,569	590	140	1,912	28	1,345	2,400	.....	.....	40
Clarence	10,579	224	.....	3,972	725	.....	15,500	666	186	2,166	11	2,239	4,772	247	.....	391
Cumberland	10,177	222	.....	.....	1,000	701	12,100	753	283	1,973	116	2,426	4,502	.....	.....	100
Russell	8,987	263	.....	.....	2,600	3,574	15,424	647	105	1,262	55	1,254	7,863	.....	.....	498
Total 1890	35,015	1,000	.....	4,972	4,325	4,281	49,593	2,656	714	7,313	210	7,264	19,537	247	.....	1,029
Total 1889	32,920	1,475	.....	5,540	.....	4,620	44,555	2,502	1,055	4,897	117	7,748	16,665	1,057	.....	778
Total 1888	32,164	988	.....	2,525	.....	4,022	39,699	2,558	1,193	6,998	136	6,414	11,029	1,425	.....	741

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
STORMONT—*Continued:*																
Osnabruck	3,744	431	119	23,907	2,859	377				3,236	1,045		8,483		113	9,641
Roxborough	488	12	132	9,509	89	5,057				5,146	1,174	2,415			500	4,089
Total 1890	9,632	827	1,310	71,183	3,619	9,315				12,934	4,413	2,491	12,617	1,056	1,566	22,143
Total 1889	4,040	620	884	52,685	6,326	13,374				19,700	4,933	4,567	5,324	2,962	7,547	25,333
Total 1888	5,928	844	797	47,219	2,612	11,256		500		14,368	3,189	2,389	7,108	2,500	2,941	18,127
GLENGARRY:																
Charlottenburg			191	14,178	19	3,986				4,005		600				600
Kenyon		903	244	13,099	2,756	6,245	8,754	1,000		18,755	850		14,800			15,650
Lancaster			274	7,853	136		200			336						
Lochiel		1,335	250	13,198	80	11,201	21,115	193		32,589	2,183	4,318	22,000			28,501
Total 1890		2,238	959	48,328	2,991	21,432	30,069	1,193		55,685	3,033	4,918	36,800			44,751
Total 1889	152	2,270	901	53,361	2,033	25,783	25,372	1,193	44	54,425	4,860	4,301	37,160		577	46,898
Total 1888	33	2,899	516	55,070	538	22,476	19,331	2,193	44	44,582	2,505	4,783	37,520	152		44,960
PRESCOTT:																
Alfred	1,800	155	264	10,054	1,026	3,611			250	4,887		683	1,652	750	315	3,400
Caledonia		10	73	4,718		2,852		700		3,552	679	1,492	250	112	436	2,969
Hawkesbury E			38	8,782	623	1,396				2,019		550			200	750
Hawkesbury W			45	8,952	254	1,771		2,000		4,025	816	400	6,735			7,951
Longueuil	2			2,867		1,823				1,823	656	708		500		1,864
Plantagenet N		365	61	12,064		5,109		150		5,259	1,402	2,483	6,052	65	112	10,114
Plantagenet S		148	92	6,732	13			1,200		1,213	117		2,214	535		2,866
Total 1890	1,802	678	573	54,169	1,916	16,562		4,050	250	22,778	3,670	6,316	16,903	1,962	1,063	29,914
Total 1889	962	892	916	45,477	2,033	22,161		4,900		29,094	6,487	6,699	10,322	3,091	1,423	28,022
Total 1888	36	842	713	41,173	4,062	17,834		5,900	3	27,799	6,729	7,251	11,611	1,462	1,383	28,436
RUSSELL:																
Cambridge			112	6,567	2	3,744				3,746	840	1,539		1,570		3,949
Clarence	4,040	352	430	15,500		7,440		800	555	8,795	2,090	2,431	2,604	3,972		11,097
Cumberland		70	22	10,245	1,855	4,623		50		6,528	1,268	1,877	900			4,045
Russell		115	213	12,012	3,382	3,863		1,500		8,745	733	2,326	3,688	245	2,460	9,452
Total 1890	4,040	537	807	44,354	5,239	19,670		2,350	555	27,814	4,931	8,173	7,192	5,787	2,460	28,543
Total 1889	4,025	500	964	40,308	4,247	18,921		2,745	712	26,625	4,658	6,594	3,856	4,882	742	20,732
Total 1888	3,663	516	809	35,482	4,217	22,586		2,400		29,203	6,542	8,893	4,634	3,270	1,000	24,339

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
CARLETON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fitzroy	9,003	62	.....	500	.....	541	10,106	506	132	965	31	3,193	4,567	70	...	.....
Gloucester	16,378	617	27	733	3,000	5	20,760	1,786	1,075	1,099	23	4,497	7,456	3,306	162	200
Goulbourn	9,713	50	411	.....	.....	2,098	12,272	449	52	917	.....	3,954	5,803	.....	.....	.....
Gown, N	6,440	186	.....	.....	.....	669	7,295	499	78	423	33	1,978	2,867	442	.....	140
Huntley	6,706	1	.....	.....	.....	354	7,061	649	52	955	215	2,290	2,545	.....	.....	157
March	3,474	26	60	94	.....	.....	3,654	262	109	372	.....	822	1,927	.....	.....	160
Marlborough	5,004	26	.....	447	.....	28	5,505	470	81	307	60	1,448	2,775	105	.....	.....
Nepean	21,788	407	3,222	.....	.....	1,577	26,994	1,471	534	2,463	30	6,324	9,340	56	.....	3,905
Osgoode	14,377	1,141	.....	.....	.....	729	16,247	606	123	1,622	.....	4,82.	7,652	.....	.....	.....
Torbolton	3,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	420	3,657	275	148	228	.....	869	1,786	.....	.....	92
Total 1890.	96,120	2,516	3,720	1,774	3,000	6,421	113,551	6,973	2,384	9,351	392	30,199	46,718	3,979	162	4,594
Total 1889..	92,000	1,960	1,024	673	1,600	3,983	101,240	6,705	1,590	9,182	338	25,920	42,291	1,710	421	3,109
Total 1888..	101,565	1,051	717	2,387	6,900	2,435	115,055	7,240	1,881	10,594	255	21,174	58,696	955	350	2,598
RENFREW:																
Admaston	5,761	48	303	.....	.....	378	6,490	408	131	433	58	1,033	2,622	.....	551	.....
Algona, S	1,294	.....	2	.....	.....	42	1,338	169	144	25	....	146	724	.....	87	.....
Alice	3,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	397	3,517	296	164	501	10	913	1,527	.....	.....	.....
Bagot and B	2,588	200	.....	.....	.....	107	2,895	249	62	236	82	372	1,267	.....	220	.....
Bromley	4,520	139	.....	.....	.....	3	4,662	357	64	281	.....	1,033	1,860	.....	.....	.....
Brougham	571	95	.....	.....	.....	236	902	164	16	57	.....	85	313	.....	24	.....
Brudenell and L	811	93	.....	.....	.....	53	957	273	82	51	30	151	305	.....	.....	.....
Grattan	4,470	223	.....	300	.....	35	5,028	371	118	180	45	718	2,600	87	.....	.....
Griffith and M	625	24	.....	.....	.....	159	808	127	52	92	4	171	336	.....	.....	.....
Hagarty, etc	1,724	29	.....	.....	.....	148	1,901	293	129	217	.....	265	839	.....	.....	.....
Head, etc	758	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	779	172	.....	.....	.....	.....	607	.....	.....	.....
Horton	4,332	1	130	.....	.....	1,176	5,639	261	70	201	.....	475	1,664	.....	1,950	.....
McNab	9,010	204	45	.....	1,000	2,343	12,602	533	191	2,136	12	1,323	5,215	.....	.....	350

* Ottawa assumed in this year the debenture debt of annexed portion of Nepean, amounting to $9,478.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
CARLETON—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fitzroy	500	23	17	10,004	102	5,796	...	800	...	6,698	2,683	1,669	...	500	...	4,852
Gloucester	150	181	414	20,349	411	16,584	879	3,400	735	22,009	5,914	7,577	5,750	733	500	20,474
Goulbourn	...	...	115	11,290	982	1,639	7,791	700	...	11,112	1,485	...	...	...	357	1,842
Gown, N	...	42	138	6,640	655	1,998	...	2,500	...	5,153	1,831	...	560	...	200	2,591
Huntley	...	21	...	6,887	174	6,345	...	...	...	6,519	3,016	2,685	157	...	586	6,444
March	17	6	39	3,654	...	2,194	400	1,000	...	3,594	1,229	396	...	94	...	1,719
Marlborough	23	...	236	5,505	...	3,304	...	400	...	3,704	1,135	...	...	447	195	1,777
Nepean	...	755	1,801	26,679	315	17,470	9,500	2,825	...	30,110	5,147	6,590	*9,710	...	...	21,447
Osgoode	...	360	376	15,563	684	194	6,000	...	...	6,878	600	...	6,000	...	...	6,600
Torbolton	...	28	33	3,459	198	2,728	...	800	...	3,726	1,103	1,337	308	...	...	2,748
Total 1890	690	1,419	3,169	110,030	3,521	58,252	24,570	12,425	735	99,503	24,143	20,254	22,485	1,774	1,838	70,494
Total 1889	1,157	2,083	1,878	96,384	4,856	63,988	26,735	12,450	369	108,398	26,124	24,155	33,558	690	2,459	86,986
Total 1888	4,471	2,062	1,086	111,362	3,693	56,110	26,313	12,200	156	98,472	25,877	17,649	35,067	1,695	1,184	81,472
RENFREW :																
Admaston	...	300	108	5,644	846	2,261	4,149	525	...	7,781	1,090	303	5,000	...	900	7,293
Algona, S	...	15	...	1,310	28	602	87	...	...	717	285	99	250	...	64	698
Alice	...	...	30	3,441	76	650	...	...	...	726	570	...	...	...	40	610
Bagot and B	...	96	75	2,659	236	2,227	780	300	...	3,543	323	1,197	1,600	...	...	3,120
Bromley	64	5	235	3,899	763	...	...	1,000	...	1,763	...	...	220	...	13	233
Brougham	...	15	15	689	213	388	172	...	...	773	91	77	246	...	...	417
Brudenell and L	...	...	...	892	65	1,372	...	500	...	1,937	358	675	...	...	...	1,033
Grattan	...	15	266	4,400	628	2,224	...	470	...	3,322	776	673	254	318	...	2,021
Griffith and M	...	...	...	782	26	521	...	...	...	547	171	224	...	...	90	485
Hagarty, etc	...	...	5	1,748	153	1,103	...	...	...	1,256	292	644	200	...	...	1,136
Head, etc	...	...	...	779	...	107	...	...	...	107	100	...	...	21	...	121
Horton	...	210	32	4,863	776	1,204	1,950	800	...	4,730	300	...	3,500	...	...	3,800
McNab	...	146	15	9,921	2,681	1,819	...	400	...	4,900	1,740	...	2,000	...	200	3,940

* Ottawa assumed in this year the debenture debt of annexed portion of Nepean, amounting to $9,478.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
RENFREW—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Pembroke	2,023	1	.....	.....	.....	311	2,335	292	40	83	.....	416	966	.....	.....	80
Petawawa	893	25	.....	.....	.....	15	933	133	53	37	.....	204	445	.....	.....	.....
Radcliffe and R	1,059	.....	.....	.....	.....	246	1,305	164	54	161	.....	249	661	.....	.....	.....
Rolph, etc	1,306	23	.....	.....	.....	171	1,500	148	12	66	.....	233	936	.....	.....	.....
Ross	5,818	426	.....	.....	1,700	619	8,563	315	178	313	.....	1,403	4,666	.....	.....	113
Sebastopol	912	.....	.....	39	.....	65	1,046	225	28	66	.....	222	491	.....	.....	.....
Stafford	2,195	.....	.....	.....	.....	279	2,474	212	85	211	.....	460	1,185	.....	.....	.....
Westmeath	9,030	155	.....	.....	.....	866	10,051	500	536	828	.....	1,907	5,357	.....	.....	.....
Wilberforce and A	5,615	54	.....	.....	.....	126	5,795	346	82	224	.....	1,160	2,887	.....	.....	230
Total 1890	68,465	1,740	480	360	2,700	7,775	81,520	6,008	2,291	6,393	241	12,939	37,473	87	2,832	773
Total 1889	57,768	1,550	505	64	1,750	11,435	73,072	5,631	1,641	6,969	330	12,382	32,269	20	637	1,119
Total 1888	53,572	1,503	573	3,501	300	11,263	70,712	5,089	1,754	11,208	226	10,476	30,137	.....	583	321
LANARK:																
Bathurst	6,317	35	54	.....	.....	263	6,669	467	95	594	24	1,633	3,385	.....	.....	.....
Beckwith	5,656	97	330	.....	.....	36	6,119	460	147	776	38	1,007	3,013	.....	.....	.....
Burgess, N	2,510	17	.....	.....	.....	2	2,529	266	80	109	.....	132	1,924	.....	.....	.....
Dalhousie, etc	4,798	119	.....	.....	.....	453	5,370	327	105	891	50	391	2,941	.....	.....	100
Darling	1,450	8	11	.....	.....	142	1,614	176	46	163	28	206	884	.....	.....	.....
Drummond	5,814	77	.....	.....	.....	409	6,300	356	171	784	.....	1,605	2,821	.....	.....	120
Elmsley, N	2,465	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	2,511	361	126	206	.....	694	1,057	.....	.....	.....
Lanark	4,687	93	.....	.....	.....	30	4,810	361	203	466	5	697	2,723	.....	.....	.....
Lavant	1,745	23	8	2	.....	81	1,859	300	70	395	9	177	854	.....	.....	.....
Montague	7,065	8	.....	.....	900	326	8,299	443	156	308	.....	1,306	5,917	.....	.....	100
Pakenham	6,651	110	.....	.....	.....	589	7,350	440	134	807	57	1,115	3,541	.....	.....	200
Ramsay	8,178	106	344	.....	.....	1,837	10,465	578	140	1,263	238	1,652	4,407	.....	.....	115
Sherbrooke, S	1,523	37	.....	.....	.....	280	1,840	233	38	265	5	158	785	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	58,859	730	750	2	900	4,494	65,735	4,768	1,511	7,027	454	10,773	34,252	.....	.....	635
Total 1889	53,975	444	744	971	.....	5,261	61,395	4,286	1,747	6,465	471	12,166	28,973	.....	.....	1,395
Total 1888	56,514	82	746	591	1,037	5,872	64,842	4,461	1,326	5,760	440	11,995	32,100	10	.....	1,455

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
RENFREW—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Pembroke	200	110	37	2,224	111					111			560	400		960
Petawawa			1	873	60					60						
Radcliffe and R			9	1,298	7	1,733				1,740	103	969			431	1,503
Rolph, etc				1,389	111	1,850				1,961	281	817			102	1,200
Ross	800	240	110	8,138	425			1,000		1,425			3,262			3,262
Sebastopol			14	1,046		990				990	135	540		38		713
Stafford			13	2,166	308	546			10	864	560		478		277	1,315
Westmeath			166	9,294	757			1,200		1,957						
Wilberforce and A		21	426	5,376	419	1,797			22	2,238	856	482			215	1,553
Total 1890	1,064	1,173	1,557	72,831	8,689	21,394	7,138	6,195	32	43,448	8,034	6,700	17,570	777	2,332	35,413
Total 1889	2,702	1,207	1,244	66,151	5,921	25,780	4,569	6,900	111	44,281	6,848	7,762	15,643	1,464	2,437	34,154
Total 1888	346	844	978	61,962	8,750	22,657	4,279	6,850		42,536	6,972	5,186	15,019	4,288	1,610	33,075
LANARK:																
Bathurst				6,198	471	228	1,560	600		2,859	318					318
Beckwith				5,441	678	1,323	3,600			5,601	210					210
Burgess, N				2,511	18	748		800		1,566	482	60			5	547
Dalhousie, etc		30	60	4,895	475	774		500		1,749			500			500
Darling			6	1,509	105	254	200	50		609	79	53			71	203
Drummond		68	49	5,974	326	893				1,219	255		1 250			1,505
Elmsley, N			13	2,457	54	1,200		410		1,664	150	277				427
Lanark	320		33	4,808	2	1,060		300		1,362			225		160	385
Lavant	2		19	1,826	33	427				460				2		2
Montague		12	25	8,267	32	1,538		500		2,070		176	1,000		287	1,463
Pakenham		272	41	6,607	743	2,641		1,000		4,384	221	1,311	5,300		120	6,952
Ramsay		17	212	8,622	1,843	718	7,586	800		10,947	295	344	230			869
Sherbrooke, S	150	7	42	1,683	157	979		900		2,036		237			139	376
Total 1890	472	406	500	60,798	4,937	12,783	12,946	5,860		36,526	2,010	2,458	8,505	2	782	13,757
Total 1889	864	502	510	57,379	4,016	12,684	12,660	5,800		35,160	1,504	4,776	8,240	486	1,031	16,037
Total 1888	1,150	549	498	59,747	5,095	9,941	12,960	5,650		33,646	1,896	1,122	9,635	365	138	13,156

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
VICTORIA :	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bexley	3,982	41	.....	2,454	600	61	7,138	343	287	41	13	489	2,283	.....	....	100
Carden	2,030	.....	.....	.....	.....	367	2,397	242	58	148	.....	457	790	.....	..	100
Dalton	1,109	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	1,239	187	32	221	10	179	489	.....	.....	.....
Eldon	9,993	288	842	.....	.....	2,156	13,279	622	67	1,273	170	5,090	3,905	109	295	210
Emily	11,665	.....	75	1,450	.....	1,320	14,510	716	714	2,188	153	4,727	4,579	.....	.....	.....
Fenelon	9,608	196	4	.....	.....	45	9,853	412	68	926	190	3,275	4,414	.....	.....	96
Laxton, Digby and Longford	3,177	17	463	.....	.....	25	3,682	205	88	7	78	466	1,662	..	.....	500
Mariposa	16,824	217	66	.....	3,200	6,043	26,350	1,112	215	2,251	801	9,481	9,935	254	....	1,068
Ops	15,884	.....	883	.....	500	522	17,789	749	113	3,224	67	5,141	4,249	1,078	.....	737
Somerville	5,992	139	1,214	.....	.....	1,588	8,933	374	128	268	26	609	2,336	.....	1,921	233
Verulam	9,058	15	.....	.....	..	325	9,398	461	178	1,384	83	2,402	3,342	.....	.....	436
Total 1890	89,322	913	3,547	3,904	4,300	12,582	114,568	5,426	1,948	11,931	1,591	32,319	37,987	1,441	2,216	3,480
Total 1889	98,836	599	12,681	6,907	37,096	16,673	172,792	5,671	1,833	10,315	1,587	27,085	33,779	812	4,781	60,858
Total 1888	101,095	65	13,172	11,275	8,000	9,814	143,421	5,153	1,716	12,229	1,394	37,612	34,082	2,040	1,904	16,139
PETERBOROUGH :																
Asphodel	7,503	48	22	600	850	645	9,668	452	123	1,386	.....	2,252	4,004	.....	.....	468
Belmont and Methuen	7,208	434	.....	850	2,500	510	11,502	557	199	1,709	66	869	5,665	.....	.....	215
Burleigh, Anstruther, etc	2,564	61	.....	1,172	.....	212	4,009	388	225	270	13	477	1,070	.....	.....	.....
Douro	6,952	.....	.....	1,000	....	209	8,161	470	71	1,587	8	2,200	2,305	.....	.....	100
Dummer	5,621	17	.....	.....	.....	49	5,687	472	91	709	120	1,495	2,448	.....	.....	.....
Ennismore	3,673	12	.....	.....	.....	149	3,834	213	165	503	42	1,391	1,372	....	.....	.....
Galway, etc	1,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	1,623	225	62	81	20	189	735	.....	.....	170
Harvey	3,399	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	3,457	428	112	362	33	755	1,110	.....	.....	100
Monaghan, N	3,134	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	3,494	283	49	368	87	1,209	1,235	....	.....	24
Otonabee	13,294	56	.....	.....	.....	2,337	15,687	458	188	2,231	384	5,271	5,393	.....	.....	.....
Smith	11,373	109	.....	.....	.....	3,329	14,811	492	123	1,543	214	4,639	3,980	.....	.....	150
Total 1890	66,243	737	22	3,622	3,350	7,959	81,933	4,438	1,408	10,752	987	20,747	29,917	.....	.....	1,227
Total 1889	65,018	537	.....	3,096	950	10,563	80,164	4,596	1,202	9,304	1,220	23,130	28,577	.....	.....	976
Total 1888	66,160	45	28	2,013	.....	8,363	76,609	3,859	894	7,640	1,199	22,521	26,668	....	.....	858

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
VICTORIA—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bexley	2,446	435	43	6,480	658	2,678	.....	200	336	3,872	540	1,433	8,475	1,000	150	11,598
Carden	.....	24	425	2,244	153	819	.....	.....	.....	972	330	145	300	.....	91	866
Dalton	.....	.....	.....	1,118	121	84	.....	.....	.....	205	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eldon	.....	1,000	214	12,958	321	2,000	1,489	.....	.....	3,810	500	.....	20,200	.....	.....	20,700
Emily	1,347	31	55	14,510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103	4	107
Fenelon	53	26	263	9,723	130	6,491	.....	.....	.....	6,621	3,600	1,564	329	.....	400	5,893
Laxton, Digby and Longford	.....	280	82	3,368	314	.....	1,535	100	.....	1,949	.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	5,000
Mariposa	.....	268	92	25,477	873	8,047	.....	4,600	.....	13,520	.....	2,681	6,900	.....	.....	9,581
Ops	.....	1,618	542	17,521	268	14,245	17,796	1,000	8,328	41,637	5,740	3,342	27,328	.....	.....	36,410
Somerville	900	1,094	482	8,371	562	5,550	7,955	809	200	15,076	980	2,347	20,955	.....	234	24,516
Verulam	.....	120	108	8,517	881	6,000	.....	.....	765	7,646	2,720	1,284	1,972	.....	347	6,323
Total 1890	4,746	4,896	2,306	110,287	4,281	45,914	28,775	6,709	9,629	95,308	14,410	12,796	91,459	1,103	1,226	120,994
Total 1889	6,348	6,331	2,002	161,402	11,390	49,060	27,327	7,525	10,658	105,960	17,856	12,294	90,638	2,003	734	123,525
Total 1888	9,193	7,058	1,726	130,546	12,875	52,311	33,994	6,936	10,631	116,747	16,457	10,618	113,605	2,221	1,585	144,516
PETERBOROUGH:																
Asphodel	600	280	33	9,598	70	701	.....	1,700	5	2,476	1,007	..	4,835	.....	192	6,034
Belmont and Methuen	1,552	84	520	11,436	66	1,837	.....	1,200	40	3,143	848	137	2,345	.....	224	3,554
Burleigh, Anstruther, etc	1,225	72	269	4,009	.....	3,150	.....	600	.....	3,750	377	873	.....	1,171	.....	2,421
Douro	1,000	70	47	8,158	3	610	.....	405	37	1,055	47	.....	500	.....	148	695
Dummer	69	.....	154	5,558	129	884	.....	.....	99	1,112	.....	51	.....	.....	77	128
Ennismore	.....	.....	31	3,717	117	129	.....	750	.....	996	762	.....	.....	.....	.....	762
Galway, etc	.....	27	.....	1,509	114	2,109	.....	.....	59	2,282	233	606	600	.....	.....	1,439
Harvey	.....	15	43	3,258	199	2,725	.....	50	.....	2,974	548	1,245	150	.....	250	2,193
Monaghan, N	.....	22	82	3,359	135	1,960	.....	845	.....	2,940	1,341	28	338	.....	.....	1,707
Otonabee	.....	.....	5	13,933	1,754	5,843	.....	3,500	.....	11,097	4,903	80	.....	.....	331	5,314
Smith	.....	9	12	11,162	3,649	3,132	.....	.....	.....	6,781	3,808	.....	.....	.....	100	3,908
Total 1890	4,446	579	1,196	75,697	6,236	23,080	.....	9,050	240	38,606	13,874	3,020	8,768	1,171	1,322	28,155
Total 1889	2,513	480	1,122	73,120	7,044	25,447	.....	9,018	183	41,692	15,163	3,367	6,644	2,011	2,030	29,215
Total 1888	2,345	512	1,025	67,521	9,088	25,441	.....	8,675	379	43,583	17,752	5,692	6,672	1,413	1,399	32,928

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.							
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
HALIBURTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Anson and Hindon	958	23			500	130	1,611	170	40	185		89	991			
Cardiff	1,522					36	1,558	280	45	193		205	711			
Dysart, etc	7,443	70		500		752	8,765	156	183	700	120	4,067	1,852			
Glamorgan	714	3	12	11		192	932	128	56	170	2	247	320			
Lutterworth	1,247					2	1,249	140	55	94	17	303	380			92
Minden	2,846	48				282	3,176	273	57	174		532	1,813			152
Monmouth	1,028					106	1,134	138	44	102	55	294	385			
Snowdon	2,087	43	15		600	351	3,096	196	79	175		1,017	1,360			
Stanhope, etc	982	23	4	500		178	1,687	168	39	81		368	519			
Total 1890	18,827	210	31	1,011	1,100	2,029	23,208	1,949	598	1,874	194	7,122	8,331			244
Total 1889	19,191	221	28	944	400	2,162	22,946	1,991	447	2,180	208	7,239	7,031			117
Total 1888	*11,777	203	105	2,606	200	1,197	16,088	1,578	370	2,037	136	†1,710	5,976			147
HASTINGS:																
Bangor, Wicklow, etc.	1,039	24		300		731	2,094	137	32	204		55	1,190			
Carlow and Mayo	1,630	3			400	235	2,268	397	64	234		126	1,349			
Dungannon and Faraday	3,352					406	3,758	387	61	490		385	2,184			80
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe	4,166	53				1,086	5,305	385	68	253	125	1,752	1,814			623
Hungerford	13,978	815					14,793	498	626	1,491	253	4,773	6,144			892
Huntingdon	7,324	53				73	7,450	512	81		31	3,500	2,937			121
Limerick	1,739	53				534	2,326	197	66	299		107	407			290
Madoc	11,251	66		4,030		618	15,965	465	186	509	186	4,732	4,701			214
Marmora and Lake	6,951	180		1,000		494	8,625	731	138	455	256	2,405	2,563			128
Monteagle and Herschel	1,410	53				1,252	2,715	281	56	670		221	944			
Rawdon	15,140	112	3,536	5,245		818	24,851	638	198	414	195	10,366	6,370		5,618	
Sidney	20,329	180	27	790		1,431	22,757	753	508	816	683	13,139	6,331			183
Thurlow	20,938	145	4			737	21,824	656	661	465	586	12,155	5,388			1,334
Tudor and Cashel	1,757	114				666	2,537	326	122	475	18	398	788			

* Owing to a change in the time of tax collection the taxes for 1888 appear small in comparison with 1887 and 1889; the taxes in arrears increased by $9,058 in 1888.

† The amount paid County Treasurer in 1887 was $11,368 and included $5,587 paid by Dysart on December 31. This sum is not credited as a receipt by the County treasurer till January 2, 1888.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
HALIBURTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Anson and Hindon	80	4	3	1,562	49	822			43	914	149	463	500		110	1,222
Cardiff			98	1,532	26	1,886			11	1,923	241	418		288	79	1,026
Dysart, etc	1,000	31	26	8,435	330	6,247		4		6,581	3,999	1,678		300	400	6,377
Glamorgan			9	932		1,315			17	1,332	396	397		11	528	1,332
Lutterworth	64	18	3	1,166	83	1,238				1,321	724	633	100		65	1,522
Minden		53	70	3,124	52	4,176				4,228	2,688	1,268	512		150	4,618
Monmouth			1	1,019	115	1,238				1,353	474	345				819
Snowdon			16	2,843	253	3,638		47		3,938	1,293	1,077	600		93	3,063
Stanhope, etc	50	12	16	1,253	434	1,204		19	43	1,700	258	439	100	650	33	1,480
Total 1890	1,194	118	212	21,866	1,342	21,764		70	114	23,290	10,222	6,718	1,812	1,249	1,458	21,459
Total 1889	2,642	122	222	22,199	747	20,673	12	4	518	21,954	9,020	7,193	956	1,405	1,204	19,778
Total 1888	2,490	218	361	15,023	1,065	19,215	40	4		20,324	8,666	5,575	673	3,081	1,211	19,209
HASTINGS:																
Bangor, Wicklow, etc	321	19	29	1,987	107	1,850				1,957	186	955		300	411	1,852
Carlow and Mayo	17		10	2,197	71	2,105		25		2,501	572	869	675		374	2,490
Dungannon and Faraday	95			3,682	76	2,746		7		2,829	375	1,852	1,290		385	3,902
Elzevir and Grimsthorpe		110		5,130	175	808		1,000		1,983						
Hungerford	58		17	11,752	41	9,295		3,500	43	12,879	4,521	2,116	3,195			9,832
Huntingdon			38	7,220	230	5,219		500	113	6,062	3,975	1,069	483		558	6,085
Limerick		82	123	1,571	755	2,235				2,990	109	244	134		72	859
Madoc	2,450	2,427	92	15,965		9,976		650	5,723	16,349	3,690	1,145	39,616	4,030		48,481
Marmora and Lake	1,000	226	23	7,925	700	3,161		1,930		5,761	1,587	124	3,464	1,000	171	6,346
Monteagle and Herschel			14	2,186	529	1,408				1,937			180			180
Rawdon		682	311	24,792	59	7,010	7,702	1,200		15,971			9,000	5,245		14,245
Sidney		58	286	22,757		11,767		1,125		12,892	7,775	468	976	790	58	10,067
Thurlow		512	53	21,810	14	13,681		2,000		15,695	9,460	3,029	8,734			21,223
Tudor and Cashel	200		35	2,362	175	1,402				1,577	177	984			200	1,361

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.							
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
HASTINGS—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Tyendinaga	22,134	242		200	400	631	23,607	1,325	444	2,229	270	10,312	6,669			250
Wollaston	1,623					342	1,965	250	71	303		218	1,052			35
Total 1890	134,761	2,093	3,567	11,565	800	10,054	162,840	7,938	3,382	9,307	2,603	64,644	50,834		5,618	4,150
Total 1889	132,908	1,701	643	5,246	6,467	10,894	157,859	6,926	3,558	8,521	2,740	59,893	56,751	138	2,914	4,117
Total 1888	119,375	1,813	218	2,608	4,055	12,198	140,267	7,213	2,118	7,852	1,644	50,107	55,352	2,572	2,800	792
MUSKOKA:																
Brunel	1,277		50	200		137	1,664	259	110	175	13		811			
Cardwell	1,352					55	1,407	122	68	62	5		555		46	
Chaffey	1,768			755		389	2,912	241	51	408			1,102			327
Draper	2,298	33		387		464	3,182	178	113	404	35		1,232		182	
McLean and Ridout	1,724	99				116	1,939	230	188	78	3		1,049			31
Macaulay	2,034	29		750		16	2,829	251	279	409			1,300			
Medora and Wood	1,630	81				839	2,550	245	219	683			1,214			
Monck	1,772	13			300	233	2,318	296	108	379	8		1,325			
Morrison	1,523	36	4			573	2,136	122	19	334	3		875			291
Muskoka	1,479	15				416	1,901	238	16	310	25		1,050			166
Oakley	856	1		100		273	1,230	160	70	423	16		445			
Ryde	1,155			250	300	225	1,930	204	106	268			1,176			
Stephenson	2,128	80		250		265	2,723	253	129	384	12		1,467			
Stisted	1,362	36		400		290	2,088	283	93	517	7		548		83	86
Watt	1,018	4				267	1,289	152	56	165	34		875			
Total 1890	23,367	427	54	3,092	600	4,558	32,098	3,214	1,625	4,999	161		15,024		311	901
Total 1889	22,344	355	8	2,952	1,931	3,883	31,473	3,662	1,778	5,347	323		13,616		102	652
Total 1888	23,312	106	672	1,007	1,000	6,510	32,607	3,702	1,579	5,296	108	1,179	13,828		400	1,420
PARRY SOUND:																
Armour	2,049	32			600	795	3,476	359	123	71	57		2,534			
Chapman	1,248	76				216	1,540	197	47	60			684			100
Foley	1,114			460		326	1,840	239	226	210	33		420			
Hagerman	643	20		50			713	97	64	26			500			
Himsworth N	773	109	6			187	1,075	178	24	104			530			109
Himsworth S	876	40		150			1,066	168	46	73			700			

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
HASTINGS—*Continued.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Tyendinaga	400	56	686	22,641	966	8,858	.....	.....	.....	9,824	8,148	.....	650	.....	481	9,279
Wollaston	.....	11	4	1,944	21	1,581	.....	1,000	.....	2,605	216	1,064	141	.....	112	1,533
Total 1890	4,541	4,183	1,721	158,921	3,919	83,405	7,702	12,907	5,879	113,812	40,791	13,919	68,838	11,365	2,822	137,735
Total 1889	3,408	3,994	1,342	154,302	3,557	75,339	5,314	14,100	5,811	104,121	43,953	9,777	72,188	4,246	1,666	131,830
Total 1888	373	3,973	1,651	136,447	3,820	80,118	2,800	13,600	5,766	106,434	43,315	11,052	69,838	2,408	1,553	128,166
MUSKOKA:																
Brunel	100	3	35	1,506	158	1,522	.....	500	24	2,204	.....	390	.....	224	.....	614
Cardwell	.....	36	77	971	436	300	300	....	.....	1,036	.....	417	500	.....	177	1,094
Chaffey	528	118	86	2,841	71	2,516	.....	.....	.....	2,617	.....	.....	1,136	977	.....	2,113
Draper	400	50	.....	2,594	588	250	182	.....	.....	1,020	180	.....	500	182	.....	862
McLean and Ridout	300	12	9	1,900	39	613	.....	.....	.....	652	.....	353	25	.....	.....	378
Macaulay	500	25	63	2,827	2	1,337	.....	500	.....	1,839	.....	400	.....	350	129	879
Medora and Wood	.....	.....	15	2,376	174	2,668	.....	.....	.....	2,842	.....	2,070	.....	.....	642	2,712
Monck	.....	.....	11	2,127	191	109	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	108	300	.....	.....	408
Morrison	.....	9	.....	1,653	483	1,008	.....	.....	.....	1,491	.....	1,073	.....	.....	.....	1,073
Muskoka	.....	57	.....	1,862	39	1,356	.....	....	391	1,786	.....	482	713	.....	120	1,315
Oakley	.....	9	8	1,131	99	72	.....	.....	.....	171	.....	.....	150	104	.....	254
Ryde	.....	.....	99	1,853	77	1,835	.....	60	.....	1,972	.....	520	300	263	.....	1,083
Stephenson	250	46	4	2,545	178	65	61	750	.....	1,054	.....	40	350	.....	.....	390
Stisted	350	64	20	2,051	37	268	123	.....	.....	428	....	....	644	150	...	794
Watt	.....	.....	.....	1,282	7	773	.....	.....	.....	780	.....	351	.....	.....	.....	351
Total 1890	2,428	429	427	24,519	2,579	14,722	666	1,810	415	20,192	180	6,204	4,618	2,250	1,068	14,320
Total 1889	2,083	302	775	28,640	2,833	13,000	405	1,750	672	18,660	....	6,882	4,919	1,561	1,089	14,451
Total 1888	792	356	1,208	29,868	2,739	12,665	303	1,700	971	18,378	125	5,118	3,640	719	1,462	11,064
PARRY SOUND:																
Armour	.....	.....	73	3,217	259	3,039	.....	....	.....	3,298	....	433	600	.....	204	1,237
Chapman	.....	36	8	1,132	408	1,538	.....	.....	.....	1,946	....	894	400	.....	.....	1,294
Foley	300	15	45	1,488	352	322	.....	100	90	864	...	343	.....	100	17	460
Hagerman	.....	.....	.....	687	26	643	.....	43	.....	712	...	300	.....	52	75	427
Himsworth N.	.....	7	.....	952	123	763	.....	.....	.....	886	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Himsworth S.	.....	.....	4	991	75	603	.....	.....	.....	678	.....	244	.....	158	64	466

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
PARRY SOUND—*Continued:*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Humphrey	900	67				235	1,202	226	34	132			615			
Joly	223						223	20	7				70			
McDougall	1,306			400		248	1,954	260	80	206			750			
McKellar	1,602	87		3	500	147	2,339	242	22	180			1,487			160
Machar	1,526	29					1,555	183	37	29			880			
Nipissing	858	53		9		31	951	166	43		5		699	20		
Perry	1,966	100				54	2,120	274	31	161			1,475			
Ryerson	2,208	2			450	95	2,755	244	100	49			1,698			
Strong	2,007	26				513	2,546	178	35	254	73		1,499			128
Total 1890	19,299	641	6	1,012	1,550	2,847	25,355	3,031	928	1,555	168		14,541	20		497
Total 1889	15,601	558	132	208		4,150	20,049	2,551	1,106	1,119	72		11,157			368
Total 1888	16,751	529	557	1,017		2,028	20,882	2 132	1,071	898	39		11,102		310	515
NIPISSING:																
Bonfield	1,071	219				49	1,339	160	116	103			959			
Calvin	613			250		15	878	181	75				506			
Cameron	479					572	1,051	71	25	10			297			
Ferris	790			36		167	993	170	119	108			267			100
McKim	5,467	1,212		1,761		2	8,442	670	175	5,095			2,261			124
Mattawa	388					18	406	54	27	44						
Papineau	913					170	1,083	216	58	30			749			
Springer	1,575	387				2	1,964	277	113	822	26		570			
Widdifield	7,619	984				4	8,607	565	239	1,551	49		2,544	117		423
Total 1890	18,915	2,802		2,047		999	24,763	2,364	947	7,763	75		8,153	117		647
Total 1889	11,634	2,160	8	3,293	2,000	1,351	20,446	2,164	702	7,392	28		7,257		104	399
Total 1888	5,546	1,506		739		879	8,670	1.317	480	2,246	26		2,580	289		376
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY:																
Arriginack	1,717	172					1,889	245	30	172	14		537			150
Balfour	182						182	16	65	49						
Billings	1,144	28		611		194	1,977	183	673	34			450			
Burpee	544		1,319			114	1,977	190	75				305			1,000

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PARRY SOUND—*Continued*:																
Humphrey	.....	.....	189	1,196	6	996	.....	536	173	1,711	.....	323	.....	.....	.....	323
Joly	.....	.....	.....	97	126	784	.....	.....	.....	910	.....	145	.....	.....	.....	445
McDougall	300	21	27	1,644	310	438	.....	30	.....	778	.....	120	.....	400	66	586
McKellar	.....	37	211	2,339	.....	1,525	.....	.....	.....	1,525	.....	463	870	3	.....	1,336
Machar	8	.....	1	1,138	417	578	.....	.....	.....	995	.....	255	.....	.....	68	323
Nipissing	.....	.....	18	951	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	405	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9
Perry	.....	.....	12	1,953	167	2,566	.....	.....	.....	2,733	.....	1,025	.....	.....	290	1,315
Ryerson	208	.....	10	2,318	437	1,852	.....	.....	.....	2,289	.....	1,080	450	175	55	1,760
Strong	.....	76	94	2,337	209	1,502	.....	.....	.....	1,711	.....	1,133	1,138	.....	.....	2,271
Total 1890	816	192	692	22,440	2,915	17,554	.....	709	263	21,441	.....	7,058	3,458	897	839	12,252
Total 1889	784	206	534	17,897	2,152	14,035	.....	531	132	16,850	.....	6,518	2,405	688	1,007	10,618
Total 1888	1,273	241	677	18,258	2,624	12,110	.....	516	88	15,338	.....	5,662	2,772	1,249	846	10,529
NIPISSING:																
Bonfield	.....	.....	.....	1,338	1	1,523	.....	20	.....	1,544	.....	1,058	.....	.....	.....	1,058
Calvin	.....	.....	45	807	71	717	.....	.....	.....	788	.....	242	.....	262	13	517
Cameron	600	.....	.....	1,003	48	127	.....	5	190	370	.....	.....	.....	247	3	250
Ferris	100	40	53	957	36	1,011	.....	.....	.....	1,047	.....	.....	300	236	.....	536
McKim	.....	96	11	8,432	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	1,476	1,775	.....	3,251
Mattawa	.....	.....	8	133	273	.....	.....	10	.....	283	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Papineau	.....	.....	.....	1,053	30	226	.....	.....	.....	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springer	.....	.....	47	1,855	109	845	.....	.....	.....	954	.....	432	.....	.....	253	685
Widdifield	2,664	76	288	8,516	91	1,016	.....	.....	.....	1,107	.....	.....	448	.....	.....	448
Total 1890	3,364	212	452	24,094	669	5,465	.....	35	190	6,359	.....	1,732	2,224	2,520	269	6,745
Total 1889	999	151	384	19,580	856	5,592	104	.....	.....	6,562	.....	421	2,871	3,804	679	7,775
Total 1888	.....	99	330	7,753	917	3,773	.....	13	14	4,717	.....	165	1,270	1,505	377	3,317
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY:																
Assiginack	371	45	49	1,613	276	2,845	.....	300	.....	3,421	.....	1,294	600	.....	76	1,970
Balfour	.....	.....	7	137	45	167	.....	.....	.....	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	97
Billings	211	52	14	1,617	360	390	.....	.....	.....	750	.....	1,144	.....	400	.....	1,544
Burpee	.....	319	.....	1,889	88	2,032	147	.....	.....	2,267	.....	88	2,150	60	.....	2,298

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the township municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.*	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Roads, bridges, buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Drainage works.	Sinking fund and other investments.	Debentures redeemed.
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY.—*Con.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Carnarvon	1,355	24	.....	.....	.....	99	1,478	165	36	214	.....	.....	745	.....	.....	.....
Cockburn Island	888	60	.....	.....	.....	592	1,540	175	40	162	.....	.....	503	.....	.....	.....
Gordon	1,903	33	.....	600	.....	125	2,661	274	46	125	.....	.....	973	.....	.....	51
Hilton	189	54	.....	.....	.....	123	666	141	86	96	.....	.....	267	.....	.....	.....
Howland	1,888	57	.....	200	.....	1,213	3,358	176	27	5	117	.....	1,480	.....	.....	116
Jocelyn	645	.....	42	.....	.....	68	755	212	65	76	55	.....	346	.....	.....	.....
Johnston and Tarbutt	828	11	.....	555	.....	6	1,400	218	45	23	.....	.....	763	.....	.....	.....
Keewatin	3,000	404	.....	2,000	.....	506	5,910	314	125	1,668	52	.....	975	.....	.....	180
Neebing	7,787	2,227	31	.....	.....	1,677	11,725	1,717	1,249	3,472	79	.....	1,334	.....	.....	.....
Oliver	1,898	.....	.....	.....	.....	168	2,066	230	234	148	.....	.....	348	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph	2,622	133	.....	.....	800	333	3,888	340	131	399	107	.....	2,144	.....	.....	.....
Sandfield	1,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	1,205	151	46	68	.....	.....	655	.....	.....	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	4,019	6	.....	.....	.....	1,127	5,152	487	316	2,078	16	.....	1,032	.....	.....	.....
Shuniah	10,309	.....	1,901	1,400	.....	3,167	16,777	1,208	403	3,244	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,651	.....
Tehkummah	1,397	8	.....	.....	.....	20	1,425	157	217	36	.....	.....	740	.....	.....	112
Thessalon	2,514	474	.....	400	.....	478	3,866	341	153	340	154	.....	1,326	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890.	46,269	3,691	3,296	5,766	800	10,075	69,897	6,968	4,062	12,709	594	.....	14,923	.....	5,651	1,609
Total 1889.	40,662	3,739	161	4,024	2,500	13,658	64,741	8,778	5,088	11,367	571	.....	18,930	.....	1,268	764
Total 1888.	39,366	3,113	87	4,409	6,550	4,158	57,683	5,394	2,333	11,698	423	.....	22,421	.....	85	364

*Miscellaneous receipts include balances on hand (cash in treasury) from previous year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Township Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*				Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
ALGOMA, MANITOULIN, RAINY RIVER, THUNDER BAY.—*Con.*	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Carnarvon	.....	.....	89	1,249	229	2,006	.....	.....	.....	2,235	.....	846	.....	.....	20	866
Cockburn Island	.....	.....	8	888	652	12	.....	.....	.....	664	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gordon	900	151	131	2,651	10	2,037	.....	.....	.....	2,047	.....	1,238	1,168	600	.....	3,006
Hilton	.....	48	.....	638	28	1,728	.....	630	.....	2,386	.....	625	600	48	135	1,408
Howland	200	105	579	2,805	553	837	.....	.....	5	1,395	.....	416	1,275	.....	250	1,941
Jocelyn	.....	.....	.....	754	1	1,321	23	.....	.....	1,345	.....	126	.....	.....	84	210
Johnston and Tarbutt	305	29	10	1,393	7	1,017	.....	.....	.....	1,024	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	500
Keewatin	1,400	262	105	5,081	829	563	.....	810	.....	2,202	.....	64	3,645	600	250	4,559
Neebing	.....	986	300	9,167	2,558	6,794	.....	1,200	.....	13,552	.....	.....	16,000	.....	20	16,020
Oliver	.....	.....	.....	1,260	806	500	.....	.....	.....	1,306	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	36
St. Joseph	239	12	84	3,456	432	2,426	.....	.....	.....	2,858	.....	1,318	.....	.....	.....	1,318
Sandfield	100	20	1	1,041	164	1,339	.....	.....	2	1,505	.....	637	.....	.....	20	657
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	.....	943	4,872	280	5,275	.....	.....	.....	5,555	.....	900	.....	.....	226	1,126
Shuniah	1,400	1,050	405	13,356	3,421	10,694	3,750	169	409	18,383	.....	.....	*7,500	263	698	8,461
Tehkummah	.....	21	.....	1,283	142	2,179	.....	.....	.....	2,321	.....	172	225	.....	94	491
Thessalon	400	17	141	2,875	991	121	.....	.....	.....	1,112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	5,526	3,117	2,866	58,025	11,872	44,283	3,920	6,049	416	66,540	.....	8,868	33,163	2,471	2,006	46,508
Total 1889	3,568	3,908	3,386	57,628	7,113	50,407	2,681	5,970	51	66,222	.....	8,257	34,772	1,890	3,433	48,352
Total 1888	4,229	1,553	1,087	49,587	8,096	33,832	1,466	4,951	20	48,365	.....	7,437	25,536	1,400	1,931	36,304

Rayside was organized in 1890, but treasurer kept no accounts for balance of year.

*Original debt was $35,000, but in 1888 the debt was divided as follows: Port Arthur, $17,000; Neebing, $10,500, and Shuniah, $7,500. Shuniah paid up arrears of interest in 1889 and 1890.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario arranged by counties in 1890, together with a summary of the totals in counties for the years ending December 31st in 1888, 1889 and 1890.

NOTE.—Towns are printed in italics.

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	‡Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX :																	
Amherstburg	8,804	863	6			*6,393	16,066	498	969	366	1,152	4,650	278		3,790	432	
Essex	11,009	1,091		11,753	873	906	25,632	383	548	445	1,686	4,319	191	360	3,678	112	
Leamington	7,271	566		2,966	13,000	538	21,341	452	960	479	1,456		124	647	15,674		
Sandwich	4,491	433				1,372	6,296	531		654	1,774		77	464	2,453		
Walkerville		15		11,893		10	11,918	502		327	664	1,652				416	
Windsor	78,395	18,523	4,136	214,222	179,195	12,444	507,215	4,706	16,515	2,898	35,685	†107,123	2,986		48,451	7,146	16,873
Belle River	2,092	115		275		201	2,683	154		90	472	654	36		754		
Kingsville	5,396	377			15,000	1,933	22,706	261	70	459	1,701		41	631	1,242		15,000
Total 1890	117,458	21,983	4,142	241,109	208,368	23,797	616,857	7,520	19,062	5,718	44,590	115,128	3,733	2,102	76,042	8,106	31,873
Total 1889	123,507	21,855	9,090	299,267	102,797	14,557	571,073	7,894	14,564	7,639	106,169	55,709	3,303	3,964	40,505	6,798	15,548
Total 1888	118,155	31,767	5,059	105,754	79,367	10,887	350,989	6,285	10,585	5,473	19,425	47,580	2,882	2,944	77,284	7,903	10,502
KENT :																	
Blenheim	8,666	769		10,445		1,422	21,302	388	713	898	1,409	820	171	831	1,792	237	
Bothwell	3,336	686		1,014		764	5,800	466	249	228	1,519	97	127	654	1,277		
Chatham	65,206	9,869	43,436	221,764		8,146	351,421	2,639	8,322	5,206	30,935	6,100	2,185	3,638	18,718	4,726	2,137
Dresden	11,991	3,741		10,128		140	26,000	347	976	169	2,784	348	289	826	3,250	964	
Ridgetown	12,972	2,618	3,015	9,100		333	28,038	422	1,357	1,637	1,301	4	263	510	4,800	440	3
Thamesville	3,723	190		1,115	5,000	2,355	12,383	230	2,207	188	1,238	2,928	44	264	1,458	4	
Tilbury Centre	6,322	1,112	549	3,500		165	11,648	245	635	140	2,829	179	191	243	3,153		
Wallaceburg	10,756	1,286		7,866	500	2,274	22,682	915	2,221	556	1,667	93	231	846	2,626	427	
Total 1890	122,972	20,271	47,000	267,933	5,500	15,558	479,274	5,652	16,680	9,022	43,682	10,569	3,501	7,812	37,074	6,798	2,140
Total 1889	129,242	18,754	1,503	196,794	106,012	21,135	473,440	6,191	17,857	8,701	57,316	12,685	3,200	6,635	39,712	5,636	43,001
Total 1888	145,591	9,244	1,790	261,907	27,000	8,602	454,134	5,292	21,607	3,539	15,554	3,254	3,324	8,866	38,035	6,661	
ELGIN :																	
Aylmer	13,996	967	1,143	20,483	8,001	503	45,096	1,020	2,683	374	1,180	140	66	930	4,267		
Port Stanley	1,608	369		900		347	3,224	154		88	675			178	850		

*Including $5,000 insurance. †Including electric lights, sewers and market. ‡This column includes the balances on hand from previous years.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES. - *Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ESSEX :																	
Amherstburg	1,491		1,557	554	15,737	329	1,113		23,200	15	24,657	188		27,467		484	28,439
Essex	1,775	11,300	1,715	2,092	25,544	88	5,136		31,010	355	39,589	402	3,385	26,073	7,268	6,722	43,850
Leamington	389	2,589	675	708	24,153	188	7,504		4,300	975	12,667		2,600	23,572	1,558	1,310	29,040
Sandwich	150		54		6,157	139	2,590		8,600	200	11,529			2,350			2,350
Walkerville		7,500		529	11,620	298	13,519				13,817	800			4,509		5,300
Windsor	9,019	186,561	33,321	1,973	486,260	20,955	13,146	74,330	358,970	313,577	781,278	1,850		656,068	165,939		803,857
Belle River		200	10	2	2,372	311	533		800		1,644	159	117		286	50	912
Kingsville	1,122	500	1,271	136	22,437	269	2,157	18,000	10,900	40	28,666			35,443		391	35,834
Total { 1890	26,946	208,653	38,603	5,901	594,280	22,577	46,258	89,330	440,780	314,862	913,847	2,699	6,132	750,973	179,551	8,957	949,612
Total { 1889	31,625	221,070	35,556	6,434	563,777	7,296	34,174	66,029	341,315	*210,509	689,323	3,251	6,106	569,550	147,033	7,091	732,911
Total { 1888	18,220	78,588	30,651	21,241	339,563	11,426	27,501	70,828	321,875	*245,507	680,537	1,108	5,568	505,377	68,746	7,081	587,880
KENT :																	
Blenheim	1,561	11,845	229	176	21,070	232	3,297		4,815	5	8,349	696		13,917	1,400		16,013
Bothwell	300	688	185	10	5,800		1,001		23,000		24,001			2,500	1,015		3,515
Chatham	6,614	199,500	12,017	†47,904	350,641	780	36,111	39,379	200,276	246	276,792	1,500	1,188	250,321	42,264	4,622	300,195
Dresden	2,414	11,093	2,413	127	26,000		8,831		18,250	18,000	45,081	970		33,595	8,128	251	12,884
Ridgetown	1,495	7,900	2,343	1,006	26,481	1,557	3,653	9	40,009	1,301	46,520	642		39,011	6,800		46,453
Thamesville	298	1,115	293	291	10,558	1,825	1,810		3,650		7,285		1,592	9,978		1,600	13,170
Tilbury Centre	825	1,000	1,062	820	11,322	326	1,908		21,413	22	23,669			18,181	3,500	1,342	23,025
Wallaceburg	673	8,769	947	1,725	21,696	986	10,738		38,100		49,824		4,005	26,489	2,000	16,192	48,686
Total { 1890	17,180	241,910	19,489	52,059	473,568	5,706	67,349	39,388	349,501	19,571	481,521	3,748	7,085	393,992	65,107	24,007	493,939
Total { 1889	20,282	214,207	22,874	9,092	467,389	6,041	61,615	80,241	289,984	45,631	483,528	18,620	5,307	405,716	38,661	57,256	525,560
Total { 1888	19,932	289,152	19,606	8,465	443,587	10,517	66,516	36,934	248,516	45,164	407,677	21,875	5,769	319,401	56,075	26,047	429,167
ELGIN :																	
Aylmer	5,909	21,651	3,440	436	45,096		2,506	6,531	54,850	3,499	67,389	939		55,626	3,883		60,448
Port Stanley	175	900	118	69	3,207	17	453		1,510	43	2,033		35	1,499		20	1,554

*This includes advances on local improvements in Windsor.

†Including $40,000 bonus to C.P.R.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPA TIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELGIN—*Continued*:																	
Springfield	1,701	71		500			2,272	59		80	654	56	4	178	511		
Vienna	1,319	45	428			795	2,587	187		100	781		2	148	1,052		
Total 1890	18,624	1,452	1,571	21,883	8,004	1,645	53,179	1,420	2,683	642	3,290	196	72	1,434	6,680		
Total 1889	17,551	1,503	1,554	30,000		791	51,399	1,338	1,575	521	4,067	294	42	1,240	5,738		389
Total 1888	16,618	432	3,682	48,794	25,336	2,457	97,319	1,400	1,139	974	7,584	4,242	113	1,340	8,867	9	265
NORFOLK:																	
Simcoe	16,048	1,183	272	9,200		2,201	28,904	737	2,395	970	2,327	275	478	1,418	4,674	460	318
Port Dover	5,059	513		489		713	6,774	185	4	94	1,044		130	385	1,887		
Port Rowan	1,758	110		340		797	3,005	81	99	181	906		4	188	592		
Waterford	4,505	267		400		2,279	7,451	262		71	1,644		40	506	1,584		
Total 1890	27,370	2,073	272	10,429		5,990	46,134	1,265	2,498	1,316	5,921	275	652	2,497	8,737	460	318
Total 1889	25,610	2,387	1,098	7,269	13,760	5,696	55,760	1,558	2,298	786	4,918	7,000	642	1,930	14,124	411	708
Total 1888	25,228	1,085	733	10,284	12,679	5,276	55,285	1,270	1,598	1,540	5,033		546	1,924	8,351	411	
HALDIMAND:																	
Caledonia	4,394	523				1,167	6,084	355	79	63	454		17	397	2,250		
Cayuga	3,623	338		648		470	5,079	368	124	119	773	77	57		2,300		
Dunnville	9,543	643				71	10,257	615	857	904	3,063		182	520	2,625		
Hagersville	2,658	155			6,000	501	9,314	180	139	193	411		14	292	7,299	5	
Total 1890	20,218	1,659		648	6,000	2,209	30,734	1,518	1,199	1,279	4,701	77	270	1,209	14,474	5	
Total 1889	19,803	1,646		500		2,781	24,730	1,273	1,513	898	4,324	572	86	1,542	7,503	10	
Total 1888	17,306	2,135		3,444	5,000	3,612	31,497	1,286	1,249	508	4,931	322	353	1,183	8,581		
WELLAND:																	
Niagara Falls	28,014	5,035	50,850	13,671		2,696	100,266	2,858	6,157	315	6,404	52,798	871		5,946	1,040	
Thorold	12,255	2,935		26,450	7,000	431	49,071	819	1,922	423	4,131	1,277	258	1,169	4,646	749	
Welland	13,625	2,541		4,318		2,290	22,774	555	1,585	479	2,406	1,113	26	1,027	4,150	373	1,200
Chippawa	1,593	396	152			154	2,295	178		71	470	40	22	193	900		
Fort Erie	2,322	211		252		178	2,963	311		333	916		47	197	816		
Niagara Falls, S.	4,137	145	6	700		424	5,412	232		263	845		22	346	2,151		
Port Colborne	3,485	368				111	3,964	220	81	143	1,115		14	553	1,677		
Total 1890	65,431	11,631	51,008	45,391	7,000	6,284	186,745	5,183	9,745	2,027	16,287	55,228	1,260	3,485	20,286	2,162	1,200
Total 1889	61,050	9,199	266	30,146	90,518	19,166	210,345	4,442	8,585	5,238	20,067	43,208	975	4,281	20,488	1,792	50,750
Total 1888	56,812	9,707	326	15,957	18,000	13,391	144,193	5,374	9,599	3,359	10,672	52,414	1,298	4,159	17,620	2,096	862

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ELGIN—*Continued*:																	
Springfield	....	549	17	.....	2,108	164	302	.....	.....	97	563	180	37	.....	.....	.....	217
Vienna	.....	.....	.....	90	2,360	227	187	.....	4,900	.....	5,314	...	....	.....	.....	152	152
Total 1890	6,084	26,100	3,575	595	52,771	408	3,128	6,534	64,290	3,639	75,299	1,149	72	57,125	3,883	172	62,371
Total 1889	4,984	26,094	3,464	847	50,590	809	3,303	7,735	60,155	216	72,218	1,108	23	55,479	8,109	166	64,876
Total 1888	4,711	61,055	2,940	2,484	97,123	196	2,270	8,551	60,155	190	71,362	919	90	69,724	4,194	119	66,046
NORFOLK:																	
Simcoe	.....	9,200	3,663	725	27,640	1,264	426	16,204	42,300	.....	60,194	.....	.....	57,200	.....	816	58,016
Port Dover	455	489	580	687	5,940	834	.....	.....	1,800	.....	2,634	.....	.....	11,973	.....	1,949	13,922
Port Rowan	....	340	10	528	2,929	76	224	.....	25	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford	936	400	729	218	6,390	1,061	1,052	.....	2,000	....	4,113	.....	1,578	11,502	.....	150	13,230
Total 1890	1,391	10,429	4,982	2,158	42,899	3,235	1,702	16,204	46,125	.....	67,266	.....	1,578	80,675	.....	2,915	85,168
Total 1889	1,474	7,269	4,703	3,024	50,845	4,915	560	14,649	46,100	.....	66,224	.....	1,584	82,066	.....	3,528	87,178
Total 1888	1,021	10,430	4,136	15,100	51,360	3,925	375	19,875	36,600	.....	60,775	.....	.....	69,810	.....	4,447	74,487
HALDIMAND:																	
Caledonia	500	.....	645	1	4,761	1,323	201	.....	8,184	.....	9,711	.....	.....	10,500	.....	.....	10,500
Cayuga	265	648	88	41	4,860	219	476	.....	2,000	93	2,788	280	....	385	460	3	1,128
Dunnville	610	.....	722	52	10,150	107	4,552	.....	6,500	412	11,571	17	1,925	10,545	.....	.....	12,487
Hagersville	.....	.....	.....	232	8,765	549	135	.....	6,475	....	7,159	.....	.....	6,000	.....	.....	6,000
Total 1890	1,375	648	1,455	326	28,536	2,198	5,367	.....	23,159	505	31,229	297	1,925	27,130	460	3	30,115
Total 1889	1,340	1,886	1,498	369	22,814	1,916	5,677	.....	16,859	161	24,613	132	1,950	22,805	160	699	26,046
Total 1888	1,180	6,769	1,606	1,029	28,937	2,500	5,227	.....	16,681	50	24,461	427	200	24,145	1,846	.....	26,618
WELLAND:																	
Niagara Falls	4,177	11,264	5,967	628	98,425	1,841	5,958	.....	169,380	3,447	180,626	1,410	.....	103,658	8,737	1,476	115,281
Thorold	1,317	26,974	1,469	2,831	47,985	1,086	7,839	.....	51,200	255	60,380	1,181	3,493	24,291	5,800	12,874	47,639
Welland	103	4,318	4,078	63	21,476	1,298	4,758	15,968	78,350	378	100,752	1,037	2,400	73,311	....	.....	76,748
Chippawa	.....	.....	.....	28	1,902	393	156	.....	6,100	.....	6,649	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
Fort Erie	....	200	106	37	2,963	...	1,349	.....	1,710	.....	3,059	.....	.....	.....	1,203	75	1,278
Niagara Falls, S.	500	700	202	.....	5,261	151	259	.....	.....	.....	410	.....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	2,000
Port Colborne	...	... ..	.....	89	3,902	62	158	.....	2,000	.....	2,220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	6,097	43,456	11,822	3,676	181,914	4,831	20,477	15,968	308,710	4,080	354,096	3,628	5,917	203,260	15,740	14,425	242,970
Total 1889	3,902	28,331	6,903	6,280	205,192	5,153	17,619	64,137	265,813	3,748	356,410	2,393	3,218	202,342	13,677	14,964	236,624
Total 1888	4,158	12,884	4,671	3,613	133,112	11,081	9,089	13,142	226,617	1,333	261,292	1,629	3,900	115,727	11,019	18,823	151,098

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
LAMBTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Forest	7,038	825	.....	.....	10,370	492	18,725	383	372	380	1,149	152	59	.....	11,440	478	.....
Petrolea	36,682	2,457	.....	83,500	.....	1,015	123,654	2,215	4,973	2,792	5,579	450	313	1,440	10,200	1,330	.....
Sarnia	45,127	13,143	95	26,817	31,552	963	117,997	2,036	13,233	1,491	11,246	7,362	901	.....	9,665	1,600	5,030
Alvinston	3,761	388	.....	8,000	.....	651	12,800	253	22	166	912	.....	4	469	1,458	22	.....
Arkona	1,409	199	.....	.....	.....	251	1,850	98	.....	46	200	.....	.....	23	733	.....	.....
Oil Springs	5,999	543	.....	2,139	.....	35	8,716	492	261	419	1,562	.....	34	.....	2,039	158	.....
Point Edward	4,652	1,502	.....	1,071	.....	53	7,278	499	118	283	763	.....	6	307	1,974	552	.....
Thedford	1,851	141	.....	1,150	.....	.....	3,145	110	.....	97	505	.....	75	198	857	.....	.....
Watford	4,682	525	.....	2,316	.....	884	8,407	460	216	75	915	.....	97	400	1,975	277	.....
Wyoming	3,248	350	.....	800	.....	381	4,779	275	.....	61	667	.....	86	260	1,557	.....	.....
Total 1890	114,449	20,367	95	125,793	41,922	4,725	307,351	6,821	19,195	5,813	23,498	7,964	1,578	3,097	41,898	4,417	5,030
Total 1889	93,303	19,367	3,942	112,071	23,618	12,188	264,519	6,125	14,564	4,027	24,132	9,933	1,833	6,120	35,024	4,222	945
Total 1888	95,148	11,671	2,500	71,240	32,349	12,529	225,437	4,829	12,930	4,052	21,337	28,877	1,565	5,305	29,063	4,021	1,255
HURON:																	
Clinton	11,621	1,365	.....	2,000	.....	1,066	16,052	1,660	930	541	1,756	.....	385	786	4,660	.....	175
Goderich	21,687	3,774	5,506	51,500	.....	2,554	85,021	2,224	3,669	684	2,011	7,121	982	.....	6,604	475	1,597
Seaforth	12,653	2,597	5,869	14,618	.....	43	35,780	1,057	1,178	265	1,842	5,490	171	732	5,022	400	750
Wingham	11,059	550	750	11,718	8,500	770	33,377	1,302	.....	224	1,282	4,779	131	517	2,812	.....	.....
Bayfield	1,397	151	.....	.....	.....	223	1,771	149	.....	213	220	.....	28	121	825	.....	.....
Blyth	3,763	247	120	950	.....	159	5,239	358	154	123	533	.....	39	185	1,134	.....	.....
Brussels	6,401	432	179	.....	.....	1,424	8,436	361	255	182	976	165	188	351	1,815	.....	.....
Exeter	8,338	689	68	2,100	.....	2,325	13,520	525	310	128	3,138	.....	269	506	3,631	.....	.....
Wroxeter	2,260	149	1,249	250	.....	221	4,129	198	.....	26	561	.....	.....	116	561	.....	1,473
Total 1890	79,179	9,954	13,741	83,166	8,500	8,785	203,325	7,834	6,496	2,686	12,322	17,555	2,196	3,314	27,004	875	3,995
Total 1889	70,842	8,088	30,022	37,600	34,000	18,519	199,071	7,697	11,617	3,059	11,638	28,497	1,996	4,766	29,963	473	36,684
Total 1888	74,986	5,912	10,626	25,388	89,500	16,555	222,967	7,413	3,033	2,215	9,366	41,110	1,791	5,918	36,810	916	46,382
BRUCE:																	
Kincardine	16,556	1,075	1,656	1,500	7,000	3,296	31,083	928	1,659	1,527	1,764	59	443	523	6,569	.....	1,420
Walkerton	12,645	1,731	937	2,500	.....	2,736	20,519	1,453	1,291	853	3,271	100	514	.....	4,540	227	900
Chesley	8,033	271	5	781	.....	23	9,116	258	172	297	1,315	53	23	220	1,619	33	.....
Lucknow	6,268	391	.....	1,400	10,000	507	18,569	173	622	144	768	10,000	13	268	1,926	5	592

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
LAMBTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Forest	1,431	950	895	200	17,889	836	150	.....	33,493	.....	34,479	459	.....	20,216	.....	.....	20,675
Petrolea	4,699	84,073	2,899	228	121,191	2,463	22,670	.....	76,200	2,500	103,833	.....	9,800	58,778	16,000	2,632	87,210
Sarnia	13,441	38,362	12,834	776	117,983	14	38,482	30,602	181,800	3,510	254,408	2,189	.....	239,820	5,317	4,703	252,329
Alvinston	496	8,500	467	.....	12,769	31	79	.....	7,592	16	7,718	.....	.....	4,222	500	166	4,888
Arkona	100	100	49	47	1,396	454	357	.....	4,450	.....	5,261	183	383	600	.....	250	1,416
Oil Springs	1,231	1,000	1,330	190	8,716	....	4,208	.....	3,000	773	7,981	190	.....	20,344	2,139	.....	22,673
Point Edward	950	1,574	244	8	7,278	.....	154	.....	1,669	....	1,823	....	.....	1,900	71	.....	1,971
Thedford	.....	943	42	163	2,990	155	45	.....	1,500	.....	1,700	....	.....	.....	305	.....	305
Watford	247	1,525	331	548	7,066	1,341	....	.....	9,675	.....	11,016	....	.....	1,294	1 641	100	3,035
Wyoming	392	800	340	60	4,498	281	688	.....	.....	113	1,082	....	.....	3,760	515	85	4,360
Total 1890	22,987	137,827	19,431	2,220	301,776	5,575	66,833	30,602	319,379	6,912	429,301	3,321	10,183	350,934	26,4 8	7,936	398,862
Total 1889	22,403	104,881	21,821	6,881	262,911	1,668	74,945	25,466	264,150	866	367,035	1,694	19,356	331,999	41,140	12,823	407,012
Total 1888	20,395	62,351	16,719	5,105	217,804	7,633	51,420	20,000	237,522	6,140	322,715	9,357	10,204	330,654	32,044	7,484	389,743
HURON:																	
Clinton	.....	2,000	1,805	106	14,744	1,308	4,199	5,615	34,000	.....	45,122	.....	.....	33,000	.....	.....	33,000
Goderich	2,920	43,500	6,028	5,639	83,454	1,567	5,964	7,720	107,705	1,837	124,793	1,313	30	99,847	13,000	1,198	115,388
Seaforth	1,000	14,815	2,445	613	35,780	.....	85	23,900	23,650	.....	47,635	.....	.....	42,500	618	1,400	44,518
Wingham	.....	12,748	2,391	1,937	28,126	5,251	147	19,250	37,056	.....	61,704	533	.....	65,000	.....	2,048	67,581
Bayfield	.....	.....	.....	62	1,618	153	.....	.....	600	.....	753	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blyth	.....	1,450	661	199	4,836	403	2,064	2,754	5,800	.....	11,021	261	.....	8,300	950	948	10,399
Brussels	.....	.....	1,854	271	6,718	1,718	.....	5,959	6,350	267	14,294	.....	149	32,200	.....	638	32,987
Exeter	.....	2,100	962	310	11,879	1,641	422	.....	14,750	.....	16,813	.....	219	16,500	.....	1,617	18,336
Wroxeter	.....	200	404	.....	3,542	587	1,106	2,303	1,500	.....	5,496	.....	.....	6,500	.....	50	6,550
Total 1890	3,920	76,813	16,556	9,137	190 697	12,628	13,987	67,501	231,411	2,104	327,631	2,047	398	303,847	14,568	7,899	328,759
Total 1889	2,913	32,713	16,743	3,619	192,378	6,693	13,085	77,561	208,135	1,143	306,617	901	28	299,267	8,465	9,718	318,379
Total 1888	9,433	23,959	14,461	4,494	207,331	15,633	8,670	69,346	171,280	1,035	265,964	670	637	268,180	3,378	4,732	277,597
BRUCE:																	
Kincardine	.....	1,500	2,495	7,437	26,324	4,759	6,490	25,700	34,500	.....	71,449	.....	4,102	46,000	.....	2,082	52,184
Walkerton	.....	1,900	3,137	975	19,164	1,385	4,800	23,171	29,500	.....	58,856	562	.....	51,800	9,544	.....	61,906
Chesley	135	1,074	84	2,725	8,008	1,108	92	.....	9,500	.....	10,700	.....	.....	5,833	.....	.....	5,833
Lucknow	.....	2,100	935	387	17,933	636	2,408	1,270	28,800	.....	33,114	.....	1,520	14,500	820	.....	16,840

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
BRUCE: (*Continued.*)																	
Paisley	4,260	948	2,094	650	.....	642	8,594	802	470	262	1,270	65	55	401	1,350	36	39
Port Elgin	9,595	982	930	2,356	.....	.....	13,863	587	251	121	612	190	34	865	4,200	8	.....
Southampton	3,408	251	40	.....	.....	3,077	6,776	319	264	459	582	.....	10	464	650	24	1,748
Tara	3,510	335	608	.....	.....	286	4,739	177	.....	119	552	.....	7	242	1,301	.....	412
Teeswater	3,711	653	777	100	.....	1,387	6,628	636	499	167	399	420	17	326	1,689	20	.....
Tiverton	1,522	143	.....	1,281	1,497	391	4,834	115	.....	155	756	.....	.....	218	617	10	1,500
Wiarton	7,010	1,351	.....	7,625	.....	616	16,602	401	1,892	525	1,822	.....	40	401	1,299	309	.....
Total 1890	76,518	8,134	7,047	18,196	18,497	12,961	141,355	5,852	7,123	4,629	13,111	10,887	1,156	3,928	25,760	672	6,970
Total 1889	67,313	9,026	12,433	11,751	29,500	22,635	152,658	5,196	4,282	3,851	21,305	23,605	946	7,684	33,370	1,111	13,924
Total 1888	66,851	7,123	15,789	9,049	38,966	7,959	145,737	4,536	1,595	3,436	13,257	19,747	803	5,076	26,039	1,063	25,339
GREY:																	
Durham	8,427	757	.....	.....	1,600	2,473	13,257	475	108	308	507	13	128	734	3,400	.....	.....
Meaford	11,279	891	99	4,700	12,000	1,649	30,618	475	1,032	588	1,179	131	203	793	14,800	460	99
Owen Sound	45,458	6,308	31,066	12,650	106,589	1,572	206,643	5,802	6,215	4,608	21,603	90,543	738	2,070	12,750	1,730	390
Thornbury	3,915	184	.....	570	.....	446	5,115	283	188	226	706	585	54	197	1,681	35	.....
Dundalk	2,162	323	.....	650	.....	333	3,468	137	.....	63	868	.....	46	517	791	46	.....
Markdale	1,860	212	23	.....	5,500	1,017	8,612	153	.....	172	.....	534	65	299	6,100	12	.....
Total 1890	73,101	8,675	31,188	18,570	125,689	7,490	267,713	7,325	7,543	5,965	24,863	91,806	1,234	4,610	39,522	2,223	489
Total 1889	64,482	5,699	116,788	18,478	69,049	11,857	286,353	5,526	6,018	6,523	28,233	1,450	1,021	3,708	21,485	3,329	134,840
Total 1888	62,149	5,705	8,685	25,525	31,500	11,121	144,685	4,247	5,605	4,658	18,383	29,625	925	4,376	17,308	2,916	6,616
SIMCOE:																	
Alliston	6,227	668	.....	4,500	.....	588	11,983	381	52	1,911	932	138	60	866	2,529	20	.....
Barrie	28 359	3,079	31,935	16,775	21,016	7,910	109,074	2,205	2,857	1,611	17,261	655	864	4,294	9,188	1,128	.....
Collingwood	27,548	6,203	31,757	30,000	27,600	19,013	141,521	2,196	4,495	3,612	2,452	71,211	438	2,717	8,826	273	.....
Midland	8,404	955	.....	7,800	.....	306	17,465	624	851	1,376	1,414	.....	227	270	2,960	50	.....
Orillia	24,197	7,005	113	3,500	.....	8,178	42,993	1,902	3,977	555	7,082	997	453	876	9,041	41	.....
Penetanguishene	4,571	954	.....	10,000	5,000	5,580	26,105	436	126	153	1,391	10,302	43	608	3,418	20	1,000
Stayner	4,853	215	2	500	.....	1,101	6,671	394	372	176	733	.....	36	356	1,695	20	.....
Beeton	2,230	178	400	.....	.....	730	3,538	165	.....	69	546	.....	7	416	670	18	.....
Bradford	3,894	340	.....	.....	.....	199	4,424	470	142	113	995	.....	7	321	2,050	.....	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
BRUCE: (*Continued.*)	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Paisley	2,192		442	148	8,191	403	3,178	1,700	15,500		20,781			6,942	650		7,592
Port Elgin	1,743	2,356	1,402	372	12,741	1,122	1,803	9,500			12,425		1,500	22,642		577	24,719
Southampton	136		309	571	5,526	1,240	1,872	3,000	9,500		15,612		1,050	7,009	295		8,354
Tara	500		549	789	4,648	91		6,270			6,361			8,650		3,707	12,357
Teeswater		100	966	443	5,682	946		5,284	18,573	15	24,818			10,300	679	186	11,165
Tiverton		850	165	36	4,421	412	34	1,500	2,000		3,947			3,000		950	3,950
Wiarton	200	5,125	1,829	2,026	15,872	730	2,829		27,500		31,059	363	361	22,500	2,500	7,612	33,336
Total 1890	5,206	15,005	12,313	15,998	128,520	12,833	23,506	77,395	175,373	15	289,122	925	8,533	199,176	14,488	15,114	238,236
Total 1889	3,440	7,581	9,789	6,503	112,592	10,066	25,775	72,929	164,943	1,036	274,745	1,645	10,166	185,882	11,957	17,395	227,045
Total 1888	9,678	8,372	7,871	5,339	132,151	13,986	26,710	68,833	91,765	392	201,286	2,637	9,752	159,822	7,345	17,090	196,046
GREY:																	
Durham	740		1,684	8	8,105	5,152	2,654	150	5,600	200	13,156	159	1,800	28,930		1,808	32,697
Meaford	1,934	4,700	1,029	1,340	25,703	1,915	3,685	2,859	47,607		56,066	649		19,905		8,292	28,846
Owen Sound	5,377	9,942	16,881	1,343	179,992	26,651	26	5,491	209,223	1,993	269,811		12,543	316,357	12,300		341,200
Thornbury	75	21	100	587	4,738	377	1,612				1,989		1,234	1,850	549	500	4,133
Dundalk		400	31	404	3,303	165	1,143				1,308		426		250	5,158	5,834
Markdale				533	7,868	714	37		33	41	855			5,500		540	6,040
Total 1890	8,126	15,063	19,725	4,215	232,709	35,004	35,581	8,503	261,863	2,234	343,185	808	16,003	372,542	13,099	16,298	418,750
Total 1889	7,646	27,636	12,947	21,612	281,971	4,379	38,810	40,740	163,021	682	247,662	1,625	15,845	254,980	9,592	15,441	297,483
Total 1888	2,130	23,963	11,610	5,798	138,160	6,525	35,424	21,791	139,970	852	204,562	1,110	939	193,575	18,790	21,477	235,851
SIMCOE:																	
Allisto	1,050	2,800	946	106	11,791	192	2,526		296	837	3,851	749		16,850	3,867		21,466
Barrie	30,550	16,775	4,538	7,294	99,216	9,858	8,500	4,908	83,500		106,766	4,527		66,316			70,843
Collingwood	5,145	30,000	8,891		110,256	1,265	1,585	13,802	102,440		119,092	3,247		181,932		706	185,886
Midland	1,158	6,800	1,379	319	17,368	97	5,868		15,100	150	21,215	333		21,845	3,000		25,178
Orillia	1,730	3,500	4,541	888	55,583	7,110	9,676		100,925	2,369	120,380	969	10,893	77,615			89,477
Penetanguishene	4,544		1,893	1,187	29,121	984	5,531	5,000	10,302	317	22,137	145	1,217	29,604	10,000	5,252	46,218
Stayner	286	590	147	26	4,711	1,930	1,062	600	2,750		6,342		990	1,947		389	3,326
Beeton	328		205	561	2,936	552	7	3,200	15		3,774			3,362			3,362
Bradford			281	37	4,366	58	3,952		13,700		17,710	321	2,100	4,000		384	6,805

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges, and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
SIMCOE—*Continued*:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Creemore	2,055	192	.....	650	.....	300	3,197	83	.....	129	853	.....	9	51	713	....	.....
Tottenham	2,380	159	.....	123	.....	346	3,008	133	95	59	707	.....	.....	420	940	7	.....
Total 1890	114,718	19,948	64,207	73,848	53,016	44,242	369,979	8,989	12,967	9,764	34,366	83,303	2,144	11,195	41,920	1,577	1,000
Total 1889	109,104	16,998	5,373	52,968	102,500	22,506	309,749	7,465	12,101	5,330	21,012	51,025	2,815	6,016	43,585	1,593	45,717
Total 1888	108,151	13,662	2,087	61,136	38,500	17,765	241,301	7,347	7,512	6,338	17,391	23,684	2,168	11,906	41,594	1,148	7,369
MIDDLESEX:																	
Parkhill	7,916	742	.....	3,403	1,200	....	13,261	672	137	341	1,998	262	42	615	5,076	....	.....
Strathroy	17,800	1,367	.....	.....	.....	1,735	20,902	1,608	1,369	477	3,089	.....	169	1,629	6,200	515	.....
Ailsa Craig	3,554	459	.....	1,250	.....	727	5,990	197	130	125	814	.....	.....	324	1,204	8	.....
Glencoe	4,265	637	.....	4,851	.....	416	10,169	256	114	77	580	.....	52	110	1,895	43	.....
London West	8,595	184	.....	4,500	.....	390	13,669	543	.....	1,579	478	.....	38	.....	2,206	.....	.....
Lucan	3,175	355	.....	.....	2,000	1,418	6,948	161	.....	76	732	.....	.....	889	3,980	16	.....
Newbury	1,477	143	.....	.....	.....	374	1,994	96	.....	141	253	22	41	230	336	6	.....
Wardsville	1,328	141	.....	.....	.....	110	1,579	129	.....	92	468	.....	.....	....	686	1	.....
Total 1890	48,110	4,028	.....	14,004	3,200	5,170	74,512	3,662	1,750	2,908	8,412	284	282	3,797	21,583	589	.....
Total 1889	40,266	4,383	323	34,013	18,900	6,413	104,298	3,340	1,625	2,281	10,922	818	270	4,185	35,472	587	380
Total 1888	39,757	1,483	570	43,146	20,097	3,744	108,797	3,372	1,828	2,085	9,410	2,026	237	2,398	26,760	553	.....
OXFORD:																	
Ingersoll	24,019	2,428	174	188,000	.....	8,610	223,231	1,233	3,561	860	3,074	19,039	411	3,097	8,621	1,283	.....
Tilsonburg	13,420	1,103	.....	6,500	2,325	2,695	26,043	870	367	725	2,078	1,625	511	529	4,480	405	622
Woodstock	53,361	9,479	11,482	57,700	16,557	33,568	182,147	2,939	9,288	1,370	15,070	9,280	1,002	9,458	13,651	2,666	19,161
Embro	1,882	246	.....	.....	.....	937	3,065	223	.....	50	835	.....	53	158	804	99	.....
Norwich	5,195	375	14	5,300	1,700	1,307	13,891	214	605	1,391	997	.....	224	697	1,544	407	.....
Total 1890	97,877	13,631	11,670	257,500	20,582	47,117	448,377	5,479	13,821	4,396	22,054	29,944	2,201	13,849	29,103	4,860	20,083
Total 1889	94,425	9,112	19,012	292,327	58,169	21,664	494,709	6,089	12,798	4,701	23,117	7,097	1,487	13,655	26,810	4,102	17,624
Total 1888	85,618	7,587	17,383	248,250	51,640	26,823	437,301	6,810	13,230	4,701	36,380	447	1,771	12,223	33,918	2,903	15,899
BRANT:																	
Paris 1890	21,557	5,818	5,181	4,000	5,000	550	42,106	1,628	5,326	1,067	3,069	2,623	460	1,217	6,928	531	6,000
Paris 1889	21,025	5,918	110	4,500	..	3,055	34,608	1,446	4,273	397	3,281	2,136	480	1,162	6,814	758	800
Paris 1888	20,892	1,385	865	.....	12,000	2,290	40,432	1,475	4,147	1,378	3,428	10,324	430	1,328	6,958	833	800

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements. - *Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
SIMCOE—*Continued*:																	
Creemore	.....	650	18	237	2,743	454	253	.....	.....	.....	707	226	.....	.....	.....	70	296
Tottenham	132	123	105	177	2,898	110	39	.....	395	80	624	...	.....	1,609	.....	41	1,650
Total 1890	44,923	61,148	22,942	10,831	347,069	22,910	39,002	27,510	329,423	3,753	422,598	10,517	15,200	405,080	16,867	6,842	454,506
Total 1889	14,011	50,716	20,887	6,320	288,593	21,156	31,877	86,821	319,672	3,568	463,094	9,243	14,139	396,987	4,000	7,973	432,342
Total 1888	11,369	64,170	17,385	7,228	226,609	14,692	26,138	43,876	250,308	1,301	336,615	3,871	11,548	308,497	1,748	7,170	332,834
MIDDLESEX:																	
Parkhill	130	1,308	828	1,852	13,261	.....	3,897	380	2,000	.....	6,277	554	1,000	13,489	2,403	.....	17,446
Strathroy	460	.....	2,690	807	18,953	1,919	11,077	3,911	40,000	1,533	58,473	3,363	.....	33,287	13,570	.....	50,220
Ailsa Craig	246	1,500	254	169	4,971	1,019	15	100	4,585	.....	5,719	296	....	2,906	.....	.....	3,202
Glencoe	931	5,073	813	169	10,113	56	1,286	.....	16,300	140	17,782	694	.....	13,947	778	92	15,511
London West	.....	6,000	1,834	76	12,751	915	1,996	.....	10,850	33	13,794	617	....	29,000	1,500	2,054	33,171
Lucan	.....	.....	458	66	6,378	570	578	.....	9,350	.....	10,498	250	.....	10,800	.....	....	11,050
Newbury	160	.....	100	52	1,437	557	370	.....	2,500	34	3,461	156	392	1,240	.....	.....	1,788
Wardsville	...	.....	.....	44	1,420	159	884	.....	.....	8	1,051	468	442	.....	183	.....	1,093
Total 1890	1,927	13,881	6,977	3,235	69,287	5,225	20,103	4,391	85,585	1,748	117,055	6,398	1,834	104,669	18,434	2,146	133,481
Total 1889	3,341	25,855	5,998	4,720	99,794	4,504	22,905	4,480	105,842	36	137,767	5,945	977	103,396	18,237	624	129,179
Total 1888	3,018	45,280	5,274	1,466	103,707	5,090	18,381	4,100	93,458	99	121,128	5,905	2,140	87,837	10,159	458	106,499
OXFORD:																	
Ingersoll	.....	167,000	9,197	804	218,183	5,048	5,355	80,859	67,350	22,257	180,869	...	.....	106,500	57,000	1,500	165,000
Tilsonburg	.....	9,000	2,469	363	24,044	1,999	3,685	622	52,000	1,777	60,083	.....	...	40,186	.....	.....	40,186
Woodstock	5,245	55,200	15,928	21,129	181,687	160	6,899	67,772	148,317	11,578	235,026	.....	7,980	291,806	2,500	10,790	313,076
Embro	.....	.....	.....	79	2,301	761	16	.....	6,000	.....	6,780	....	592	.....	.....	43	635
Norwich	.....	6,127	313	269	12,698	1,193	.....	68	1,000	.....	2,261	...	.....	4,700	.....	...	4,700
Total 1890	5,245	237,327	27,907	22,644	138,913	9,164	15,955	149,321	274,667	35,612	485,019	...	8,572	443,192	59,500	12,333	523,597
Total 1889	12,800	299,000	25,793	15,246	470,319	24,390	15,495	139,125	265,140	6,634	151,084	546	7,764	427,855	39,327	24,932	500,421
Total 1888	7,800	238,000	23,088	35,468	432,638	4,663	13,112	135,672	259,182	14,322	426,951	1,022	10,401	382,487	46,000	21,734	461,641
BRANT:																	
Paris 1890	1,482	4,000	3,205	808	38,354	3,752	1,554	5,500	50,000	.....	60,806	.....	.....	55,901	.....	.....	55,901
Paris 1889	1,399	4,500	3,282	3,693	34,421	187	1,059	4,500	50,000	.....	55,746	....	.....	52,383	.....	.....	52,383
Paris 1888	1,026	.....	2,571	2,952	37,650	2,782	1,512	3,700	50,000	134	58,428	.....	.....	53,782	.....	359	54,141

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
PERTH:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Listowel	15,023	1,378	358	.....	20,000	1,588	38,347	292	1,650	773	1,936	138	115	964	4,227	330	15,000
Mitchell	12,201	2,387	.....	38,600	.....	575	53,763	1,563	3,310	302	478	2,497	278	810	3,349	159	.....
St. Marys	32,363	1,646	.....	40,444	.....	2,320	76,773	1,368	2,641	776	3,465	24	432	400	6,485	839	.....
Milverton	1,708	103	.....	300	.....	239	2,350	71	.....	252	613	.....	1	182	711	26	.....
Total 1890	61,295	5,514	358	79,344	20,000	4,722	171,233	3,294	7,601	2,103	6,432	2,659	826	2,356	14,772	1,354	15,000
Total 1889	52,824	3,688	136	108,588	6,500	4,269	176,005	2,884	4,613	2,093	13,429	5,560	1,651	2,443	16,003	1,403	.....
Total 1888	48,082	3,851	190	65,855	45,000	3,069	166,047	2,037	4,588	1,311	6,787	1,832	970	2,478	15,335	1,615	.....
WELLINGTON:																	
Harriston	8,220	1,139	.....	5,240	.....	963	15,562	553	765	187	1,115	107	19	716	3,466	.....	.....
Mount Forest	12,008	1,461	13	13,100	19,000	2,911	48,493	592	925	641	1,207	.....	100	1,876	4,495	403	.....
Palmerston	7,487	713	2,135	3,500	.....	276	14,111	421	316	83	321	150	12	697	2,029	344	2,135
Arthur	4,621	793	.....	3,458	5,000	1,517	15,389	274	41	151	782	.....	1	409	6,167	200	669
Clifford	2,195	108	.....	.....	.....	505	2,808	147	.....	82	438	7	3	178	1,083	16	.....
Drayton	3,024	506	20	1,000	.....	125	4,675	103	.....	173	1,226	.....	59	204	1,031	29	20
Elora	2,817	290	.....	.....	.....	3,969	7,076	433	153	229	890	33	50	.....	2,130	20	.....
Erin	1,101	130	.....	150	.....	88	1,459	94	.....	33	294	.....	10	263	500	.....	.....
Fergus	7,839	784	6,000	.....	4,597	1,005	20,225	191	321	108	3,867	4,083	2	755	2,457	413	5,100
Total 1890	49,312	5,914	8,168	26,448	28,597	11,359	129,798	2,811	2,521	1,687	10,140	4,380	255	5,098	23,358	1,425	7,924
Total 1889	53,829	5,260	7,727	32,285	5,750	11,090	115,941	3,438	1,316	1,601	8,324	5,138	441	4,574	21,482	1,322	5,438
Total 1888	56,528	2,049	6,675	36,225	500	15,052	117,029	3,087	1,903	1,721	8,134	1,193	146	6,627	22,397	1,134	3,360
WATERLOO:																	
Berlin	31,501	3,138	456	72,065	5,000	3,800	115,960	1,704	8,247	1,719	5,757	644	115	2,097	16,931	749	5,000
Galt	50,269	3,734	18,377	.....	.....	2,267	74,647	2,305	3,267	2,675	3,959	6,871	36	7,036	11,483	600	17,014
Waterloo	15,800	850	10	7,500	.....	5,212	29,402	740	2,150	614	3,802	133	22	1,019	4,466	326	900
Ayr	4,727	200	15	3,000	2,200	113	10,255	159	74	212	753	.....	.....	274	4,300	16	272
Elmira	2,484	274	20	.....	10,000	296	13,074	162	.....	59	468	.....	.....	190	1,351	.....	.....
Hespeler	4,152	158	.....	300	.....	875	5,485	140	96	84	1,372	.....	.....	324	1,232	306	.....
New Hamburg	4,878	454	.....	.....	5,000	1,157	11,489	314	540	226	1,361	.....	45	267	2,200	.....	.....
Preston	8,421	504	71	1,300	.....	5,764	16,060	701	191	577	1,393	.....	.....	477	5,839	106	831
Total 1890	122,232	9,312	18,979	84,165	22,200	19,484	276,372	6,225	14,565	6,196	18,865	7,648	218	11,744	47,802	2,103	24,017
Total 1889	111,568	9,882	2,343	120,477	31,500	12,018	290,818	5,853	14,680	6,347	19,592	2,848	114	10,458	42,177	1,941	11,670
Total 1888	96,834	8,456	5,662	75,617	22,380	12,942	221,891	6,218	10,455	9,514	15,788	366	176	8,494	41,569	2,131	7,928

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Lands, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PERTH :																	
Listowel	1,940	3,100	5,887	236	36,588	1,759	3,394	15,000	37,225	363	57,741	947	.....	107,500	.....	1,499	109,946
Mitchell	330	37,600	2,786	102	53,561	199	279	.....	51,337	185	52,000	852	...	33,670	3,700	1,226	39,448
St. Marys	5,178	50,260	1,249	716	76,773	...	5,784	.....	38,200	271	44,255	.....	52	59,430	2,627	245	62,354
Milverton	....	300	127	.....	2,283	67	...	.....	.....	.. ....	67	...	..	.....	.....	1,933	1,933
Total (1890)	7,448	91,260	13,049	1,054	169,208	2,025	9,457	15,000	126,762	819	154,063	1,799	52	200,600	6,327	4,903	213,681
Total (1889)	7,721	104,404	12,226	1,665	175,495	510	15,245	.....	132,729	576	149,060	1,973	452	188,048	18,685	5,197	214,355
Total (1888)	3,536	66,058	9,695	*46,876	163,118	2,929	10,912	...	127,147	483	141,471	2,041	592	189,269	14,033	4,734	210,669
WELLINGTON :																	
Harriston	451	4,390	1,915	954	14,638	921	3,691	.....	25,000	.....	29,618	702	350	29,372	1,700	1,982	34,106
Mount Forest	19,000	13,850	3,742	484	47,315	1,178	303	6,269	34,860	.....	12,550	....	1,376	63,350	.....	....	64,726
Palmerston	645	2,150	3,408	762	13,113	668	1,500	2,103	9,100	.....	13,371	...	.....	48,924	2,000	....	50,924
Arthur	387	3,158	1,186	1,346	15,071	318	586	669	1,100	.....	2,673	381	.....	22,893	.....	....	23,274
Clifford	100	.....	29	273	2,356	452	387	....	700	..	1,539	....	.....	200	.....	400	600
Drayton	332	1,000	302	.....	4,179	196	23	528	8,100	..	8,846	....	.....	3,882	.....	.....	3,882
Elora	.....	.....	225	313	4,176	2,600	4,678	...	7,200	309	14,787	945	2,250	19,300	.....	1,818	24,313
Erin	....	150	6	32	1,382	77	..	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fergus	.....	1,000	932	545	19,776	449	3,307	13,017	24,500	199	41,502	1,317	1,943	19,597	.....	1,339	24,196
Total (1890)	20,885	25,998	11,745	4,709	122,936	6,862	14,477	22,616	110,500	508	154,963	3,345	5,919	207,518	3,700	5,539	226,021
Total (1889)	2,678	35,725	12,394	4,954	108,855	7,086	12,453	22,525	102,715	723	145,502	3,514	4,982	199,806	3,281	6,492	218,105
Total (1888)	7,059	35,600	12,897	3,713	108,971	8,058	11,348	21,493	101,115	216	148,230	2,377	3,735	196,735	7,462	8,407	218,716
WATERLOO :																	
Berlin	2,707	64,000	3,110	3,180	115,960	...	4,394	40,000	60,010	250	74,654	2,335	.....	42,559	8,065	.....	52,959
Galt	5,270	2,522	6,841	1,339	71,218	3,429	308	57,719	126,670	.....	188,126	...	505	107 170	.....	3,992	111,667
Waterloo	2,032	7,500	1,666	1,148	26,548	2,854	281	900	40,285	.....	44,320	.....	.....	21,995	.....	1,180	23,175
Ayr	....	3,000	481	642	10,213	42	385	794	225	.....	1,446	....	.....	10,200	.....	1,755	11,955
Elmira	.....	.....	.....	10,100	12,330	744	.....	500	...	.....	1,244	....	...	10,000	.....	.....	10,000
Hespeler	665	300	369	100	4,988	497	85	.....	10,750	2,975	14,307	.....	.....	5,405	.....	.....	5,405
New Hamburg	204	200	242	5,600	11,199	290	.....	.....	16,300	461	17,051	.. ..	.....	8,654	....	.....	8,654
Preston	1,430	1,300	1,179	240	14,264	1,796	59	2,471	25,710	.....	30,036	.....	2,402	21,118	125	.....	23,645
Total (1890)	12,308	78,822	13,888	22,349	266,720	9,652	5,512	72,384	279,950	3,686	371,181	2,335	2,907	227,101	8,190	6,927	247,460
Total (1889)	6,560	133,022	12,766	7,712	275,740	15,078	13,406	63,121	273,110	1,163	366,808	2,097	5,556	217,209	2,729	17,073	244,664
Total (1888)	5,857	86,320	12,706	6,290	213,812	8,079	13,230	52,316	226,365	1,150	301,140	1,684	3,338	189,269	15,267	8,484	217,142

*Including a bonus of $15,000 by Listowel and a bonus of $30,000 by St. Marys.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
DUFFERIN:																	
Orangeville	17,045	2,032	1,524	9,466	.....	75	30,142	549	2,125	755	2,413	.....	115	2,626	4,900	300	1,597
Shelburne	4,969	487	2,172	154	.....	5,417	13,199	190	2,157	193	362	3,885	28	539	2,400	300	72
Total 1890	22,014	2,519	3,696	9,620	.....	5,492	43,341	739	4,282	948	2,775	3,885	143	3,165	7,300	600	1,669
Total 1889	23,280	2,465	5,854	5,968	12,000	3,816	53,383	890	3,173	1,048	1,662	7,179	190	1,847	8,950	600	623
Total 1888	17,095	2,136	940	6,184	14,500	3,006	43,861	713	2,146	1,068	2,754	730	222	1,199	6,855	600	5,061
LINCOLN:																	
Niagara	7,080	914	20	1,900	.....	304	10,218	470	16	300	2,118	689	.....	507	1,841	378	.....
Beamsville	3,122	235	.....	700	.....	405	4,462	108	92	129	1,071	172	34	405	1,322	6	.....
Grimsby	3,361	190	.....	1,000	.....	215	4,766	156	125	72	498	.....	21	476	1,427	7	.....
Merritton	12,277	2,030	.....	6,943	.....	1,094	22,344	658	2,212	332	1,385	1,106	46	.....	3,290	470	.....
Port Dalhousie	2,538	559	.....	728	.....	421	4,246	260	.....	92	1,230	.....	3	435	1,705	330	.....
Total 1890	28,378	3,928	20	11,271	.....	2,439	46,036	1,652	2,445	925	6,302	1,967	104	1,823	9,585	1,191	.....
Total 1889	29,193	3,253	172	7,269	.....	9,520	49,407	1,284	1,582	1,554	5,159	12,166	64	3,192	9,912	1,233	382
Total 1888	20,815	1,586	59,116	8,547	13,911	1,760	106,035	1,246	1,014	1,647	4,306	59,265	38	2,896	11,286	981	.....
WENTWORTH:																	
Dundas	19,863	1,966	.....	.....	.....	849	22,678	1,981	2,138	1,694	1,557	.....	513	1,088	5,920	865	1,016
Waterdown	1,549	110	5	.....	.....	100	1,764	126	78	55	255	144	58	229	646	19	.....
Total 1890	21,412	2,076	5	.....	.....	949	24,442	2,107	2,216	1,749	1,812	144	571	1,317	6,566	884	1,016
Total 1889	20,276	2,460	58	200	.....	2,607	25,601	2,292	2,262	712	2,315	627	614	1,324	6,198	997	1,075
Total 1888	19,872	2,477	8,339	.....	.....	3,638	34,326	1,633	2,381	1,535	2,882	1,048	634	1,283	5,013	1,120	7,265
HALTON:																	
Milton	7,887	330	491	1,873	.....	1,703	12,284	501	608	691	722	37	65	429	3,149	312	673
Oakville	7,931	1,102	.....	1,387	8,000	1,844	20,264	820	480	591	1,006	965	310	300	3,204	25	4,049
Acton	5,108	479	.....	990	.....	298	6,875	515	150	160	1,303	.....	38	327	1,985	40	.....
Burlington	4,594	447	10	1,928	.....	984	7,763	588	92	84	1,105	.....	134	319	2,205	62	.....
Georgetown	7,343	629	.....	725	.....	604	9,301	569	276	318	1,348	279	88	413	3,117	.....	.....
Total 1890	32,663	2,987	501	6,903	8,000	5,433	56,487	2,993	1,606	1,841	5,484	1,281	635	1,788	13,660	439	4,722
Total 1889	30,317	3,747	156	6,273	15,000	2,650	58,143	2,857	3,579	1,571	9,186	12,213	408	1,595	10,310	554	1,260
Total 1888	27,205	2,760	1,191	5,289	16,271	5,877	58,693	2,278	1,270	1,754	6,367	18,895	450	1,447	10,394	339	1,511

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
DUFFERIN:																	
Orangeville	.....	9,468	4,050	1,244	30,142	.....	6,136	1,500	36,998	48	44,682	.....	2,300	66,800	5,466	3,315	77,881
Shelburne	1,335	.....	1,463	275	13,199	.....	515	5,433	27,650	.....	33,598	.....	.....	25,022	154	.....	25,176
Total 1890	1,335	9,468	5,513	1,519	43,341	.....	6,651	6,933	64,648	48	78,280	.....	2,300	91,822	5,620	3,315	103,057
Total 1889	6,782	6,684	6,935	1,838	48,401	4,982	7,299	8,509	59,531	76	80,397	1,360	2,000	93,157	5,467	3,716	105,700
Total 1888	10,602	3,639	4,558	1,797	41,944	1,917	10,210	13,256	52,223	365	77,971	1,282	3,500	87,939	6,184	5,226	104,131
LINCOLN:																	
Niagara	625	1,900	402	783	10,029	189	2,651	1,308	21,400	497	26,045	500	.....	6,250	.....	1,185	7,935
Beamsville	100	500	223	52	4,211	248	.....	.....	3,100	.....	3,348	.....	.....	2,276	1,220	.....	3,496
Grimsby	400	1,000	222	172	4,576	190	90	.....	3,800	.....	4,080	.....	105	3,100	.....	30	3,235
Merritton	1,581	7,373	3,866	25	22,344	.....	9,798	.....	81,224	589	91,611	863	.....	68,713	6,443	1,189	77,208
Port Dalhousie	.....	.....	164	27	4,246	.....	1,954	5,000	276	.....	7,230	435	1,400	5,000	1,136	729	8,700
Total 1890	2,706	10,773	4,877	1,059	45,409	627	14,493	6,308	109,800	1,086	132,314	1,798	1,505	85,339	8,799	3,133	100,574
Total 1889	2,579	3,650	4,204	417	47,378	2,029	11,701	6,315	107,885	395	128,325	619	.....	88,045	8,523	1,027	98,214
Total 1888	1,561	6,379	4,272	1,797	96,691	9,341	10,065	5,933	106,287	1,680	133,309	753	125	90,624	4,701	13,708	109,911
WENTWORTH:																	
Dundas	300	.....	3,071	1,058	21,201	1,477	9,602	9,728	69,898	553	91,258	.....	.....	61,500	.....	207	61,707
Waterdown	.....	.....	.....	40	1,650	114	878	.....	1,000	.....	1,992	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total 1890	300	.....	3,071	1,098	22,851	1,591	10,480	9,728	70,898	553	93,250	.....	.....	61,500	.....	207	61,707
Total 1889	1,500	200	3,179	1,646	24,941	660	10,507	8,371	70,183	357	90,078	.....	.....	61,800	.....	597	62,397
Total 1888	1,646	.....	3,412	2,097	31,949	2,377	9,299	7,083	68,725	.....	87,484	.....	.....	63,300	.....	238	63,538
HALTON:																	
Milton	495	2,000	2,602	.....	12,284	.....	6,484	10,200	38,829	.....	55,513	.....	.....	46,280	2,586	.....	48,866
Oakville	4,000	3,339	1,077	98	20,264	.....	6,666	5,110	26,375	13	38,164	.....	171	20,700	262	.....	21,133
Acton	235	990	513	409	6,665	210	508	.....	15,231	.....	15,949	.....	.....	7,785	.....	.....	7,785
Burlington	314	1,928	105	548	7,484	279	85	.....	3,445	.....	3,809	.....	84	330	.....	.....	414
Georgetown	1,100	700	1,018	75	9,301	.....	2,187	.....	21,700	.....	23,887	.....	.....	17,700	25	.....	17,725
Total 1890	6,144	8,957	5,315	1,130	55,998	489	15,930	15,310	105,580	13	137,322	.....	255	92,795	2,873	.....	95,923
Total 1889	1,985	3,573	4,577	1,213	54,881	3,262	15,244	10,587	103,601	26	132,720	163	339	90,939	4,746	280	96,467
Total 1888	1,950	5,188	4,051	1,074	56,998	1,695	13,930	9,327	87,551	619	113,122	134	1,031	77,924	2,212	750	82,051

FINANCIAL STATEMENT--TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
PEEL :																	
Brampton	19,773	3,587	12,941	4,000	14,071	1,365	55,737	1,495	2,314	893	1,473	12	401	816	6,100	449	16,071
Bolton	2,661	289	.....	686	1,200	508	5,344	213	.....	287	968	1,223	73	112	1,497	.....	.....
Streetsville	4,094	193	.....	.....	.....	122	4,409	372	.....	98	550	5	.....	118	1,327	.....	1,313
Total 1890	26,528	4,069	12,941	4,686	15,271	1,995	65,490	2,080	2,314	1,278	2,991	1,240	474	1,046	8,924	449	17,384
Total 1889	23,854	4,141	6,116	3,434	.....	1,057	38,602	1,941	2,144	860	3,034	63	544	1,636	7,661	458	1,000
Total 1888	26,635	3,943	10,396	11,004	14,900	2,642	69,514	1,945	2,250	1,024	3,896	6,293	702	980	17,645	491	4,410
YORK :																	
Aurora	7,398	1,003	257	6,500	.....	680	15,838	718	811	251	1,182	.....	63	520	3,200	.....	247
Newmarket	9,547	1,866	590	.....	.....	1,723	13,726	756	4,196	364	1,307	.....	48	656	2,970	.....	.....
North Toronto	5,277	183	.....	6,000	2,000	75	13,535	475	1,400	397	790	80	55	1,040	3,300	260	.....
Toronto Junction	30,461	3,747	3,390	84,402	104,514	3,583	230,097	5,191	7,824	9,183	111,587	38,800	490	251	8,354	2,144	.....
East Toronto	3,504	462	.....	22,208	13,500	2,079	41,753	812	214	931	6,332	5,886	.....	308	2,372	.....	1,573
Holland Landing	1,397	90	2	.....	.....	12	1,501	117	.....	79	168	.....	.....	109	540	.....	.....
Markham	4,314	407	113	2,200	12,000	1,718	20,752	125	7,068	572	684	.....	4	283	1,676	.....	.....
Richmond Hill	1,911	255	48	350	.....	1,110	3,704	375	101	31	327	785	54	178	1,017	.....	.....
Stouffville	3,491	246	.....	1,150	.....	133	5,020	185	.....	75	1,685	.....	.....	280	1,158	.....	.....
Weston	3,444	609	.....	.....	.....	649	4,702	315	.....	226	1,304	79	13	377	1,245	.....	.....
Woodbridge	1,403	223	2,264	51	.....	326	4,270	106	2	72	738	.....	.....	143	828	.....	2,054
Total 1890	72,177	9,091	6,664	122,864	132,014	12,088	354,898	9,175	21,616	12,181	126,104	45,630	727	4,145	26,660	2,404	3,874
Total 1889	55,659	5,568	4,234	43,377	161,000	11,490	281,328	5,172	18,234	2,907	20,614	117,699	403	3,681	53,971	1,641	689
Total 1888	109,369	13,282	5,834	85,720	199,378	19,251	432,834	11,459	19,695	6,132	94,118	53,851	263	4,088	55,624	1,872	*50,261
ONTARIO :																	
Oshawa	21,496	1,286	949	14,000	.....	786	38,517	850	1,754	641	4,767	.....	678	904	7,335	710	.....
Uxbridge	13,191	850	125	4,996	6,000	451	25,613	837	809	224	1,540	.....	.....	538	5,200	.....	.....
Whitby	23,256	1,893	107	1,984	.....	1,421	28,661	1,286	1,693	1,206	2,896	.....	523	670	7,672	350	1,184
Beaverton	2,458	299	.....	1,371	1,500	383	6,011	267	.....	95	821	1,500	37	228	900	.....	.....

*This includes $49,751 of Parkdale Sinking Funds. Parkdale was annexed in 1889 to City of Toronto, with which its subsequent financial statistics are included.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
PEEL:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Brampton	8,268	4,000	10,130	248	52,670	3,067	3,824	85,052	119,420	1,500	212,863	.....	5,400	148,221	6,500	250	160,371
Bolton	88	784	92	7	5,344	.....	4	.....	1,450	50	1,504	.....	.....	1,112	36	.....	1,148
Streetsville	307	.....	258	23	4,371	38	226	2,746	1,065	68	4,143	.....	.....	4,159	.....	79	4,238
Total 1890	8,663	4,784	10,480	278	62,385	3,105	4,054	87,798	121,935	1,618	218,510	.....	5,400	153,492	6,536	329	165,757
Total 1889	2,808	7,764	6,912	480	37,305	1,297	9,791	79,073	121,185	721	212,067	.....	5,050	146,955	6,634	2,981	161,620
Total 1888	11,960	6,734	9,204	1,095	68,629	885	8,639	81,240	121,310	1,098	213,172	717	3,175	149,763	10,964	70	164,689
YORK:																	
Aurora	688	6,500	1,375	31	15,586	252	973	497	41,700	.....	43,422	.....	....	24,333	2,110	1,986	28,429
Newmarket	261	.....	1,678	191	12,427	1,299	181	1,000	33,790	109	36,379	.....	310	29,285	.....	.....	29,595
North Toronto	....	3,000	73	2,169	13,039	496	8,500	.....	80	.....	9,076	.....	.....	2,000	3,000	500	5,500
Toronto Junction	4,199	18,469	13,681	9,924	230,097	.....	50,987	.....	334,068	30,667	415,722	.....	14,000	234,186	84,971	22,381	355,538
East Toronto	400	21,403	1,359	14	41,604	149	5,236	1,963	3,650	41,359	52,357	371	600	33,100	15,351	337	49,759
Holland Landing	.....	89	.....	41	1,143	358	....	.....	700	.....	1,058	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Markham	1,051	2,200	717	152	14,532	6,220	106	.....	29,450	.....	35,776	.....	537	19,935	.....	7,508	27,980
Richmond Hill	....	350	11	300	3,529	175	.....	800	1,660	1,854	4,489	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stouffville	113	1,250	99	60	4,905	115	85	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	150	1,488	218	40	1,896
Weston	146	.....	139	214	4,058	644	86	.....	6,000	264	6,994	.....	.....	2,715	.....	.....	2,715
Woodbridge	.....	.....	.....	24	3,967	303	98	3,354	450	.....	4,205	163	.....	.....	254	18	435
Total 1890	6,858	53,261	19,132	13,120	344,887	10,011	66,252	7,614	451,548	74,253	609,678	534	15,597	347,042	105,904	32,770	501,847
Total 1889	3,815	29,943	8,824	7,462	275,058	6,270	25,838	6,544	370,133	72,274	481,059	451	2,182	221,884	36,908	64,824	326,249
Total 1888	4,445	80,727	40,325	4,960	427,820	5,014	42,824	161,128	619,120	22,129	850,215	3,099	5,492	†686,374	114,462	3,330	812,757
ONTARIO:																	
Oshawa	2,661	12,500	3,994	842	37,636	881	5,251	10,295	39,500	59	55,986	1,004	1,059	60,083	5,700	.....	67,846
Uxbridge	.....	5,850	3,307	*7,308	25,613	.....	4,089	.....	36,987	.....	41,076	.....	.....	45,900	3,246	458	49,604
Whitby	1,261	3,784	5,930	191	28,646	15	21,790	22,727	51,000	800	96,332	744	482	97,146	13,500	1,542	113,414
Beaverton	200	1,182	516	265	6,011	.....	623	.....	360	.....	983	.....	.....	5,900	771	.....	6,671

*6,000 of this is a bonus.

†This included $621,675 of Parkdale's debentures, afterwards assumed by City of Toronto.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debenture.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges, and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
ONTARIO—*Continued*:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Cannington	4,125	535		2,910		288	7,858	210	302	215	741		2	302	1,931		
Port Perry	11,234	961	100			1,342	13,637	693	225	766	616	127	138	769	3,855		1,160
Total 1890	75,760	5,824	1,281	25,261	7,500	4,671	120,297	4,143	4,783	3,147	11,381	1,627	1,378	3,411	26,893	1,060	2,344
Total 1889	59,299	4,804	5,610	55,477	11,000	4,075	140,295	4,196	4,926	2,160	9,798	508	1,461	3,444	25,223	1,110	4,481
Total 1888	69,719	2,058	455	57,725	77,050	7,670	214,677	4,067	3,971	3,469	10,306	220	1,582	4,130	25,529	1,055	*37,027
DURHAM:																	
Bowmanville	24,330	1,712		11,517	8,500	1,369	47,458	1,918	1,629	496	5,236	1,057	774	720	13,850	805	
Port Hope	32,197	†9,927	456	74,375		349	117,304	3,385	4,278	1,524	5,882	147	387	214	8,734	2,342	
Millbrook	3,604	610		200	5,500	220	10,134	196	45	65	704	225	16	180	7,128	60	
Newcastle	2,660	409				961	3,970	244		74	607		80	160	1,000	63	
Total 1890	62,731	12,688	456	86,092	14,000	2,899	178,866	5,743	5,952	2,159	12,429	1,429	1,257	1,274	30,712	3,270	
Total 1889	57,911	14,067	16,736	57,718	67,000	13,256	226,688	5,638	5,570	2,141	8,523	1,427	1,313	1,275	38,389	3,732	566
Total 1888	53,916	11,783	2,061	55,831	39,500	3,370	166,461	5,638	5,859	1,506	8,050	8,080	1,383	1,150	18,886	3,450	
NORTHUMBERLAND:																	
Cobourg	31,428	8,564		9,400		2,818	52,210	2,400	5,331	2,146	2,833	1,121	257		7,600	2,855	
Brighton	5,848	348		169		5	6,370	365		457	1,158		80	232	2,800		
Campbellford	12,100	596		24,420	25,000	1,875	63,991	815		2,575	924	28,548	120	245	4,500	240	
Colborne	3,621	312		2,500		440	6,873	248	137	70	972	663	91	163	1,815		
Hastings	3,929	744		1,800		410	6,883	404	165	237	2,882		6	150	1,158		
Total 1890	56,926	10,564		38,289	25,000	5,548	136,327	4,232	5,633	5,485	8,769	30,332	554	790	17,873	3,095	
Total 1889	51,497	12,207	20	12,593	11,000	6,088	93,405	3,408	4,076	5,232	12,009	2,172	524	791	26,552	3,045	
Total 1888	52,502	10,680	2,674	9,650	7,000	8,452	90,958	3,501	4,284	997	8,971	3,493	652	687	23,006	3,197	2,240
PRINCE EDWARD:																	
Picton	13,916	3,671	1,055	5,000	18,000	10,383	52,025	1,525	3,465	1,221	1,543	24,932	935	1,400	6,337	1,025	
Wellington	1,591	192		400		93	2,276	133		48	213	41	128		658		
Total 1890	15,507	3,863	1,055	5,400	18,000	10,476	54,301	1,658	3,465	1,269	1,756	24,973	1,063	1,400	6,995	1,025	
Total 1889	22,457	2,478	734	7,000	32,800	2,275	67,744	957	518	898	1,991	24,190	1,151	1,840	9,613	924	
Total 1888	12,373	1,924	40	8,546		381	23,264	849	973	672	2,587		1,231	1,400	5,515	906	

*Bonuses secured by mortgage. †Including harbor fees.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
ONTARIO—*Continued*:																	
Cannington	233	3,210	310	361	7,847	11	147	.....	7,646	63	7,867	.....	.....	5,785	300	27	6,112
Port Perry	.....	.....	3,180	22	11,551	2,086	3,750	4,280	25,762	1,057	36,935	.....	.....	53,000	.....	.....	53,000
Total (1890)	4,355	26,526	17,267	8,989	117,301	2,993	35,650	37,302	161,255	1,979	239,179	1,748	1,541	267,814	23,517	2,027	296,647
Total (1889)	14,162	46,595	16,398	2,711	137,173	3,122	36,115	†37,361	168,761	2,136	218,095	2,771	1,862	261,669	25,232	182	294,719
Total (1888)	17,911	56,214	14,775	*31,459	211,715	2,962	24,685	52,073	162,668	3,858	246,246	1,849	2,138	267,831	15,900	1,930	289,648
DURHAM:																	
Bowmanville	2,444	14,541	3,524	.....	46,994	464	3,686	.....	64,900	668	69,718	.....	3,175	62,740	.....	465	66,380
Port Hope	3,407	73,557	10,973	1,316	116,146	1,158	5,983	13,750	231,850	32	252,773	.....	.....	183,035	18,612	4,719	206,366
Millbrook	573	200	125	305	9,822	312	2,775	.....	13,600	.....	16,687	.....	1,703	6,883	200	.....	8,786
Newcastle	.....	.....	.....	803	3,031	939	.....	.....	3,512	.....	4,451	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total (1890)	6,424	88,298	14,622	2,424	175,993	2,873	12,444	13,750	313,862	700	343,629	.....	4,878	252,658	18,812	5,184	281,532
Total (1889)	75,335	61,267	16,083	3,589	224,848	1,840	11,059	13,750	290,780	598	318,027	.....	1,628	245,082	21,094	4,719	272,523
Total (1888)	33,568	47,782	14,060	4,830	154,242	12,219	10,984	27,991	267,034	109	318,337	.....	....	253,417	24,633	5,113	283,163
NORTHUMBERLAND:																	
Cobourg	.....	11,300	14,073	847	50,763	1,447	7,360	.....	171,000	.....	179,807	.....	.....	216,874	1,400	2,700	220,971
Brighton	555	293	333	97	6,370	....	.....	.....	16,000	.....	16,000	.....	.....	4,101	169	...	4,270
Campbellford	1,387	20,420	2,700	901	63,375	616	4,061	.....	33,148	3,516	41,341	.....	1,700	48,660	4,000	3,808	58,168
Colborne	.....	2,500	34	84	6,777	96	57	.....	235	.....	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	186	186
Hastings	413	300	278	290	6,283	600	281	.....	6,700	.....	7,581	.....	.....	3,741	1,500	.....	5,241
Total (1890)	2,355	34,813	17,418	2,219	133,568	2,759	11,759	.....	227,083	3,516	245,117	.....	1,700	273,376	7,069	6,694	288,839
Total (1889)	1,846	12,073	16,161	2,001	89,890	3,515	11,762	.....	199,970	3,672	218,919	.....	2,800	250,731	3,593	3,081	260,205
Total (1888)	2,462	13,577	15,641	3,402	86,110	4,818	9,811	.....	195,735	.....	210,397	.....	2,400	241,577	3,142	3,786	250,905
PRINCE EDWARD:																	
Picton	2,560	1,500	3,445	70	49,958	2,067	9,468	.....	80,838	.....	92,373	1,750	4,341	60,899	3,529	242	70,761
Wellington	275	250	134	62	1,942	331	131	.....	4,700	.....	5,168	275	431	1,125	400	.....	2,531
Total (1890)	2,835	1,750	3,579	132	51,900	2,401	9,602	.....	85,538	.....	97,541	2,025	4,772	62,324	3,929	242	73,292
Total (1889)	2,203	9,796	2,934	646	57,661	10,083	5,010	.....	56,800	721	72,614	1,400	4,747	47,159	250	259	53,815
Total (1888)	1,829	5,697	1,427	7	23,093	171	7,131	.....	33,250	20	40,572	1,620	1,417	16,562	3,075	125	25,799

*Including straight bonuses of $20,000 in Oshawa, $6,000 in Whitby.

†Depreciation in value of securities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Napanee	22,539	2,589	.....	.....	14,000	10,170	49,298	1,662	2,358	756	3,856	.....	618	4,503	14,085	960	.....
Bath	1,631	122	120	.....	.....	387	2,260	216	.....	90	178	.....	8	413	1,010	....	.....
Newburgh	2,620	65	.....	500	.....	534	3,719	125	.....	105	385	.....	61	638	940	.....	.....
Total 1890	26,790	2,776	120	500	14,000	11,091	55,277	2,003	2,358	951	4,419	.....	687	5,554	16,035	960	.....
Total 1889	23,305	2,768	120	5,700	12,000	8,237	52,130	2,365	871	472	3,705	118	383	4,321	18,225	940	.....
Total 1888	22,145	1,778	125	4,500	.....	5,131	33,679	2,347	790	817	4,291	183	556	3,489	9,253	910	.....
FRONTENAC:																	
Garden Island	1,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,554	25	.....	11	103	.....	.....	303	992	.....	.....
Portsmouth	2,853	89	.....	.....	.....	254	3,196	297	45	89	358	.....	16	1,090	1,133	80	.....
Total 1890	4,407	89	.....	.....	.....	254	4,750	322	45	100	461	.....	16	1,393	2,125	80	.....
Total 1889	4,259	100	.....	.....	.....	228	4,587	333	15	71	179	.....	23	814	2,180	50	.....
Total 1888	4,139	97	.....	.....	.....	223	4,459	315	15	59	672	.....	.....	755	2,235	53	.....
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:																	
Brockville	58,903	10,273	21,500	23,844	16,730	1,018	132,268	1,795	13,520	2,593	8,786	29,421	1,210	3,039	29,425	4,712	5,086
Gananoque	19,493	2,146	161	13,000	.....	4,991	39,791	708	1,971	524	3,718	.....	314	1,732	5,500	935	890
Prescott	16,996	3,919	.....	.....	.....	1,271	22,186	1,535	506	1,563	4,532	201	278	700	4,647	905	.....
Athens	2,269	62	.....	.....	.....	1,531	3,862	105	.....	102	186	.....	25	270	2,464	....	.....
Cardinal	2,015	316	.....	300	.....	.....	2,631	121	74	193	723	.....	34	256	734	.....	.....
Kemptville	6,538	716	.....	300	.....	703	8,257	369	460	313	793	.....	78	349	2,200	13	.....
Merrickville	2,360	307	.....	1,545	.....	887	5,099	123	.....	5	616	.....	.....	242	1,358	.....	.....
Newboro'	1,643	251	.....	200	.....	240	2,334	67	.....	198	275	130	.....	103	832	.....	140
Total 1890	110,217	17,990	21,661	39,189	16,730	10,641	216,428	4,823	16,531	5,491	19,629	29,752	1,939	6,691	47,160	6,565	6,116
Total 1889	91,674	18,530	1,554	42,464	101,000	7,579	262,801	4,469	16,027	7,339	20,155	42,626	1,816	3,426	42,797	5,367	26,039
Total 1888	103,511	14,985	1,117	57,886	27,300	8,335	213,134	4,293	14,049	4,186	18,718	35,214	2,087	1,664	51,719	7,866	7,432
DUNDAS:																	
Chesterville	1,896	240	.....	100	.....	.....	2,236	103	.....	75	231	2	.....	102	1,036	.....	.....
Iroquois	5,568	656	.....	250	.....	637	7,111	141	275	141	660	331	43	642	2,493	8	.....
Morrisburgh	11,711	1,855	.....	5,219	.....	.....	18,785	472	637	1,470	1,577	764	138	617	4,700	.....	.....
Winchester	4,098	333	.....	1,450	11,000	381	17,262	154	34	160	1,818	.....	21	147	12,449	58	.....
Total 1890	23,273	3,084	.....	7,019	11,000	1,018	45,394	873	946	1,846	4,286	1,097	202	1,508	20,678	66	.....
Total 1889	15,002	3,204	.....	2,720	.....	1,394	22,320	417	293	952	5,882	515	80	694	4,363	.....	.....
Total 1888	17,572	2,482	.....	4,046	8,000	1,675	33,775	460	435	770	3,707	2,946	158	1,472	16,389	10	.....

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
LENNOX & ADDINGTON:																	
Napanee	9,363	5,000	3,974	1,502	48,637	661	10,455	.....	53,950	.....	65,066	.....	4,474	72,437	.....	.....	76,911
Bath	.....	.....	.....	95	2,010	250	288	2,000	700	209	3,447	388	.....	.....	.....	.....	388
Newburgh	.....	350	660	.....	3,264	455	482	100	100	.....	1,137	212	.....	9,400	520	.....	10,132
Total 1890	9,363	5,350	4,634	1,597	53,911	1,366	11,225	2,100	54,750	209	69,650	600	4,474	81,837	520	.....	87,431
Total 1889	900	4,200	4,049	2,651	43,200	8,930	13,256	2,100	47,550	515	72,351	2,300	3,827	77,200	5,366	1,000	89,693
Total 1888	800	650	4,158	287	28,531	5,148	13,345	2,100	37,776	.....	58,369	2,869	3,460	66,100	3,863	75	76,367
FRONTENAC:																	
Garden Island	.....	.....	.....	120	1,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portsmouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,108	88	1,422	.....	3,000	7	4,517	.....	786	.....	.....	122	908
Total 1890	.....	.....	.....	120	4,662	88	1,422	.....	3,000	7	4,517	.....	786	.....	.....	122	908
Total 1889	.....	400	23	326	4,414	173	1,673	.....	3,000	9	4,855	537	677	.....	.....	152	1,366
Total 1888	.....	.....	34	178	4,316	143	1,716	.....	3,000	8	4,867	498	747	.....	404	209	1,858
LEEDS AND GRENVILLE:																	
Brockville	.....	9,355	9,999	13,327	132,268	.....	24,701	27,651	155,505	200	208,057	2,400	1,050	209,000	29,344	5,684	247,478
Gananoque	.....	18,000	2,342	804	37,438	2,353	4,465	4,879	30,000	.....	41,697	.....	.....	33,000	.....	.....	33,000
Prescott	1,309	.....	1,196	578	20,941	1,245	7,819	.....	52,230	.....	61,294	.....	.....	15,750	.....	.....	15,750
Athens	.....	.....	.....	570	3,722	140	.....	.....	.....	200	340	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,758	3,758
Cardinal	150	108	110	17	2,520	111	367	.....	3,000	.....	3,478	.....	.....	1,050	318	.....	1,368
Kemptville	2,290	300	640	46	7,851	406	375	.....	27,337	.....	28,118	.....	.....	10,250	.....	.....	10,250
Merrickville	300	1,600	175	15	4,434	665	2,528	.....	6,500	.....	9,693	259	.....	9,600	2,042	223	12,124
Newboro'	80	.....	329	24	2,178	156	49	797	4,500	13	5,515	.....	.....	6,273	200	.....	6,473
Total 1890	7,120	29,363	14,791	15,381	211,352	5,076	40,304	33,327	279,072	413	358,192	2,659	1,050	284,923	31,904	9,665	330,201
Total 1889	5,645	59,585	10,229	9,518	255,038	7,763	30,361	47,211	258,605	3,826	347,766	3,624	2,474	276,013	21,655	543	304,339
Total 1888	6,672	40,754	9,442	1,792	205,888	7,246	23,521	21,472	245,662	1,063	298,664	2,173	8,518	180,688	38,730	4,000	234,109
DUNDAS:																	
Chesterville	.....	100	4	347	2,000	236	.....	.....	775	33	1,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	738	738
Iroquois	1,059	250	608	80	6,734	377	473	.....	23,500	.....	24,350	.....	437	10,333	500	.....	11,270
Morrisburgh	825	5,114	1,902	569	18,785	.....	760	.....	33,400	853	35,013	.....	1,800	33,254	3,659	25	38,738
Winchester	333	1,000	586	471	17,231	31	.....	.....	114	.....	145	.....	.....	10,667	450	.....	11,117
Total 1890	2,217	6,464	3,100	1,467	44,750	644	1,233	.....	57,789	886	60,552	.....	2,237	54,254	4,609	763	61,863
Total 1889	1,674	3,345	2,580	762	21,557	763	4,598	.....	57,272	449	63,082	305	3,993	45,471	4,054	606	54,429
Total 1888	1,492	1,921	2,402	342	32,507	1,268	1,994	.....	57,002	.....	60,264	.....	.....	47,145	4,690	.....	51,835

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIE

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.		Receipts.							Disbursements.									
		Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges, and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payment on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
		$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
STORMONT:																		
Cornwall	1890..	27,663	4,759	694	75,018	14,611	386	123,131	1,440	2,260	1,743	4,113	4,172	294	2,526	†9,705	2,747	840
	1889..	*16,500	5,813	25	89,801	.....	3,091	115,230	2,567	4,223	595	4,390	7,351	282	1,022	†8,635	2,553	840
	1888..	35,206	5,196	38	27,623	.....	51	68,114	1,420	2,802	331	2,764	5,233	640	1,020	†9,427	2,865	1,680
GLENGARRY:																		
Alexandria		4,084	238	.....	1,535	.....	281	6,138	75	.....	137	982	.....	46	338	1,500	22	80
Lancaster		1,706	251	.....	232	.....	36	2,225	66	74	76	541	171	15	111	817	.....	.....
Total	1890..	5,790	489	.....	1,767	.....	317	8,363	141	74	213	1,523	171	61	449	2,317	22	80
	1889..	3,575	532	.....	1,930	.....	1,522	7,559	303	114	210	1,274	.....	14	260	1,502	25	80
	1888..	4,849	182	.....	1,265	.....	54	6,350	190	487	81	889	.....	13	157	1,632	.....	80
PRESCOTT:																		
Hawkesbury		3,987	124	.....	235	.....	32	4,378	287	.....	50	900	30	.....	455	2,569	50	.....
L'Original		2,646	161	118	300	.....	108	3,333	243	.....	103	457	.....	19	213	939	18	431
Total	1890..	6,633	285	118	535	.....	140	7,711	530	.....	153	1,357	30	19	668	3,508	68	431
	1889..	7,882	247	97	.....	.....	246	8,472	484	.....	262	1,156	.....	57	734	4,707	167	341
	1888..	7,313	356	89	.....	.....	483	8,241	429	15	73	1,628	.....	20	860	4,410	91	89
RUSSELL:																		
Casselman		330	129	.....	250	.....	.....	709	28	.....	218	114	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland		2,267	170	.....	.....	.....	279	2,716	66	.....	50	398	.....	.....	68	1,250	.....	.....
Total	1890..	2,597	299	.....	250	.....	279	3,425	94	.....	268	512	.....	8	68	1,250	.....	.....
	1889..	1,519	194	.....	519	.....	391	2,623	83	.....	31	585	.....	.....	68	1,423	.....	.....
	1888..	788	56	.....	651	.....	.....	1,495	17	.....	.....	331	.....	.....	71	589	.....	.....
CARLETON:																		
Ottawa East		1,331	102	3	100	2,000	948	4,484	58	.....	74	284	.....	.....	.....	2,650	9	500
Richmond		977	28	.....	.....	2,000	85	3,090	140	.....	47	141	.....	.....	550	2,012	.....	.....
Total	1890..	2,308	130	3	100	4,000	1,033	7,574	198	.....	121	425	.....	.....	550	4,662	9	500
	1889..	955	20	.....	.....	.....	236	1,211	160	.....	39	83	.....	.....	.....	864	.....	.....
	1888..	1,734	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,736	111	.....	34	130	.....	54	500	671	.....	.....

*See "Taxes in Arrears." †These figures do not appear in the original returns, as the collector in this town has instructions to pay over collections to the School Boards direct.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.		Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
		Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
STORMONT:																		
Cornwall	1890..	5,221	80,756	6,170	844	123,131	.....	23,715	5,880	65,400	.....	94,995	....	10,595	74,694	23,941	.....	109,230
	1889..	6,513	71,163	4,577	519	115,230	.....	24,294	5,565	66,200	.....	96,059	1,233	11,183	65,301	30,360	.....	108,080
	1888..	3,462	27,039	4,518	1,937	65,138	2,976	11,533	4,725	61,000	.....	83,234	1,022	6,770	71,847	10,739	.....	90,348
GLENGARRY:																		
Alexandria		.....	2,221	100	430	5,931	207	1,151	544	636	.....	2,538	....	302	902	544	199	1,947
Lancaster		.....	300	6	48	2,225	.....	173	.....	30	.....	203	....	....	.....	31	....	31
Total	1890..	.....	2,521	106	478	8,156	207	1,324	544	666	.....	2,741	.....	302	902	575	199	1,978
	1889..	.....	2,900	182	414	7,278	281	2,208	461	636	.....	3,589	162	634	902	1,314	116	3,128
	1888..	.....	900	53	349	4,831	1,519	1,384	384	612	.....	3,899	155	328	902	2,303	180	3,868
PRESCOTT:																		
Hawkesbury		.....	.....	.....	37	4,378	.....	308	.....	12,000	.....	12,308	.....	.....	.....	235	.....	235
L'Orignal		.....	.....	372	8	2,803	530	1,096	3,943	5,000	.....	10,569	189	.....	6,200	300	507	7,196
Total	1890..	.....	.....	372	45	7,181	530	1,404	3,943	17,000	.....	22,877	189	.....	6,200	535	507	7,431
	1889..	.....	.....	372	54	8,334	138	1,430	3,512	16,000	.....	21,080	213	136	6,200	.....	507	7,056
	1888..	.....	.....	372	8	7,995	246	2,863	3,171	17,000	.....	23,280	225	1,427	6,200	.....	620	8,472
RUSSELL:																		
Casselman		.....	331	.....	10	709	.....	1,129	.....	.....	.....	1,129	79	977	.....	67	....	1,123
Rockland		.....	800	.....	5	2,637	79	459	.....	.....	.....	538	80	.....	.....	184	64	328
Total	1890..	.....	1,131	.....	15	3,346	79	1,588	.....	.....	.....	1,667	159	977	.....	251	64	1,451
	1889..	.....	.....	.....	155	2,345	278	1,412	.....	.....	.....	1,690	68	.....	.....	1,115	120	1,303
	1888..	....	56	.....	50	1,114	381	590	.....	.....	.....	971	.....	.....	.....	596	.....	596
CARLETON:																		
Ottawa East		.....	100	2	15	3,693	791	530	500	25	29	1,875	261	2,000	.....	.....	61	2,322
Richmond		.....	.....	.....	.....	2,890	200	1,226	39	750	.....	2,215	99	702	2,000	.....	372	3,173
Total	1890..	.....	100	2	16	6,583	991	1,756	539	775	29	4,090	360	2,702	2,000	.....	433	5,495
	1889..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,146	65	1,108	39	750	.....	1,962	424	362	.....	.....	.....	786
	1888..	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	236	780	39	750	.....	1,805	197	614	.....	.....	.....	811

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.								
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
RENFREW:																	
Arnprior	11,767	1,665				1,882	15,319	480	1,217	103	1,851	783	27	981	4,173	405	
Pembroke	19,997	1,738	1,708	830	8,500	262	33,035	1,040	1,572	708	1,764	4,243	1	1,945	8,518	9	
Renfrew	11,910	628	262			4,730	17,530	416	350	264	1,586	450	6	857	5,243	113	
Total 1890	43,674	4,031	1,975	830	8,500	6,874	65,884	1,886	3,139	1,075	5,201	5,476	34	3,783	17,934	527	
Total 1889	38,634	4,278	8,033	6,086		13,835	70,866	2,008	2,649	839	4,258	7,040	8	3,684	18,219	800	
Total 1888	38,334	2,231	2,615	12,787	12,000	14,165	82,132	2,419	5,776	1,106	7,452	8,683	6	3,265	18,439	610	6,465
LANARK:																	
Almonte	14,670	1,741		1,000	1,400	2,916	21,727	1,095	1,866	1,387	1,910		247	1,189	5,837	73	
Carleton Place	14,909	2,189		2,400		2,723	22,221	759	1,508	531	3,115		88	1,077	5,250	524	
Perth	20,023	2,175		8,000		4,807	35,005	1,192	1,934	370	3,655	593	203	625	7,932	375	
Smith's Falls	16,709	2,108		9,200	17,000	2,178	47,195	884	1,798	330	19,410	4,200	206	1,256	5,050	481	
Lanark	3,407	293	4			757	4,461	195	213	146	575	40	4	231	1,373	62	
Total 1890	69,718	8,506	4	20,600	18,400	13,381	130,609	4,125	7,319	2,764	28,665	4,933	748	4,378	25,442	1,515	
Total 1889	66,199	7,196	48	15,300	21,408	11,177	121,328	3,742	8,139	3,673	16,410	2,226	730	4,233	32,322	1,493	
Total 1888	63,160	3,096	30	54,338	51,700	7,162	179,486	3,581	4,158	2,348	19,407	9,001	1,009	4,065	31,945	1,869	
VICTORIA:																	
Lindsay	38,100	3,972	2,808	29,500	3,000	5,186	82,566	2,005	3,134	1,512	5,644	116	991	1,947	19,490	2,141	609
Bobcaygeon	3,448	384		491	3,000	1,445	8,768	210	2,315	115	462		28	210	1,905	365	
Fenelon Falls	5,772	443		762		518	7,495	354		514	696		39	352	2,003		200
Omemee	2,866	366	7	1,695		1,133	6,067	225	181	153	994		93	220	754		
Woodville	1,027	138		196		1,388	2,749	109		30	466	64	25	130	511		
Total 1890	51,213	5,303	2,815	32,644	6,000	9,670	107,645	2,903	5,630	2,324	8,202	180	1,176	2,859	24,663	2,506	809
Total 1889	51,897	4,609	4,912	23,885	12,100	3,936	101,369	2,506	3,518	1,975	6,130	41	1,023	3,288	33,435	2,482	4,378
Total 1888	49,961	1,476	836	19,000	27,000	6,229	104,502	3,247	3,799	2,060	7,348	1,025	1,163	3,070	44,585	2,419	2,104
PETERBOROUGH:																	
Peterborough	62,488	12,918	7,769	184,124	68,000	1,869	337,168	1,915	17,567	5,773	11,901	11,732	3,763		38,709	5,608	6,000
Ashburnham	7,801	550		4,432		84	12,867	514	950	158	2,692	1,089	151	599	1,711	100	
Lakefield	3,801	636	58	2,602		2,413	9,510	243	2,319	277	883	346	142	408	1,618		318
Norwood	4,162	532		295		82	5,071	159		172	538		57	748	1,582	68	
Total 1890	78,252	14,636	7,827	191,453	68,000	4,448	364,616	2,831	20,836	6,380	16,014	13,167	4,113	1,755	43,620	5,776	6,318
Total 1889	63,046	7,538	6,667	88,541	21,300	4,222	191,314	4,203	12,120	3,291	12,835	26,476	4,463	955	21,665	6,119	5,102
Total 1888	58,626	11,533	6,231	83,680	20,000	3,510	183,580	3,187	10,565	4,358	29,762	1,082	4,648	1,147	18,018	6,747	4,495

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
RENFREW:																	
Arnprior	859	...	771	611	12,211	3,108	3,735	.....	26,848	.....	33,691	1,012	3,314	13,921	.....	1,795	20,042
Pembroke	2,453	4,586	6,088	108	33,035	.....	20,692	40,000	31,140	.....	91,832	2,020	6,177	113,490	830	.....	122,517
Renfrew	.....	.....	1,920	193	11,398	6,132	5,382	.....	2,200	78	13,792	....	.....	32,000	.....	.....	32,000
Total 1890	3,312	4,586	8,779	912	56,644	9,240	29,809	40,000	60,188	78	139,315	3,032	9,491	159,411	830	1,795	174,559
Total 1889	3,146	11,241	9,267	1,248	64,407	6,459	29,658	40,000	53,851	1,333	131,304	2,926	12,329	154,223	4,586	3,494	177,558
Total 1888	2,613	3,733	8,295	269	69,231	12,901	27,195	47,065	39,583	300	127,044	2,879	11,885	157,369	9,822	2,640	184,595
LANARK:																	
Almonte	1,800	1,000	2,441	248	19,093	2,634	100	.....	67,000	.....	69,734	.....	.....	47,700	.....	.....	47,700
Carleton Place	2,500	2,100	1,202	145	19,099	3,122	.....	.....	20,500	.....	23,622	.....	.....	27,900	1,200	1,345	30,445
Perth	3,800	4,000	2,063	4,531	31,273	3,732	715	.....	30,000	.....	34,447	.....	3,177	32,900	4,000	.....	40,077
Smith's Falls	2,465	4,500	4,593	420	45,693	1,502	140	.....	62,000	3,300	66,942	.....	.....	62,143	4,700	.....	66,843
Lanark	332	.....	338	27	3,536	925	.....	.....	5,500	.....	6,425	.....	.....	6,517	.....	.....	6,517
Total 1890	10,897	11,900	10,637	5,371	118,694	11,915	955	.....	185,000	3,300	201,170	.....	3,177	177,160	9,900	1,345	191,582
Total 1889	8,858	17,300	8,756	2,394	110,276	11,052	1,232	.....	190,000	.....	202,284	.....	3,032	169,657	1,200	1,632	175,521
Total 1888	8,250	71,638	8,048	3,891	169,210	10,276	1,062	.....	162,650	.....	173,988	.....	2,599	157,107	3,200	1,733	164,639
VICTORIA:																	
Lindsay	.....	26,500	12,511	3,811	80,411	2,155	10,171	12,700	139,886	3,158	168,070	2,426	.....	180,840	18,000	2,612	203,908
Bobcaygeon	540	491	234	161	7,036	1,732	1,857	.....	5,847	.....	9,436	262	1,900	5,460	.....	760	8,382
Fenelon Falls	871	1,600	566	300	7,495	.....	3,702	1,080	1,400	1,053	7,235	410	1,577	7,038	1,162	155	10,372
Omemee	150	1,695	106	1,151	5,722	345	...	.....	.....	.....	345	.....	.....	750	.....	.....	750
Woodville	.....	196	4	1,019	2,494	255	118	.....	1,025	.....	1,398	130	.....	.....	.....	881	1,011
Total 1890	1,561	30,482	13,421	6,442	103,158	4,487	15,848	13,780	148,158	4,211	186,484	3,258	3,477	194,088	19,162	4,438	224,423
Total 1889	972	20,775	13,167	3,988	97,678	3,691	18,756	13,267	161,874	1,279	198,867	3,788	3,957	189,649	17,010	5,056	219,460
Total 1888	925	15,990	11,403	2,981	102,122	2,380	21,254	12,888	133,780	1,434	171,736	2,297	8,290	178,520	13,900	2,884	205,891
PETERBOROUGH:																	
Peterborough	19,000	194,586	12,838	6,256	335,618	1,520	8,009	124,292	275,000	8,892	417,713	.....	.....	254,550	13,618	6,443	274,611
Ashburnham	61	3,932	643	48	12,618	219	231	.....	14,500	.....	14,953	862	.....	8,037	3,000	.....	11,899
Lakefield	...	2,300	578	56	9,488	22	96	620	9,900	350	10,988	469	....	10,000	317	100	10,886
Norwood	337	895	270	65	4,891	180	4,000	.....	.....	.....	4,180	.....	.....	3,702	.....	.....	3,702
Total 1890	19,398	201,713	14,329	6,425	362,675	1,941	12,339	124,912	299,100	9,242	447,834	1,331	.....	276,289	16,935	6,543	301,098
Total 1889	7,063	66,672	12,571	3,555	187,090	4,224	13,248	119,554	293,115	1,600	431,741	1,304	226	227,687	27,201	6,681	263,102
Total 1888	353	83,391	10,913	2,200	180,866	2,714	11,128	114,727	246,600	566	375,735	937	202	213,449	5,324	5,260	225,172

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE VIII. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the town and village municipalities of Ontario.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Receipts.							Disbursements.									
	Municipal and school taxes.	Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc.	Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest.	Money borrowed for current expenses.	Money borrowed on debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Allowances, salaries and commissions.	Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection.	Other expenses of municipal government.	Streets, bridges and parks.	Buildings and other works.	Support of the poor and other charities.	County treasurer for levy.	Payments on account of schools and education.	Administration of justice, including police service.	Sinking fund and other investments.
HASTINGS:	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Deseronto	11,135	1,350	3,912	.....	.....	323	16,720	327	1,014	295	2,036	.....	77	988	5,120	427	2,369
Trenton	23,699	3,497	1,198	123,200	30,000	3,312	185,206	1,200	4,027	1,460	2,105	6,184	708	1,888	11,333	1,931	5,216
Madoc	5,237	435	16	889	.....	594	7,171	217	.....	110	775	.....	63	829	2,302	125	.....
Stirling	3,185	153	160	640	.....	216	4,354	98	29	90	232	.....	56	460	1,872	.....	160
Total 1890	43,256	5,435	5,586	124,729	30,000	4,445	213,451	1,842	5,070	1,955	5,148	6,184	904	1,105	20,627	2,483	8,045
Total 1889	48,101	4,958	8,264	24,228	40,267	5,033	130,851	2,396	5,414	3,290	8,289	33,385	972	4,685	26,950	2,658	5,158
Total 1888	26,491	9,689	880	82,774	14,315	3,516	137,665	1,483	5,690	1,994	5,040	2,407	946	2,067	23,787	2,247	6,863
MUSKOKA:																	
Bracebridge	6,544	674	88	1,100	2,600	280	11,286	790	479	718	3,741	.....	67	.....	3,311	.....	438
Gravenhurst	10,365	697	.....	6,014	.....	2,235	19,311	734	108	273	704	300	75	.....	5,462	.....	17
Huntsville	3,421	240	.....	1,500	.....	868	6,029	310	.....	132	632	.....	.....	.....	1,500	15	.....
Total 1890	20,330	1,611	88	8,614	2,660	3,383	36,626	1,834	587	1,123	5,077	300	142	...	10,273	15	455
Total 1889	14,781	1,248	120	3,710	1,500	1,221	22,580	921	305	1,054	3,084	919	55	.....	6,772	291	.....
Total 1888	13,651	686	141	5,597	11,500	1,819	35,394	1,196	316	798	3,321	18	12	268	17,433	373	501
PARRY SOUND:																	
Parry Sound	7,636	355	.....	3,280	.....	1,365	12,636	142	461	338	2,364	106	103	.....	3,763	414	.....
Burk's Falls	879	42	.....	675	.....	.....	1,596	62	.....	65	425	5	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sundridge	659	98	.....	200	.....	62	1,019	78	.....	247	171	.....	3	.....	150	.....	.....
Total 1890	9,174	495	.....	4,155	.....	1,427	15,251	582	461	650	2,950	111	106	.....	3,913	414	.....
Total 1889	8,520	197	.....	1,500	.....	687	10,904	131	53	620	938	.....	55	.....	2,063	375	.....
Total 1888	5,205	125	.....	3,400	.....	339	9,069	500	84	436	1,396	91	28	...	2,895	336	.....
NIPISSING:																	
*Mattawa 1890	3,326	905	547	993	4,000	279	10,050	567	14	474	4,003	54	10	.....	1,600	17	982
*Mattawa 1889	3,766	1,099	37	976	.....	887	6,765	264	78	211	2,380	.....	21	.....	1,899	73	37
*Mattawa 1888	3,803	1,173	330	.....	.....	601	5,907	462	91	495	816	248	3	.....	1,658	303	530
ALGOMA:																	
Gore Bay	1,672	91	.....	500	.....	.....	2,263	69	.....	100	158	.....	.....	.....	1,102	.....	.....
Little Current	2,199	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,384	219	358	200	296	.....	.....	.....	200	7	.....
Port Arthur	29,826	4,528	4,661	71,700	3,250	4,482	118,447	3,775	3,858	3,323	3,355	.....	372	...	6,636	.....	10,008
Rat Portage	10,183	2,061	1,887	3,755	10,000	246	28,135	1,645	.....	1,328	2,668	616	120	.....	3,698	.....	944
Sault Ste. Marie	15,438	1,091	725	20,000	172,332	567	209,853	3,604	3,351	3,465	2,726	2,825	583	.....	2,849	1,104	130,866
Total 1890	59,318	7,959	7,273	95,955	185,282	5,295	361,082	9,312	7,567	8,416	9,203	3,441	1,075	.....	14,485	1,111	141,818
Total 1889	58,684	8,008	143	253,674	71,011	8,968	400,488	7,015	3,886	5,724	48,167	10,902	1,197	.....	31,760	4,168	13,199
Total 1888	56,213	7,811	33	103,214	36,500	3,474	207,245	5,225	4,913	7,788	21,815	4,084	809	.....	22,002	3,531	3,255

*Satisfactory returns could not be obtained from this municipality.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Town and Village Municipalities.	Disbursements.—*Continued.*					Assets.						Liabilities.					
	Debentures redeemed.	Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses.	Interest on loans, advances and debentures.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cash in treasury.	Taxes in arrears.	Investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	County levy.	Local school rates.	Debentures outstanding.	Loans for current expenses and interest.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$		$	$	$	$	$
HASTINGS:																	
Deseronto	2,363	.....	1,180	220	16,416	304	.....	7,234	26,673	.....	34,211	..	....	20,137	.....	.....	20,137
Trenton	.....	135,000	7,554	1,624	180,230	4,976	19,800	17,000	110,000	.....	151,776	1,985	.....	122,432	10,000		134,417
Madoc	380	350	1,131	451	6,733	438	3,820	.....	1,700	.....	5,958	50	..	17,873	900	5,723	25,246
Stirling	100	657	360	.....	4,354	.....	64	3,787	11,900	.....	15,751	52	..	10,400	94	....	10,626
Total 1890	2,843	136,007	10,225	2,295	207,733	5,718	23,684	28,021	150,273	.....	207,696	2,87	....	170,842	10,994	5,723	190,426
Total 1889	2,062	21,031	7,287	5,072	128,649	2,202	18,741	24,773	157,073	.....	202,789	719	1,800	143,685	22,261	5,845	174,310
Total 1888	100	73,331	5,465	3,724	135,141	2,521	23,173	26,945	94,750	.....	147,389	3,523	1,700	105,480	19,314	6,102	136,119
MUSKOKA:																	
Bracebridge	400	.....	778	214	10,936	350	2,399	1,350	19,950	100	24,149	....	.....	14,450	1,160		15,550
Gravenhurst	1,211	7,625	1,281	1,488	19,278	33	5,252	17	18,500	1,600	25,402	....	3,139	13,342	849	750	18,080
Huntsville	375	1,500	455	81	5,000	1,029	1,161	.....	.....	.....	2,193	...	1,200	6,450	.... ..	...	7,650
Total 1890	1,986	9,125	2,514	1,783	35,214	1,412	8,815	1,367	38,450	1,700	51,744	. ...	4,339	34,242	1,949	750	41,280
Total 1889	1,174	2,400	2,200	701	19,876	2,704	12,702	1,000	34,219	2,485	53,110	.....	5,138	33,628	2,521	582	41,869
Total 1888	962	4,847	1,798	657	32,500	894	9,790	1,000	34,500	2,800	48,984	....	3,384	33,302	1,150	1,130	38,966
PARRY SOUND:																	
Parry Sound	545	3,400	258	452	12,636	..	2,890	.....	1,200	332	4,422	....	.....	2,178	1,480	462	4,120
Burk's Falls	.....	125	4	100	786	810	839	.....	.....	....	1,649	.....	800	.....	573	111	1,484
Sundridge	...	210	.. .. ..	146	1,005	14	1,119	.....	.... ..	210	1,343	...	.....	.....	200	652	852
Total 1890	545	3,735	262	698	14,427	821	4,848	.....	1,200	542	7,414	. ..	800	2,178	2,253	1,225	6,456
Total 1889	689	3,300	901	350	9,775	1,129	3,950	.....	1,157	77	6,313		1,700	2,723	1,600	276	6,299
Total 1888	455	1,500	397	684	8,802	267	7,209	..... .	1,030	596	9,102	...	1,885	3,412	3,400	905	9,602
NIPISSING:																	
Mattawa 1890	500	993	118	130	9,462	588	2,241	1,534	3,000	379	7,742	.	1,276	6,000	.....	121	7,397
Mattawa 1889	. ...	1,194	169	222	6,548	217	2,063	1,067	3,000	194	6,541	.....	600	2,500	.....	267	3,367
Mattawa 1888	.....	221	165	28	5,020	887	1,260	1,030	3,000	1,126	7,303	..	917	2,500	218	108	3,743
ALGOMA:																	
Gore Bay	.....	500	.....	165	2,094	169	602	.....	.....	34	805	....	462	.....	.....	427	889
Little Current	....	.....	.....	120	1,400	984	229	.....	2,550	... ...	3,763	...	775	.....	.....	...	775
Port Arthur	....	71,222	6,637	5,375	114,561	3,886	18,637	20,788	5,260	17,044	65,612	.....	192	127,855	13,045	1,892	142,984
Rat Portage	2,669	2,171	1,905	*10,090	27,854	281	13,482	529	21,360	89	35,741	.. ..	4,894	37,941	2,284	295	45,414
Sault Ste. Marie	.....	43,985	10,348	4,076	209,762	91	30,117	130,832	24,865	693	186,598	.....	2,731	223,044	31,085	4,126	260,986
Total 1890	2,669	117,878	18,890	19,806	355,671	5,411	63,067	152,149	54,035	17,857	292,519	.....	9,054	388,810	46,414	6,740	451,048
Total 1889	355	214,521	8,455	†47,416	396,765	3,723	45,495	16,733	51,811	1,368	119,130	.....	5,394	206,226	67,022	9,232	287,874
Total 1888	335	114,790	12,819	1,588	202,954	4,291	37,628	3,545	26,201	185	71,850	.....	3,161	135,570	26,673	17,074	182,481

*This includes $10,000 bonus. †This includes $15,000 bonus from Rat Portage and $20,000 bonus from Sault Ste. Marie.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Schedule.	Belleville.			Brantford.		
	1890.	1889.	1888	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	236	2,176	382	.....	.....	.....
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Municipal and school taxes	83,862	78,313	94,424	99,507	85,458	82,872
Licenses—various	4,359	4,648	5,153	3,883	3,852	3,900
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	3,976	4,541	8,108	6,667	3,044	5,552
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	1,237	1,693	2,572	4,266	4,738	4,114
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Government (except for schools)	.....	.....	57	.....	.....	.....
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	437	.....	9,097	35,444	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	42,193	50,639	42,298	47,301	4,679	3,849
Money borrowed on debentures	157,000	6,000	.....	22,610	245,000	20,000
Miscellaneous	80	421	41	2,286	6,380	506
Total	293,380	148,431	162,132	221,964	353,151	120,793
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	7,100	6,800	5,342	4,188	3,212	4,220
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,178	1,139	1,114	613	450	574
Law costs (including salaries)	471	591	300	195	1,136	590
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	1,260	1,502	643	152	.....	864
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	17,690	19,241	15,152	15,919	15,460	11,691
Other expenses of municipal government	2,277	2,606	628	2,513	306	1,702
Streets, bridges and parks	8,520	11,577	8,914	25,841	26,055	16,370
Buildings and other property (construction)	.....	1,931	.....	55,503	164,793	9,805
Administration of Justice, police service, etc	10,270	7,246	5,384	9,058	5,500	6,353
Board of Health	25	.....	115	265	100	.....
Support of the poor and other charities	1,728	1,565	1,511	4,128	2,118	3,676
Payments on account of schools and education	16,578	14,749	16,578	28,408	20,500	21,478
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	54,100	6,437	6,184	44,780	44,204	3,437
Debentures redeemed	103,000	.....	9,000	.....	.....	.....
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	38,188	47,061	55,434	4,679	3,849	2,540
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	26,491	21,924	26,760	25,584	23,764	14,840
Miscellaneous	.....	826	6,897	138	41,704	22,653
Total	288,876	148,195	159,956	221,964	353,151	120,793
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	4,504	236	2,176	.....	.....	.....
Taxes in arrears	23,300	27,000	25,454	4,345	2,626	283
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	85,300	31,637	25,200	103,862	100,526	56,322
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc.)	225,703	226,903	231,850	423,493	396,939	232,170
Miscellaneous	1,213	8,779	4,993	65	.....	.....
Total	340,017	294,552	289,673	537,765	500,091	288,775
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid	364	312	529	.....	296	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	438,000	384,000	378,000	548,803	526,193	281,193
Loans for current expenses and interest	17,143	13,139	9,561	47,301	4,679	3,849
Miscellaneous	6,731	10,876	13,651	5,195	144	.....
Total	462,238	408,327	401,741	601,299	531,312	285,042

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889, 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Guelph.			Hamilton.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	5,624	9,362	514	46,482	61,750	49,319
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Municipal and school taxes	73,195	70,853	62,743	432,145	450,456	390,119
Licenses—various	3,089	3,287	545	20,342	20,266	24,866
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	15,493	15,861	14,341	178,670	178,135	179,600
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	2,396	1,609	1,442	4,667	5,654	7,929
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Government (except for schools)	1,192	.....	200	10,605	9,203	8,005
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	.....	18,388	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	60,500	39,000	*789,708	222,717	119,369	.....
Money borrowed on debentures	27,000	24,000	275,946	18,388	145,175	283,358
Miscellaneous	4,083	2,868	3,922	34,678	18,695	14,707
Total	192,572	166,840	1,149,361	987,082	1,008,703	957,903
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,405	3,270	3,555	16,641	16,447	15,286
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,180	712	1,702	4,999	2,964	2,339
Law costs (including salaries)	295	720	373	2,392	813	1,451
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	2,003	2,040	3,291	4,928	2,653	1,450
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	23,903	22,314	18,521	104,629	91,740	94,626
Other expenses of municipal government	216	484	350	13,728	12,473	14,362
Streets, bridges and parks	8,019	8,269	6,490	83,010	82,670	104,513
Buildings and other property (construction)	.....	.....	.....	122,578	217,891	194,071
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	7,495	7,986	7,468	58,789	65,739	54,080
Board of Health	523	536	536	8,920	9,079	9,260
Support of the poor and other charities	1,590	1,508	1,587	33,951	30,504	29,123
Payments on account of schools and education	20,593	19,943	26,782	99,612	137,716	129,245
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	26,220	8,792	74,684	23,304	3,660	3,268
Debentures redeemed	17,474	18,144	27,184	60,082	66,923	53,569
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	55,000	39,000	*941,000	119,369	.....	30,096
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	19,958	19,182	20,987	172,891	160,268	153,186
Miscellaneous	4,281	8,316	5,489	20,315	60,681	6,228
Total	192,161	161,216	1,139,999	950,138	962,221	896,153
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	411	5,624	9,362	36,944	46,482	61,750
Taxes in arrears	5,556	5,138	4,542	185,500	195,062	199,146
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	233,717	205,797	197,005	146,764	141,848	138,188
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc	380,700	373,300	362,800	†2,800,877	†2,701,144	†2,499,471
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	270,854	231,341	228,758
Total	620,384	589,859	573,709	3,440,939	3,315,877	3,127,313
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	452,137	442,611	436,755	2,744,679	2,786,373	2,708,121
Loans for current expenses and interest	15,083	9,008	8,708	222,717	119,369	.....
Miscellaneous	1,600	1,600	1,600	64,664	49,032	48,854
Total	468,820	453,219	447,063	3,032,060	2,954,774	2,756,975

*Including frequent renewals as in 1887, the original advance being $160,000, pending issue of debentures. †Including sewerage.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Kingston.			London.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	19,966	78,208	3,131	17,058	48,915	18,537
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Municipal and school taxes	130,032	117,197	106,228	305,294	291,274	297,181
Licenses—various	10,663	9,790	9,207	8,554	8,486	8,952
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	30,213	30 506	28,483	63,530	71,326	55,347
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	884	2,439	3,116	18,229	16,039	15,862
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Government (except for schools)	402	702	.....	158	129	5,918
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	1,282	120,560	2,872	28,408
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	95,797	50,000	43,000	1,060,000	950,000	1,070,000
Money borrowed on debentures	11,764	100,795	155,235	110.000	.....	87,110
Miscellaneous	4,518	8,690	13,090	*42,715	18,276	*41,243
Total	304,239	398,327	362,772	1,746,098	1,407,317	1,628,558
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	8,194	8,115	7,082	15,829	18,404	15,940
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	2,344	1,602	1,621	3,582	1,928	3,028
Law costs (including salaries)	508	280	130	1,743	1,387	1,355
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	1,199	2,081	1,604	3,335	4,100	2,462
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	18,739	19,284	17,692	47,293	39,632	38,628
Other expenses of municipal government	3,788	224	1,318	504	3,857	4,260
Streets, bridges and parks	56.071	36,3 6	36,981	76,995	40,745	38,399
Buildings and other property (construction)	38,835	59,650	70,549	70,854	7,335	39,615
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	13,184	15,298	13,576	33,266	35,300	33,305
Board of Health	311	285	170	2,234	1,920	1,798
Support of the poor and other charities	1,702	1,416	1,299	14,876	11,325	11,866
Payments on account of schools and education	32,634	32,148	28,045	99,885	52,017	46,618
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	163,147	48,122	85,460
Debentures redeemed	21,333	20,101	18,050	34,500	10,000	18,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	55,000	50,000	43,000	1,000,000	990,000	1,060,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	39,529	35,579	29,110	120,890	122,025	125,530
Miscellaneous	7,631	†95,912	14,337	10,933	2,162	‡53,379
Total	301,002	378,361	284,564	1,699,866	1,390,259	1,579,643
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	3,237	19,966	78,208	46,232	17 058	48,915
Taxes in arrears	34,952	32,540	25,826	207,438	178,543	194,676
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc,, including special deposits	20,000	20,000	20,000	1,182,659	1,140,072	1,094,822
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc.)	518,151	518,181	520,348	1,269,544	1,187,234	1,234,090
Miscellaneous	25,445	24,522	18,024	92,028	57,581	51,447
Total	601,785	615,209	662,406	2,797,901	2,580,488	2,623,950
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid	934	1,388	1,643	34,117	25,038	26,318
Debentures outstanding (principal)	719,727	729,296	648,602	2,109,346	2,033,846	2,043,846
Loans for current expenses and interest	41,697	900	900	228,959	160,000	200.000
Miscellaneous	21,701	20,745	20,298	69,529	45,046	44,589
Total	784,059	752,329	671,443	2,441,951	2,263,930	2,314,753

*Includes sale of ordinance lands. †Including $75,000 bonus to railway. ‡Including $40,000 bonus to railway.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Ottawa.			St. Catharines.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	1,206	12,397	16,339	1,575	7,240	13,157
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Municipal and school taxes	321,335	312,027	265,718	104,514	120,009	98,630
Licenses—various	25,411	24,286	21,361	2,972	2,888	3,098
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	187,924	156,505	147,614	13,076	15,042	12,039
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	29,553	23,321	22,365	2,568	2,802	2,502
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Government (except for schools)		482				
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	2,000	2,100	97,633	3,192	2,565	
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	109,797	187,500	90,000	34,580	91,000	132,670
Money borrowed on debentures	191,270	156,868	333,346	8,000	36,306	28,113
Miscellaneous	6,266	1,668	*21,520	612		2,607
Total	874,762	877,154	1,015,896	171,089	277,852	292,816
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	17,302	16,230	15,365	5,269	5,266	5,290
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	2,110	2,282	3,479	750	1,816	695
Law costs (including salaries)	1,231	2,271	3,073	560	609	897
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	15,126	5,322	4,378	760	1,066	563
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	100,459	98,509	101,534	12,048	11,655	10,439
Other expenses of municipal government	6,706	11,097	13,257	4,445	2,179	84
Streets, bridges and parks	114,416	126,028	100,294	8,701	11,691	18,924
Buildings and other property (construction)	130,666	163,649	111,742	2,601	36,615	21,855
Administration of Justice, police service, etc.	35,259	34,191	31,552	428	5,395	5,512
Board of Health	6,019	5,400	5,267	1,676	509	656
Support of the poor and other charities	579	440	1,103	5,439	1,860	1,386
Payments on account of schools and education	91,645	76,471	73,531	29,188	22,725	23,545
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	54,962	50,453	136,544	10,224	9,805	8,518
Debentures redeemed	12,037	9,100	108,799	2,566	4,316	2,873
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	94,506	84,444	108,900	32,000	104,780	131,933
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	190,057	174,832	174,663	48,104	13,138	40,257
Miscellaneous	1,682	15,229	10,018	4,343	12,852	12,149
Total	874,762	875,948	1,003,499	169,102	276,277	285,576
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury		1,206	12,397	1,987	1,575	7,240
Taxes in arrears	368,200	325,500	248,357	22,743	20,287	26,606
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	479,958	426,996	378,643	237,667	242,635	†235,395
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.)	2,003,200	1,890,000	1,645,146	589,267	567,944	571,324
Miscellaneous	39,190	25,747	84,535	41,159	43,068	
Total	2,890,648	2,669,449	2,369,078	892,823	875,509	840,565
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid		21,846	300	177	606	
Debentures outstanding (principal)	‡3,076,220	2,887 508	2,739,740	886,277	880,843	848,853
Loans for current expenses and interest	303,588	288,297	185,241	22,580	20,000	33,780
Miscellaneous	55,934	27,675	29,820	7,384	7,444	10,495
Total	3,435,742	3,225,326	2,955,101	916,418	908,893	893,128

*Includes premiums on debentures sold. †Including loan to railway not previously reported. ‡$9,478 of Nepean township debentures were assumed on account of Stewarton and Rochesterville having been annexed.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	St. Thomas.			Stratford.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	28,455	7,814	8,250	6,317	332	14,487
Ordinary municipal revenue :						
Municipal and school taxes	77,986	95,213	63,185	74,687	121,374	*11,506
Licenses—various	4,303	4,799	792	3,113	3,406	3,473
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	2,670	4,384	8,244	2,401	2,738	3,173
Interest on investments, etc., and dividends	3,680	3,601	2,858	544	240	1,103
Subsidies and refunds :						
Received from Government (except for schools)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	6,002	4,449	2,585	.....	.....	522
Loans :						
Money borrowed for current expenses	100,921	90,300	96,644	75,000	73,000	104,000
Money borrowed on debentures	13',522	2,929	45,781	.....	55,500	12,000
Miscellaneous	2,801	14	1,688	1,612	4,514	7,424
Total	357,340	213,503	230,027	163,674	261,104	157,688
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government :						
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,775	3,250	3,555	2,420	2,400	2,400
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,171	682	1,098	635	780	1,604
Law costs (including salaries)	310	475	430	851	105	30
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	760	513	513	1,620	2,226	66
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	11,393	12,130	10,378	9,219	9,342	7,837
Other expenses of municipal government	1,616	863	289	1,920	2,443	60
Streets, bridges and parks	4,446	7,997	8,845	13,752	17,495	11,296
Buildings and other property (construction)	†57,459	1,509	3,265	.....	.....	3,000
Administration of Justice, police service, etc	4,701	4,761	4,488	4,306	4,482	5,835
Board of Health	504	688	514	1,788	1,263	1,165
Support of the poor and other charities	1,115	1,236	1,311	1,000	.....	.....
Payments on account of schools and education	19,500	18,850	21,539	26,178	22,500	17,946
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	5,184	7,187	6,260	4,369	4,192	501
Debentures redeemed	15,448	13,696	7,798	3,850	18,637	20,109
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	100,921	89,444	‡127,400	65,000	146,000	52,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	19,265	18,645	16,587	21,262	22,915	22,149
Miscellaneous	§5,826	§3,122	§7,943	.....	7	11,358
Total	253,394	185,048	222,213	158,170	254,787	157,356
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	103,946	28,455	7,814	5,504	6,317	332
Taxes in arrears	16,000	18,573	35,977	26,034	22,428	69,216
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	119,451	120,269	117,532	18,338	13,969	9,777
Land, buildings, furniture, etc, (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc.)	211,848	153,450	152,443	162,200	152,200	135,900
Miscellaneous	492	839	293	317	302	8,996
Total	451,737	321,586	314,059	212,393	195,216	224,221
LIABILITIES.						
Local school rates unpaid	18,558	17,476	14,290	3,765	9,040	1,515
Debentures outstanding (principal)	412,300	297,227	307,994	370,165	374,015	337,152
Loans for current expenses and interest	9,900	9,900	9,044	10,000	.....	73,000
Miscellaneous	3,465	6,274	7,317	15,320	13,669	16,381
Total	444,223	330,877	338,645	399,250	396,724	428,048

*The greater part of the taxes of this year was not collected until 1889—See "Taxes in Arrears." † For waterworks construction. ‡ Includes $39,800 for frontage improvement omitted in 1887. § Includes payments to county *re* Administration of Justice. ♦ Including $8,500 paid county on buildings.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE IX. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the cities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Toronto.				
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	142,666	432,589	88,584	74,448	68,889
Ordinary municipal revenue:					
Municipal and school taxes	2,242,951	2,004,710	1,579,787	1,416,269	1,289,395
Licenses—various	65,141	65,820	61,042	61,619	53,926
Fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	570,381	547,908	566,967	470,162	432,490
Interest on investments, etc, and dividends	64,609	99,535	83,814	102,084	65,036
Subsidies and refunds:					
Received from Government (except for schools)	6,297	4,901	4,328	5,768	4,569
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	133,197	539,776	48,460	900	256,614
Loans:					
Money borrowed for current expenses	2,334,943	698,586	1,993,970	432,401	331,381
Money borrowed on debentures	570,668	3,924,344	338,656	1,055,371	668,820
Miscellaneous	306,043	390,405	319,389	169,509	307,231
Total	6,436,896	8,708,574	5,084,997	3,788,531	3,478,351
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
‡Allowances, salaries and commissions	62,769	59,270	46,601	43,382	41,734
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	19,546	22,035	20,289	17,562	14,298
Law costs (including salaries)	33,396	26,464	27,347	13,272	13,855
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings	2,781	5,873	4,639	8,139	4,380
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	454,677	496,249	422,385	376,509	334,035
Other expenses of municipal government	30,188	27,268	22,151	20,176	17,828
Streets, bridges and parks	1,882,318	1,826,394	1,369,577	1,014,641	607,501
Buildings and other property (construction)	596,700	521,226	280,106	200,237	151,594
Administration of Justice, police service, etc	300,884	273,440	261,139	199,894	195,895
Board of Health (including salaries)	81,433	89,599	88,176	77,472	69,772
Support of the poor and other charities	57,794	82,035	59,917	40,942	34,244
Payments on account of schools and education	529,448	631,202	381,080	331,143	264,647
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	495,820	293,168	338,656	218,441	440,858
Debentures redeemed	122,712	962,678	8,494	10,946	48,072
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	697,796	2,098,707	448,390	331,381	397,146
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	698,586	607,503	569,815	535,150	481,004
Miscellaneous	225,647	*542,797	303,646	260,660	287,040
Total	6,292,495	8,565,908	4,652,408	3,699,947	3,403,903
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	144,401	142,666	432,589	88,584	74,448
Taxes in arrears	295,517	146,844	205,476	180,452	139,072
Sinking fund and other investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc., including special deposits	1,698,148	1,334,537	1,529,183	1,191,695	973,745
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including waterworks, electric light plant, etc.)	12,478,168	10,397,438	†10,164,509	9,000,000	8,500,000
Miscellaneous	6,778,196	2,444,891	2,716,920	2,630,108	2,062,934
Total	21,394,430	14,466,376	15,048,677	13,090,839	11,750,199
LIABILITIES.					
Local school rates unpaid	2,514			3,341	3,042
Debentures outstanding (principal)	14,466,669	14,018,714	10,435,373	9,894,623	8,844,964
Loans for current expenses and interest	2,417,332	698,586	1,993,970	432,401	331,381
Miscellaneous	1,845,687	2,043,607	1,179,277	1,555,480	1,083,841
Total	18,732,202	16,760,907	13,608,620	11,885,845	10,263,228

*Including $228,339 contractors' deposits refunded and $226,982 discounts on sales of debentures. † Previous to 1888 the returns from Toronto did not include the debentures of Brockton and Yorkville, the debt of which the city assumed upon annexation some years previous. The amount thus outstanding on December 31, 1887 was $210,588. ‡These figures do not include salaries of Board of Health nor of Engineer's and Assessment Departments.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Schedule.	Essex.			Kent.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	3,591	10,261	12,309	1,654	4,009	.....
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	39,204	30,829	33,063	33,593	34,572	30,573
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	3,116	2,685	755	4,135	7,083	8,827
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	.....	.....	.....	435	.....	.....
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from { Schools	3,799	3,976	4,000	3,715	3,686	3,904
Government for { Administration of Justice	3,845	3,578	3,917	.....	.....	2,485
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,000	5,000	3,000	45,000	32,830	2,603
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	4,147	515	27,000	19,625	15,000
Non-resident taxes collected	12,854	12,903	16,772	6,619	11,618	8,637
Towns or cities separate from county for services	2,125	2,000	2,000	15,027	4,032	5,452
Miscellaneous	1,119	2,538	1,886	458	1,548	280
Total	81,653	77,917	78,217	137,636	119,003	77,761
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	2,448	1,868	2,008	2,953	2,353	2,245
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,583	3,300	2,186	1,920	1,818	1,688
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,622	825	716	420	459	355
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	572	105	304	916	906	1,039
Other expenses, including law costs	8,131	4,617	4,002	974	665	635
Roads and bridges	7,613	5,040	6,937	12,720	12,528	11,959
Buildings and other works (construction)	.....	.....	.....	22,712	18,444	914
Support of the poor and other charities	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc	14,670	8,768	13,221	13,051	15,896	10,103
Grants to schools and other payments on education	8,894	9,808	10,544	8,604	8,774	8,421
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	3,249	2,687	4,346	12,504	10,701	10,151
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	5,000	1,000	2,000	20,000	22,830	5,705
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	4,559	2,903	2,974	9,005	7,365	7,583
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	12,154	11,222	16,551	9,800	12,385	6,772
Miscellaneous	2,988	*22,183	2,167	14,100	2,225	6,182
Total	75,483	74,326	67,956	129,679	117,349	73,752
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	6,170	3,591	10,261	7,957	1,654	4,009
Rates due from local municipalities	15,172	26,671	19,428	33,694	25,621	28,198
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	55,000	62,500	62,500	79,533	66,187	43,966
Miscellaneous	40,610	‡44,738	3,673	†18,328	10,463	3,737
Total	116,952	137,500	95,862	139,512	103,925	79,910
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	30,844	34,093	32,633	155,480	140,984	132,060
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	12,000	5,000	1,000	35,000	10,000	.....
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	699	1,681	545	4,623	7,804	8,573
Miscellaneous	2,293	8,700	5,054	4,291	13,666	3,857
Total	45,836	49,474	39,232	199,394	172,454	144,490

*Including deficit of ex-treasurer. †This includes $13,216 due from Government for Administration of Justice. ‡This item includes a deficit of ex-treasurer, $19,691, and an estimate of assessments to be paid by interested municipalities, for drainage, $21,225.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Elgin.			Norfolk.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	16,949	7,298	20,475	171	2,622	1,648
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	36,408	38,498	42,660	23,155	18,195	20,993
Licenses, fees, reuts, tolls, fines, etc	639	3,084	4,286	52	574	225
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	294	135	267	101	121	109
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	3,285	3,376	3,600	2,981	3,095	3,144
Government for Administration of Justice	3,908	4,122	3,603	3,072	2,221	2,393
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	58,000	44,000	25,000	8,500	9,024	2,500
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	2,308	1,797	1,542	1,342	1,607	1,504
Towns or cities separate from county for services	2,913	5,578	2,200			
Miscellaneous	560	306	1,073	176	345	1,672
Total	125,264	108,194	104,706	39,550	37,804	34,188
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,180	954	1,089	748	681	594
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,317	2,799	3,280	4,724	5,662	3,947
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	319	462	403	429	203	706
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,332	395	807	411	565	174
Other expenses, including law costs	324	72		248	566	1,911
Roads and bridges	7,302	9,983	9,513	248		
Buildings and other works (construction)		1,601	2,852	1,313	124	
Support of the poor and other charities	4,815	4,877	4,935	4,644	4,838	4,759
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc	10,401	14,449	12,907	3,825	4,384	4,525
Grants to schools and other payments on education	12,088	11,283	12,422	9,655	8,794	9,560
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits						
Debentures redeemed	20,000	10,000	10,000			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	42,000	30,000	31,000	8,524	9,000	2,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,318	2,245	2,632	252	242	118
Non resident taxes paid local municipalities	2,989	1,289	1,377	1,236	1,639	1,507
Miscellaneous	897	836	4,191	1,043	935	1,265
Total	109,282	91,245	97,408	37,300	37,633	31,566
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	15,982	16,949	7,298	2,250	171	2,622
Rates due from local municipalities	23,352	16,809	15,131		6,280	5,453
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits						
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	109,578	104,952	103,952	50,000	40,000	40,000
Miscellaneous						
Total	148,912	138,710	126,381	52,250	46,451	48,075
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid				587	376	
Debentures outstanding (principal)		20,000	30,000			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	41,000	25,000	11,000		24	
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected		680	172	277	171	204
Miscellaneous						
Total	41,000	45,680	41,172	864	571	204

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Haldimand.			Welland.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	8,096	9,017	8,629	99	3,200	156
Ordinary municipal revenue :						
Rates from local municipalities	26,824	26,008	22,966	21,299	20,482	31,557
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	148	310	275	708	442	33
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	578	524	528	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies and refunds :						
Received from { Schools	2,063	2,163	2,242	2,296	2,246	2,334
Government for { Administration of Justice	4,238	1,641	2,830	2,232	1,333	3,231
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	25	74	.. ..	.....	.....	.....
Loans :						
Money borrowed for current expenses	.....	.....	.....	10,986	7,822	23,203
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,004	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	150	226	366	665	481	102
Towns or cities separate from county for services	.....	.. ....	.....	.....	1,521	1,515
Miscellaneous	105	.....	.....	809	557	26
Total	42,227	39,963	37,836	39,094	53,088	62,157
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government :						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,085	1,073	864	353	324	294
Allowances, salaries and commissions	1,670	1,670	1,000	2,071	2,543	3,184
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	451	233	227	263	434	351
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	629	474	311	644	920	1,712
Other expenses, including law costs	1,726	1,600	2,081	.....	738	.....
Roads and bridges	1,881	764	734	612	621	10,245
Buildings and other works (construction)	364	407	.....	2,366	4,485	.....
Support of the poor and other charities	108	101	79	5,704	4,840	16,881
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc	8,720	7,851	7,321	9,343	7,017	9,431
Grants to schools and other payments on education	7,951	7,523	7,676	5,640	5,510	5,345
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	1,695	1,484	1,561	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	5,000	5,000	4,000	1,193	.....	.....
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	.. ..	.....	.....	7,823	23,203	10,226
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,205	2,400	2,673	1,298	1,500	1,168
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	58	276	292	281	481	102
Miscellaneous	.....	1,011	.. ... .	1,363	373	18
Total	33,543	31,867	28,819	38,954	52,989	58,957
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	8,684	8,096	9,017	140	99	3,200
Rates due from local municipalities	1,606	3,885	6,914	12,478	8,903	4,681
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	18,456	16,786	15,376	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	25,000	25,000	25,000	103,948	102,435	95,739
Miscellaneous	....	.....	.....	1,770	.....	.....
Total	53,746	53,767	56,307	118,336	111,437	103,620
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	30,000	35,000	40,000	13,811	15,004	.....
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	.....	... .	.....	10,986	7,823	23,203
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	116	25	74	384	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	30,116	35,025	40,074	25,181	22,827	23,203

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Lambton.			Huron.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	913	1,024	4,953	1,270	5,526	3,574
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	31,227	36,694	31,300	56,353	59,680	67,573
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	4,155	1,326	4,975	2,862	3,145	11,846
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments			58	8,950	5,734	6,395
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	4,073	3,883	3,812	5,757	6,228	6,406
Government for Administration of Justice	4,097	5,139	3,486	2,411	3,054	3,634
Refund of moneys loaned or invested				17,248	7,200	8,760
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	16,000	8,900	3,000	9,500	11,000
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	14,897	15,984	17,375	1,099	1,840	1,461
Towns or cities separate from county for services						
Miscellaneous				256	548	552
Total	71,862	80,050	74,859	99,206	102,455	121,141
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,478	1,826	1,623	1,571	1,295	1,214
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,075	2,926	2,020	3,174	2,753	2,328
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	662	577	730	558	568	567
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	598	588	836	256	550	575
Other expenses, including law costs	2,480	998	133	121	471	98
Roads and bridges	9,245	9,827	9,646	6,589	4,815	15,069
Buildings and other works (construction)		863	1,169	1,701	1,748	216
Support of the poor and other charities	791	266	402	815	763	777
Administration of justice, gaol maintenance, etc	11,637	14,416	13,898	10,176	9,824	11,024
Grants to schools and other payments on education	12,951	12,230	12,201	18,320	19,304	18,961
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits				24,438	26,385	15,200
Debentures redeemed		1,400	1,400			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	16,000	8,900	3,000	9,500	23,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	252	521	467	17,113	17,208	17,233
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	14,897	15,984	17,375	1,206	2,009	1,461
Miscellaneous		715	3,005	444	3,992	7,392
Total	69,566	79,137	73,835	89,482	101,185	115,615
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	2,296	913	1,024	9,724	1,270	5,526
Rates due from local municipalities	18,364	12,648	10,000	35,048	37,219	41,260
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits				133,140	125,950	106,800
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	30,000	30,000	30,000	50,600	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous	2,805		2,500			
Total	53,465	43,561	43,524	228,512	214,439	203,586
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid				4,281	4,778	5,514
Debentures outstanding (principal)			1,400	282,800	282,800	283,800
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same						
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected				403	510	679
Miscellaneous						
Total			1,400	287,484	288,088	288,993

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Bruce.			Grey.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	19,152	18,183	5,092	394	32,866	31,247
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	32,378	49,194	69,562	47,361	45,599	60,134
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	3,346	3,179	7,390	1,993	1,468	1,515
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	1,424	3,757	2,511	11,016	10,599	10,035
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	5,384	5,231	5,229	6,413	6,830	7,165
Government for Administration of Justice	4,907	3,758	3,956	2,878	2,108	3,170
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	54,700	107,200	103,000	5,625	4,925	16,125
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	....	....	....	....	....	....
Money borrowed on debentures	....	....	....	....	....	....
Non-resident taxes collected	4,930	4,395	5,963	4,772	4,551	5,367
Towns or cities separate from county for services	....	....	....	....	....	....
Miscellaneous	1,150	3,856	3,206	144	259	292
Total	127,371	198,753	205,909	80,596	109,205	135,050
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,580	2,514	2,251	2,953	3,118	2,963
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,974	3,781	4,089	2,050	1,875	2,150
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	673	775	1,219	373	307	355
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	660	80	419	1,465	1,381	1,999
Other expenses, including law costs	37	684	1,543	176	372	830
Roads and bridges	7,302	7,262	3,877	2,561	2,694	5,277
Buildings and other works (construction)	1,637	820	474	903	2,022	3,337
Support of the poor and other charities	576	652	768	200	....	....
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	12,779	12,182	13,092	13,884	12,576	13,162
Grants to schools and other payments on education	14,281	14,480	13,944	17,764	18,864	19,158
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	59,500	47,000	125,000	16,834	43,277	29,000
Debentures redeemed	10,000	73,000	....	....	....	....
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	....	....	....	....	....	....
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,289	8,859	6,720	14,978	15,329	15,075
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	4,920	4,408	6,136	4,918	4,664	6,979
Miscellaneous	2,921	3,104	8,194	1,101	2,332	1,899
Total	122,129	179,601	187,726	80,160	108,811	102,184
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	5,242	19,152	18,183	436	394	32,866
Rates due from local municipalities	5,893	8,767	5,372	12,126	15,769	10,994
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc, including special deposits	35,000	30,200	90,400	260,037	248,827	210,475
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	54,300	54,300	54,300	76,441	75,538	73,515
Miscellaneous	5,609	8,987	13,054	....	13,273	26,402
Total	106,044	121,408	181,309	349,040	353,801	354,252
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	....	....	120	....	....	....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	30,000	40,000	113,000	249,000	249,000	249,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	....	....	....	....	....	....
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	22	12	24	1,685	1,831	1,945
Miscellaneous	5,149	5,331	6,534	14,981	14,940	14,958
Total	35,171	45,343	119,678	265,666	265,771	265,903

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Simcoe.			Middlesex.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	30,906	37,447	39,584	2,704	31,695	481
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	65,362	53,588	67,554	92,465	85,270	89,706
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc.	5,101	2,507	4,969	614	2,918	5,864
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	1,440	2,278	631	2,202	1,807	2,444
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Government for Schools	6,022	6,686	6,750	6,234	6,523	6,585
Received from Government for Administration of Justice	9,021	3,950	1,514	7,434	5,402	10,680
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	1,000	1,100	400	1,000	1,000	1,000
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	20,000	15,000	.....	4,000	3,000	8,000
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	40,000	..	60,000
Non-resident taxes collected	9,563	9,267	9,760	2,930	3,147	3,418
Towns or cities separate from county for services	.....	.....	.....	6,895	8,102	9,581
Miscellaneous	2,315	932	1,526	1,968	2,788	5,014
Total	150,730	133,055	132,688	168,446	151,652	202,773
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance of meetings of council and committees	4,520	3,765	3,630	2,259	2,126	1,667
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,985	2,840	3,655	4,003	4,788	3,755
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,129	1,267	1,287	689	405	457
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	915	1,057	510	402	368	90
Other expenses, including law costs	57	403	.....	124	448	.....
Roads and bridges	10,774	5,035	7,673	12,708	16,563	30,413
Buildings and other works (construction)	.....	669	525	690	337	1,270
Support of the poor and other charities	316	427	162	10,676	8,557	10,028
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	22,652	15,745	17,646	24,188	25,219	*32,998
Grants to schools and other payments on education	11,916	14,160	13,492	20,698	18,071	19,642
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	23,500	22,200	21,900	12,000	34,000	26,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	20,000	5,000	.....	4,000	3,000	12,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	10,950	11,991	13,053	27,485	29,600	28,218
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	9,665	10,356	8,199	3,038	3,248	2,909
Miscellaneous	2,365	7,234	3,509	499	2,218	1,631
Total	121,744	102,149	95,241	123,459	148,948	171,078
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	28,986	30,906	37,447	44,987	2,704	31,695
Rates due from local municipalities	41,871	36,018	25,161	74,310	79,383	76,708
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	195,580	196,580	197,980	11,695	12,695	13,695
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	150,000	150,000	150,000	108,000	108,000	108,000
Miscellaneous	6,500	8,750	7,200	5,616	3,671	7,422
Total	422,937	422,254	417,788	244,608	206,453	237,520
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,478	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	160,900	184,400	206,600	554,900	526,900	560,900
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	617	719	1,808	614	722	823
Miscellaneous	5,485	4,937	3,310	7,045	6,453	18,816
Total	177,002	200,056	211,718	562,559	536,553	580,539

*This includes $4,345 to enforce the Scott Act.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.

Schedule.	Oxford.			Brant.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	46,171	53,980	40,574	9,802	11,038	11,112
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	56,891	54,788	72,185	15,944	15,346	17,317
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	785	2,911	4,604	584	923	1,509
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	5,305	4,932	4,650	334	269	265
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	3,626	3,695	3,903	1,934	2,113	2,113
Government for Administration of Justice	2,081	2,896	2,567	3,863	3,641	4,191
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	1,385	2,196				
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	24,182	21,182	24,182			
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	1,282	866	1,106	133	129	121
Towns or cities separate from county for services				2,850	2,850	2,850
Miscellaneous	637	1,208	296	15	41	99
Total	142,355	148,654	154,067	35,459	36,350	39,577
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	2,650	2,909	1,505	397	546	395
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,553	2,522	2,594	2,041	1,360	1,451
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	500	547	581	618	608	472
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings		108	211	1,760	1,091	1,214
Other expenses, including law costs	1,134	1,107	1,090	100	75	125
Roads and bridges	3,266	5,174	2,838	28	950	164
Buildings and other works (construction)	25,559	1,621	440	4,152	326	170
Support of the poor and other charities		31	74	755	708	900
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	14,640	11,395	11,349	9,699	10,470	11,830
Grants to schools and other payments on education	11,165	11,045	12,187	5,674	6,554	6,505
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	18,182	37,667	39,078			
Debentures redeemed	5,000	4,800	3,500	900	800	800
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	6,000	3,000	6,000			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	13,670	13,836	14,143	685	725	765
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	197	1,340	343	133	129	121
Miscellaneous	7,314	5,381	4,154	987	2,206	3,627
Total	112,131	102,483	100,087	27,929	26,548	28,539
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	30,221	46,171	53,980	7,530	9,802	11,038
Rates due from local municipalities	18,473	10,960	3,565			
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	254,456	237,659	202,188			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	65,00	45,000	50,000	105,000	100,000	85,000
Miscellaneous	1,216					
Total	369,369	339,790	309,733	112,530	109,802	96,038
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	5,497	5,805	5,589			
Debentures outstanding (principal)	222,000	227,000	231,800	12,800	13,700	14,500
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	*145,456	127,274	109,092			
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	1,075	290	764			
Miscellaneous	12,604	10,114	12,142			
Total	386,632	370,483	359,387	12,800	13,700	14,500

*This is due the Sinking Fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Perth.			Wellington.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	2,318	1,363	2,976	3,249	4,409	440
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local mupicipalities	45,945	50,512	47,567	60,315	59,085	82,575
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	470	546	484	654	2,476	3,206
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	178	88	.....	239	251	238
Subsides and refunds:						
Received from Schools	3,608	3,781	3,844	4,220	4,479	4,675
Government for Administration of Justice	2,298	2,080	3,223	3,967	4,253	3,902
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	26,500	40,000	19,500	23,000	24,000
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	995	1,798	1,403	1,241	1,673	1,221
Towns or cities separate from county for services	1,911	1,405	10,113	3,190	2,493	2,239
Miscellaneous	1,237	3,213	2,404	551	987	749
Total	71,460	91,286	112,014	97,126	103,106	123,245
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,014	1,312	1,350	1,492	1,376	1,421
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,453	2,065	3,460	2,255	2,230	2,530
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	371	463	417	384	1,005	352
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	142	545	.....	1,180	1,139	748
Other expenses, including law costs	217	1,407	1,229	100	503	504
Roads and bridges	9,235	8,651	5,057	12,456	16,773	17,396
Buildings and other works (construction)	.....	600	809	1,872	2,002	5,684
Support of the poor and other charities	1,000	600	.....	6,450	7,640	9,323
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	8,962	8,850	9,948	11,267	12,474	13,386
Grants to schools and other payments on education	10,703	11,181	9,249	15,186	15,491	15,280
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	.....	.....	7,980	9,300	8,800	8,300
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	14,000	36,500	54,000	23,000	23,000	30,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	13,919	14,745	15,115	3,514	4,069	4,626
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	1,192	1,881	1,542	1,331	1,330	1,336
Miscellaneons	590	168	495	4,919	5,025	7,450
Total	63,798	88,968	110,651	94,706	99,857	118,836
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	7,662	2,318	1,363	2,420	3,249	4,409
Rates due from local municipalities	24,416	27,966	34,766	40,421	40,304	33,815
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	105,000	105,000	107,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	1,126	.....	.....	2,410	3,886	3,112
Total	138,204	135,284	143,129	115,251	117,439	111,336
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	1,853	2,236	2,667	1,516	1,531	1,608
Debentures outstanding (principal)	250,000	250,000	250,000	41,500	50,800	59,600
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	.....	1,500	11,500	19,500	23,000	20,000
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	172	369	451	1,132	1,222	878
Miscellaneous	2,004	2,324	2,653	3,235	4,064	3,792
Total	254,029	256,429	267,271	66,883	80,617	85,878

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Waterloo.			Dufferin.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	7,670	9,291	1,985	909	503	455
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	34,333	31,596	37,003	26,103	13,434	16,774
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	1,185	1,894	537	683	443	1,536
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	.....	39	364	72	22	57
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	2,778	2,929	2,949	3,283	2,868	3,362
Government for Administration of Justice	2,980	3,823	4,079	1,249	1,192	1,312
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	19,000	16,000	15,000	5,000	18,892	12,309
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	129	.....	73	5,613	2,865	3,898
Towns or cities separate from county for services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	*5,581	.....	73	550
Total	68,375	65,572	87,571	43,412	40,292	40,253
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,282	1,307	1,237	638	585	520
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,944	2,923	3,785	880	880	880
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,090	1,108	941	194	262	223
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,469	772	1,036	265	82	.....
Other expenses, including law costs	237	304	299	.....	.....	.....
Roads and bridges	1,268	434	1,110	57	137	1,579
Buildings and other works (construction)	.....	1,054	1,340	89	327	1,103
Support of the poor and other charities	5,621	5,032	5,131	.....	.....	.....
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	6,591	6,912	7,451	6,623	6,915	6,752
Grants to schools and other payments on education	14,134	13,799	12,151	8,052	7,525	8,000
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	695	675	678
Debentures redeemed	6,200	4,200	23,600	1,600	1,400	1,400
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	19,000	16,000	15,000	13,892	14,809	9,620
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,491	3,082	4,167	2,134	2,325	2,338
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	80	88	34	4,941	3,182	4,337
Miscellaneous	843	887	998	36	279	2,320
Total	63,250	57,902	78,280	40,096	39,383	39,750
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	5,125	7,670	9,291	3,316	909	503
Rates due from local municipalities	3,787	4,122	1,688	4,675	13,569	7,013
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	3,872	3,176	2,501
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	72,000	70,000	70,000	40,258	40,257	40,257
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	446	196
Total	80,912	81,792	80,979	52,121	58,357	50,470
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	4,400	4,400	4,400	1,960	1,297	1,682
Debentures outstanding (principal)	33,300	39,500	43,700	31,600	33,200	34,600
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,892	4,808
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	.....	.....	.....	1,424	752	1,069
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	130
Total	37,700	43,900	48,100	34,984	44,271	42,289

*This includes $5,031 realized from sale of 16 acres of land, part of County Industrial Farm.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Lincoln.			Wentworth.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	4,426	7,611	3,210	22,669	27,087	28,248
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	27,875	28,118	36,195	22,166	16,489	20,981
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	198	1,112	2,012	6,388	9,001	*9,619
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	29	41	154	515	600	448
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	1,994	1,930	1,930	3,039	3,133	3,187
Government for Administration of Justice	1,825	2,062	1,856	5,866	5,312	5,879
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	17,000	10,000	8,000			
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	101	162	253	113	102	135
Towns or cities separate from county for services	4,786	4,833	4,704	18,078	15,907	13,198
Miscellaneous	739	640	261	16	57	10
Total	58,973	56,509	58,575	78,850	77,688	81,705
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,240	922	931	2,084	2,228	2,035
Allowances, salaries and commissions	3,325	2,963	2,128	2,500	2,500	2,500
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	332	214	426	519	486	494
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	725	262	258			
Other expenses, including law costs	2,731	2,501	1,425		45	80
Roads and bridges	4,931	5,063	4,787	1,943	3,783	4,055
Buildings and other works (construction)		2,653	2,499			
Support of the poor and other charities	3,436	3,832	2,583	500	400	400
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	9,136	7,973	8,769	24,067	24,994	23,278
Grants to schools and other payments on education	7,996	8,432	8,663	8,982	9,106	8,941
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits						
Debentures redeemed	3,237	2,237	2,236	6,000	6,000	6,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	17,000	10,000	9,500			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,972	2,583	2,020	3,300	3,750	4,080
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	137	93	304	113	119	156
Miscellaneous	881	3,355	4,485	1,757	1,608	2,599
Total	58,079	52,083	50,964	51,765	55,019	54,618
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	894	4,426	7,611	27,085	22,669	27,087
Rates due from local municipalities	4,523	4,622	4,592			
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits						
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	95,000	95,000	94,200	200,000	210,000	210,000
Miscellaneous	110	131	269	41,928	48,925	49,132
Total	100,527	104,189	106,972	269,013	281,594	286,219
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	1,350	1,350	1,800	550	565	514
Debentures outstanding (principal)	22,890	26,127	28,364	53,000	59,000	65,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	7,000	7,000	7,000			
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	47	83	14			17
Miscellaneous		114		6,185	6,112	6,127
Total	31,287	34,674	37,178	59,735	65,677	71,658

*This includes $3,787 received from toll roads.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

SCHEDULE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Halton.			Peel.		
	1890	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	12,767	16,038	18,161	4,021	7,066	2,964
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	25,812	16,983	20,332	23,661	22,952	22,323
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	189	164	998	339	336	270
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	2,670	3,125	3,472	60	31	778
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	1,718	1,756	1,750	2,378	2,365	2,413
Government for Administration of Justice	2,486	1,801	1,851	1,774	2,115	1,924
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	5,814	4,300	685			
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses				10,700	11,000	9,500
Money borrowed on debentures				7,500		
Non-resident taxes collected	62	61	53	21	4	125
Towns or cities separate from county for services						
Miscellaneous		10		387	131	166
Total	51,518	44,238	47,302	50,841	46,000	40,463
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	270	270	244	497	571	533
Allowances, salaries and commissions	1,129	1,231	1,129	2,367	2,876	2,253
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	151	206	217	567	516	540
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	537	237	709	60	300	258
Other expenses, including law costs	1,483	148	852	19		
Roads and bridges	450	93	405	1,409	487	434
Buildings and other works (construction)		915	627	4,816	39	234
Support of the poor and other charities						
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	5,837	5,782	5,800	5,350	5,764	6,174
Grants to schools and other payments on education	6,053	7,084	7,110	7,111	6,130	5,350
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	6,887	5,034	3,525			
Debentures redeemed	4,500	4,000	4,000	7,000	9,000	2,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses				10,700	11,000	9,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	5,415	5,670	5,910	1,626	2,210	2,189
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	137	52	136	152		130
Miscellaneous	1,208	749	600	1,939	3,086	3,802
Total	34,057	31,471	31,264	43,613	41,979	33,397
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	17,461	12,767	16,038	7,228	4,021	7,066
Rates due from local municipalities	3,490	5,565	134			
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	60,506	59,434	58,700			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	50,300	40,000	40,000	56,527	51,457	52,000
Miscellaneous						
Total	131,757	117,766	114,872	63,755	55,478	59,066
LIABILITIES.						
School grants paid						1,686
Debentures outstanding (principal)	88,000	92,500	96,500	19,500	19,000	28,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same						
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	62	137	128	27	157	
Miscellaneous						798
Total	88,062	92,637	96,628	19,527	19,157	30,484

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	York.			Ontario.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	13,926	16,286	*6,297	4,342	1,779	.....
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	41,335	48,290	49,756	19,929	17,445	27,249
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc...	†31,155	†29,538	†31,801	383	5,017	6,810
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments..	.....	.....	836	.....	.....	.....
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	4,841	5,086	5,522	4,162	4,205	4,553
Government for Administration of Justice...	25,623	15,349	18,105	1,899	1,883	3,423
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	.....	.....	.....	39,000	17,631	14,000
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	710	715	1,440	1,497	1,796	1,982
Towns or cities separate from county for services ..	26,295	20,972	25,403	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,891	577	2,045	265	307	658
Total	145,776	136,813	141,205	71,477	50,063	58,675
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	4,518	3,893	3,644	2,308	1,694	1,517
Allowances, salaries and commissions	4,480	4,080	3,980	2,655	1,901	2,015
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	1,683	143	2,170	880	886	888
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,891	3,272	2,675	109	200	25
Other expenses, including law costs	3,392	3,073	678	293	.....	46
Roads and bridges	‡33,649	‡23,489	‡24,365	3,947	631	2,136
Buildings and other works (construction)	5,245	5,122	2,875	1,487	521	1,272
Support of the poor and other charities	6,682	8,756	6,629	502	538	552
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc...	53,390	46,741	45,243	9,631	11,438	13,974
Grants to schools and other payments on education.	15,540	16,197	16,556	12,406	12,202	16,173
Sinking fund and other investments including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	4,791	4,553	4,270	.....	.....	.....
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	.....	.....	7,847	29,131	12,000	14,517
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,728	2,027	2,543	2,014	1,426	1,508
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	705	1,290	1,082	767	2,014	1,667
Miscellaneous	315	251	362	2,949	270	656
Total	138,009	122,887	124,919	69,079	45,721	56,896
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	7,767	13,926	16,286	2,398	4,342	1,779
Rates due from local municipalities	10,109	3,590	9,182	13,281	10,003	8,657
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	§	§	§	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	102,000	87,000	74,500	55,000	55,000	55,000
Miscellaneous	48,732	60,975	46,669	676	.....	353
Total	168,608	165,491	146,637	71,355	69,345	65,789
LIABILITIES.						
School grants paid	409	539	455	.....	.....	.....
Debentures outstanding (principal)	26,597	31,388	35,940	20,000	20,000	20,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	.....	.....	.....	15,500	5,631	.....
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	1,190	1,185	1,761	1,095	366	584
Miscellaneous	16,679	10,264	11,597	1,082	.....	1,613
Total	44,875	43,376	49,753	37,677	25,997	22,197

* This consists of $4,894 from the York Road account and $1,403 balance of non-resident land fund. These accounts were not included by Treasurer in 1886 and 1887. † This includes revenue from York Roads. ‡ This includes maintenance of York Roads. § Amount previously reported as "Stock in York Roads," viz., $61,773 was written off by arbitrators.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Durham and Northumberland.			Prince Edward.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	16,583	18,880	17,790	1,439	960	*787
Ordinary municipal revenue :						
Rates from local municipalities	28,163	23,844	27,373	20,871	20,520	18,473
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	4,563	856	727	135	303	128
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	170	134	147	.....	6	51
Subsidies and refunds :						
Received from Schools	5,817	6,271	6,334	1,923	1,815	1,989
Government for Administration of Justice	3,034	4,533	5,444	1,230	1,752	1,468
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	.....	2,090	.....	.....	.....
Loans :						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,000	.....	.....	.....	4,773	1,524
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	432	323	278	112	80	.....
Towns or cities separate from county for services	1,125	2,278	2,278	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	89	336	109	79	107	50
Total	71,976	57,455	62,570	25,789	30,316	24,470
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government :						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	4,105	2,497	2,604	424	757	450
Allowances, salaries and commissions	4,907	1,710	1,530	740	1,142	1,783
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	618	554	489	486	469	500
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,137	2,268	2,846	403	656	.....
Other expenses, including law costs	1,710	.....	.....	585	971	1,316
Roads and bridges	18,718	401	1,474	68	898	.....
Buildings and other works (construction)	718	871	.....	.....	.....	50
Support of the poor and other charities	.....	.....	.....	28	21	100
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	9,410	12,848	16,170	4,341	4,533	4,127
Grants to schools and other payments on education	15,478	17,996	18,199	5,972	5,550	5,910
Sinking fund and other investments including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	.....	.....	.....	4,850	4,745	3,646
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	.....	.....	.....	2,010	4,288	1,723
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	.....	.....	.....	3,533	3,747	3,891
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	432	323	278	112	80	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	1,404	100	25	1,020	14
Total	57,233	40,872	43,690	23,577	28,877	23,510
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	14,743	16,583	18,880	2,212	1,439	960
Rates due from local municipalities	9,198	6,409	.....	5,594	4,512	8,335
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	52,500	52,000	52,000	33,500	35,000	35,000
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	408	.....	.....
Total	76,441	74,992	70,880	41,714	40,951	44,295
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	.....	.....	.....	1,493	1,439	1,247
Debentures outstanding (principal)	.....	.....	.....	50,578	55,428	60,173
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	12,000	.....	.....	.....	2,010	1,524
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	376	.....
Total	12,000	.....	.....	52,071	59,253	62,944

* This is the balance reported by the Treasurer and the Special Audit Board for 1888—the balance previously reported by county Treasurer was $327.44.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Lennox and Addington.			Frontenac.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	451	2,010	1,036	11,400	1,131	2,281
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	39,437	37,554	37,175	33,362	28,710	22,654
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	183	1,949	3,641	3,298	3,988	4,395
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	564	77	90	238	685	4
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	3,640	2,911	2,931	3,844	2,855	2,746
Received from Government for Administration of Justice	1,591	1,232	759	2,594	2,472	2,317
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses		1,200			19,000	10,000
Money borrowed on debentures	18,400					
Non-resident taxes collected	127	278	57	610	3,299	1,649
Towns or cities separate from county for services				99	5,762	7,582
Miscellaneous	3,037	353		1,902	1,636	1,770
Total	67,430	46,664	45,689	57,377	69,538	55,398
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,780	1,923	1,612	1,147	1,015	1,122
Allowances, salaries and commissions	1,876	2,131	2,011	2,549	2,110	2,560
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	931	727	873	478	93	435
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	187	282	117	1,087	231	610
Other expenses, including law costs	938	36				577
Roads and bridges	9,472	9,578	6,084	2,002	2,428	2,375
Buildings and other works (construction)						
Support of the poor and other charities				825	600	525
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	5,450	8,105	8,678	11,517	12,764	11,876
Grants to schools and other payments on education	8,134	9,481	9,332	9,997	7,896	7,739
Sinking fund and other investments including special deposits	393			110	138	4
Debentures redeemed	23,200	3,100	2,900	9,000	6,000	4,000
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses		1,200	1,826		9,000	5,000
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	8,395	8,973	9,284	15,254	12,127	13,570
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	360	120	44	1,497	2,970	2,046
Miscellaneous	119	557	918	1,339	766	1,828
Total	61,238	46,213	43,679	56,802	58,138	54,267
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	6,192	451	2,010	575	11,400	1,131
Rates due from local municipalities	13,607	19,839	20,451	27,035	27,538	24,002
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	3,193	2,800	2,800	5,016	†4,906	24,768
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	55,000	55,000	55,000	129,000	125,000	110,000
Miscellaneous	20			4,618	4,937	5,612
Total	78,012	78,090	80,261	166,244	173,781	165,513
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid				2,514	2,828	2,786
Debentures outstanding (principal)	137,600	142,400	145,500	213,000	222,000	228,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same				15,000	15,000	5,000
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	53	286	128	316	1,173	845
Miscellaneous	544	48	41	3,215	‡4,815	51,449
Total	138,197	142,734	145,669	234,045	245,816	288,080

* This includes $2,368 for premium on debentures sold. † An asset of $20,000 included in reports of 1888 and previous years for Lennox and Addington—York Roads—was written off by the Treasurer of county by order of council. ‡ A liability of $49,200 included in reports of 1888 and previous years as due Dominion of Canada for York Roads was written off by the county Treasurer by order of council.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Leeds and Grenville.			Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	.....	6,445	3,843	.....	3,116	7,256
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	33,257	23,037	25,456	33,636	27,467	31,360
Licenses, fees, rent, tolls, fines, etc.	477	4,285	6,609	759	617	2,943
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	.....	909	1,358	95	58	84
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	4,575	4,891	4,903	6,283	6,449	6,161
Government for Administration of Justice	3,022	2,262	2,114	3,442	2,382	1,373
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	.....	20,875	5,050	.....	.....	.....
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	7,469	11,537	.....	28,300	12,817	8,900
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	25,000	21,947	.....	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	47	41	7	408	463	684
Towns or cities separate from county for services	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	68	139	2,667	†7,212	*5,000	18
Total	48,915	74,421	76,957	102,082	58,369	59,079
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,940	2,113	2,011	1,581	1,544	1,493
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,567	5,064	6,553	1,532	1,721	1,070
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	649	568	571	671	711	377
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	1,478	1,124	1,408	1,273	875	1,824
Other expenses, including law costs	17	259	228	794	1,719	1,339
Roads and bridges	1,232	3,519	1,585	.....	.....	.....
Buildings and other works (construction)	176	18,022	13,649	.....	186	342
Support of the poor and other charities	895	524	528	.....	.....	.....
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc.	10,346	10,165	9,216	9,601	9,253	8,231
Grants to schools and other payments on education	15,814	15,343	15,355	24,466	22,577	20,015
Sinking funds and other investments, including special deposits	.....	.....	16,210	.....	.....	.....
Debentures redeemed	.....	15,000	.....	2,842	2,696	2,558
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	11,537	.....	.....	24,017	5,000	2,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,761	2,208	2,525	1,823	1,967	2,157
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	98	.....	.....	408	463	684
Miscellaneous	405	515	673	‡25,325	‡9,654	‡13,373
Total	48,915	74,424	70,512	94,333	58,369	55,963
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	.....	.....	6,445	7,749	.....	3,116
Rates due from local municipalities	15,499	19,599	12,760	13,563	16,612	12,642
Sinking funds and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	.....	.....	20,875	.....	.....	.....
Land, buildings, furniture, etc.	110,000	110,000	94,000	112,000	112,000	112,000
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	§38,540	§22,611	§27,131
Total	125,499	129,599	134,080	171,852	151,223	154,889
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	.....	.....	2,329	.....	3,400	3,850
Debentures outstanding (principal)	25,000	25,000	40,000	33,325	14,219	16,915
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	7,469	11,537	.....	40,500	36,217	28,906
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	.....	51	7	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	1,583	449	3,793	4,672	3,940	4,146
Total	34,052	37,037	46,129	78,497	57,776	53,817

* From sureties of ex-Treasurer. † This includes grants of $5,500 from Dominion government, and $1,500 from Ontario Government for improvements to river drainage. ‡ This includes expenditures on drainage of rivers. § This includes balance of advances made to local municipalities. A reduction of $1,923.50 was made by the Government on drainage debentures owing to the reduction from 5 % to 4 % in rate of interest.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Prescott and Russell.			Carleton.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	1,762	1,881	1,722	4,442	7,262	7,898
Ordinary municipal revenue :						
Rates from local municipalities	16,831	20,005	17,840	32,725	26,705	25,752
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	265	263	402	474	2,064	3,275
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments				460	834	317
Subsidies and refunds :						
Received from Schools	3,032	3,198	3,319	3,813	3,788	3,805
Government for Administration of Justice	3,833	1,073	2,125	4,967	5,870	4,558
Refund on moneys loaned or invested				10,000	10,300	
Loans :						
Money borrowed for current expenses	3,200		2,000	198		
Money borrowed on debentures						20,000
Non-resident taxes collected	5,469	4,500	5,143	1,842	1,632	6,053
Towns or cities separate from county for services				6,696	6,696	6,696
Miscellaneous	533	606	241	581	947	3,867
Total	34,985	31,526	32,792	66,138	66,098	82,221
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government :						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	850	853	897	2,554	2,393	2,457
Allowances, salaries and commissions	828	860	890	2,100	2,100	2,100
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	429	481	467	440	459	542
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings				2,000	2,000	2,000
Other expenses, including law costs	200			320	395	66
Roads and bridges	877		703	1,446	2,158	358
Buildings and other works (construction)	569	656	1,012	16,425	2,545	4,223
Support of the poor and other charities					1,000	
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	9,120	6,994	5,996	12,080	12,623	12,822
Grants to schools and other payments on education	12,376	11,180	11,118	8,940	8,892	9,052
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits				10,000	18,000	25,040
Debentures redeemed	1,000	1,000	1,000			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	1,300	2,500	2,600			
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	214	396	452	4,300	4,300	3,300
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	4,983	4,002	5,097	1,842	1,632	6,053
Miscellaneous	856	842	739	3,691	3,159	6,946
Total	33,602	29,764	30,911	66,138	61,656	74,959
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	1,383	1,762	1,881		4,442	7,262
Rates due from local municipalities	10,012	10,665	13,143	25,000	21,800	26,257
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits				34,000	34,000	26,200
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	20,000	20,000	20,000	200,000	275,000	275,000
Miscellaneous						2,037
Total	31,395	32,427	35,024	259,000	335,242	336,856
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid						31
Debentures outstanding (principal)		1,000	2,000	75,000	75,000	75,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	4,200	2,300	4,800	198		
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	2,080	1,595	1,097			
Miscellaneous				2,150		
Total	6,280	4,895	7,897	77,348	75,000	75,031

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Renfrew.			Lanark.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$		$	$	$
Balance from previous year	3,116	221	2,869	11,642	11,110	12,526
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	18,812	18,682	19,226	14,395	16,272	16,349
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	523	938	1,414	372	1,310	2,059
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments		31		105	82	120
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from Schools	3,791	3,363	6,315	2,577	2,687	2,805
Government for Administration of Justice	2,582	4,661	1,950	626	2,094	1,435
Refund of moneys loaned or invested						
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	19,000	18,000	15,000	3,000		
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	630	1,378	1,392	1,608	1,822	1,321
Towns or cities separate from county for services					625	625
Miscellaneous	604	612	398	135	236	113
Total	49,058	47,886	48,624	34,460	36,238	37,363
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,468	1,307	1,152	1,132	1,096	1,103
Allowances, salaries and commissions	1,300	1,285	1,323	3,018	3,018	2,985
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	467	350	505	582	576	419
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	902	1,192	772	877	906	820
Other expenses, including law costs	11	129	2			
Roads and bridges	404	2,214	1,959	376	336	
Buildings and other works (construction)			943	1,948		210
Support of the poor and other charities	200	200	330	675	783	847
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	6,380	7,128	9,053	6,432	6,998	9,738
Grants to schools and other payments on education	11,222	11,854	16,402	7,720	7,994	8,190
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	622	431	504			
Debentures redeemed	818	772	728			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	21,000	12,060	10,000	3,000		
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	2,219	2,201	2,093	35		
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	1,074	2,304	1,401	1,699	1,837	1,484
Miscellaneous	846	1,343	1,236	625	1,052	457
Total	48,933	44,770	48,403	28,119	24,596	26,253
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	125	3,116	221	6,341	11,642	11,110
Rates due from local municipalities	13,815	13,152	13,531	1,659		
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	1,557	935	504			
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	50,000	50,000	51,800	52,500	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous						
Total	65,497	67,203	66,056	60,500	61,642	61,110
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid			520			
Debentures outstanding (principal)	29,615	30,433	31,205			
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	11,000	13,000	7,060			
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected		443	1,369		92	107
Miscellaneous	460		785	3		
Total	41,075	43,876	40,939	3	92	107

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	Victoria.			Peterborough.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$	
Balance from previous year	.....	943	575	4,126	1,135	1,900
Ordinary municipal revenue:						
Rates from local municipalities	36,370	33,365	48,455	23,121	22,589	24,318
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	658	3,670	3,920	1,102	1,730	3,220
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	3,339	2,827	2,468	502	463	403
Subsidies and refunds:						
Received from { Schools	4,166	3,924	5,605	2,243	2,601	2,831
Government for { Administration of Justice	2,849	2,227	1,880	2,208	2,444	1,431
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	4,185	9,588	4,968	11,393	2,635	5,779
Loans:						
Money borrowed for current expenses	21,000	16,411	14,500	14,500	27,169	21,775
Money borrowed on debentures	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,402	.....
Non-resident taxes collected	2,555	3,743	3,941	1,277	1,909	1,389
Towns or cities separate from county for services	.....	.....	*800	2,025	2,025	2,025
Miscellaneous	2,945	989	966	276	935	417
Total	78,067	77,687	88,078	62,773	85,037	65,288
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government:						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	1,336	1,068	1,148	1,120	1,014	976
Allowances, salaries and commissions	2,382	2,630	2,280	2,984	1,819	1,747
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	759	1,029	1,122	662	412	758
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	697	410	1,000	1,241	1,011	1,120
Other expenses, including law costs	658	2,326	586	.....	1,317	1,069
Roads and bridges	1,197	1,941	1,408	11,337	5,237	17,663
Buildings and other works (construction)	1,343	4,514	351	2,802	201	364
Support of the poor and other charities	394	366	329	10	.....	.....
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	9,527	9,637	10,618	8,115	9,376	10,536
Grants to schools and other payments on education	12,252	12,994	14,524	5,878	6,260	6,367
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	10,481	17,790	7,554	.....	7,245	7,398
Debentures redeemed	.....	.....	.....	10,635	.....	.....
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	23,411	11,500	34,500	8,331	42,000	11,500
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	6,081	5,948	6,277	3,365	2,494	2,097
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	2,284	4,049	4,086	1,494	1,699	1,989
Miscellaneous	3,688	1,485	1,352	783	826	1,169
Total	76,490	77,687	87,135	58,757	80,911	64,153
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	1,577	.....	943	4,016	4,126	1,135
Rates due from local municipalities	15,699	15,603	21,282	14,924	17,546	18,126
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	58,269	52,238	44,292	19,476	30,870	26,259
Land, buildings, furnfture, etc	64,500	64,500	59,250	93,355	94,895	94,895
Miscellaneous	1,638	908	2,516	1,549	2,736	3,113
Total	141,683	133,249	128,283	133,320	150,173	143,528
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	3,430	3,380	4,180	2,692	2,812	2,868
Debentures outstanding (principal)	85,000	85,000	85,000	40,767	51,402	32,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	11,000	13,411	8,500	32,953	26,784	41,615
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	875	604	910	281	498	288
Miscellaneous	271	965	8,175	4,110	8,474	6,328
Total	100,576	103,360	106,765	80,803	89,970	83,099

*From Count y of Haliburton for Administration of Justice.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE X. Showing an abstract statement of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities of the county municipalities of Ontario for the three years ending December 31, 1888, 1889 and 1890. —*Continued.*

Schedule.	Haliburton.			Hastings.		
	1890.	1889.	1888.	1890.	1889.	1888.
RECEIPTS.	$	$		$	$	$
Balance from previous year	507	200	456	1,915	663	170
Ordinary municipal revenue :						
Rates from local municipalities	7,087	7,332	9,252	68,290	64,480	57,866
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	37	44	124	854	498	1,454
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments				3,944	3,743	2,723
Subsidies and refunds :						
Received from Schools	3,047	2,754	2,746	4,519	4,424	4,534
Government for Administration of Justice	150	150	150	3,290	5,061	4,989
Refund of moneys loaned or invested				20,990	3,483	704
Loans :						
Money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	9,500	7,000	*24,223	*34,801	*36,900
Money borrowed on debentures						
Non-resident taxes collected	216	1,076		3,741	3,137	3,832
Towns or cities separate from county for services				7,785	4,200	
Miscellaneous	562	360		452	893	144
Total	24,106	21,356	19,728	139,913	125,383	113,316
DISBURSEMENTS.						
Expenses of municipal government :						
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	129	111	151	3,048	2,416	2,573
Allowances, salaries and commissions	716	673	629	2,785	3,185	3,060
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	366	256	464	857	1,139	889
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	113	102		1,090	1,347	988
Other expenses, including law costs			30	122	225	122
Roads and bridges			300	26,590	27,507	29,322
Buildings and other works (construction)	116	34	90	1,977	1,423	4,150
Support of the poor and other charities				60	609	11
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	300	301	1,117	15,315	14,742	14,597
Grants to schools and other payments on education	4,140	4,042	4,016	13,356	12,442	17,308
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits				29,986	9,097	10,252
Debentures redeemed	3,381	3,189	3,008			
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	12,500	9,000	7,300	27,396	36,900	17,739
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,331	1,975	2,303	7,336	7,873	6,914
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	216	1,076		3,743	3,143	3,975
Miscellaneous	618	90	120	5,243	1,420	753
Total	23,926	20,849	19,528	138,904	123,468	112,653
ASSETS.						
Cash in treasury	180	507	200	1,009	1,915	663
Rates due from local municipalities	10,368	9,671	8,757	40,073	50,957	56,238
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc, including special deposits				†69,916	†60,831	†55,216
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	1,550	1,550	1,500	60,000	60,000	70,000
Miscellaneous	38	38	338	1,013	667	
Total	12,136	11,766	10,795	172,011	174,370	182,117
LIABILITIES.						
School grants unpaid	406	354	443			
Debentures outstanding (principal)	20,201	23,582	26,771	105,000	105,000	105,000
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	2,500	2,500	2,000	24,223	27,396	29,495
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected					3	9
Miscellaneous	1,408	5,397	5,052	2,333	2,359	2,240
Total	24,515	31,833	34,266	131,556	134,758	136,744

* This includes loans from Sinking Fund. † This does not include $50,000 of nominal stock in Grand Junction Railway, which appeared in 1886 and 1887.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWNSHIP MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XI. Summary statement showing the totals for all townships in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	441,354	462,869	409,958	431,383	385,132
Ordinary municipal revenue :					
Municipal and school taxes	4,563,863	4,315,642	4,355,165	4,415,224	4,383,179
Licenses, fees, rents, fines, etc	73,942	69,326	49,166	45,243	47,675
Refund of moneys loaned or invested (principal and interest), including special deposits	268,828	364,901	296,769	218,495	204,321
Loans :					
Money borrowed for current expenses	477,099	403,857	329,684	365,724	335,806
Money borrowed on debentures	403,828	330,080	353,986	292,302	278,193
Miscellaneous	130,281	145,092	148,489	151,802	235,256
Total	6,359,195	6,091,767	5,943,517	5,920,173	5,869,562
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government :					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	274,430	271,649	257,691	265,436	264,119
Other expenses of municipal government	127,872	121,901	96,631	104,596	101,286
*Roads, bridges, buildings and other works	779,028	685,371	621,458	734,178	719,215
Support of the poor and other charities	67,469	64,224	66,612	64,473	64,916
County treasurer for levy	1,166,283	1,106,129	1,156,979	1,105,373	1,088,648
Payments on account of schools and education	1,884,569	1,857,349	1,824,798	1,882,831	1,872,844
Drainage works	284,799	192,161	171,844	273,756	251,215
Sinking fund and other investments	211,228	220,844	191,169	175,247	180,960
Debentures redeemed	325,834	443,419	366,965	264,878	252,329
Refund of moneys borrowed for current expenses	484,326	353,262	331,578	345,697	333,006
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	198,674	194,710	203,698	164,273	152,506
Miscellaneous	130,323	139,394	188,225	135,905	154,692
Total	5,884,835	5,650,113	5,480,648	5,516,643	5,435,736
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	474,360	441,354	462,869	403,530	433,826
Taxes in arrears	1,339,039	1,434,687	1,258,346	1,146,827	1,171,743
Investments in mortgages, debentures, stocks, etc.	1,590,414	1,578,466	1,647,496	1,636,273	1,598,943
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	337,068	331,381	324,016	336,378	330,887
Miscellaneous	290,012	184,337	180,823	155,471	145,536
Total	4,030,893	3,970,225	3,873,550	3,678,479	3,680,935
LIABILITIES.					
County levy	471,320	502,359	438,579	391,918	374,176
Local school rates	219,686	225,894	189,527	190,308	193,800
Debentures outstanding (principal)	3,366,617	3,299,557	3,409,744	3,154,428	3,153,646
Loans for current expenses and interest	188,067	195,872	143,004	155,338	127,974
Miscellaneous	121,876	126,343	80,019	345,405	355,076
Total	4,367,566	4,350,025	4,260,873	4,237,397	4,204,672

NOTE. The returns for 1886 and 1887 were not quite complete. For those townships not returned in 1887 the aggregate Receipts in 1888 were $66,869 (including balance of $6,428), and the Disbursements $61,477.

*To this expenditure on roads must be added the amount of statute labor performed annually.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—TOWN AND VILLAGE MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XII. Summary statement showing the totals for all towns and villages in Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	212,649	227,071	198,917	228,944	180,786
Ordinary municipal revenue:					
Municipal and school taxes	2,232,456	2,048,086	2,056,908	1,899,482	1,791,459
Licenses, fees, rent, fines, etc.	306,755	278,494	241,837	199,018	177,293
Refund of moneys loaned or invested (principal and interest), including special deposits	342,957	281,490	186,427	144,241	140,671
Loans:					
Money borrowed for current expenses	2,287,164	2,149,377	1,816,928	1,404,102	1,111,649
Money borrowed on debentures	1,184,983	1,285,929	1,170,639	749,069	599,959
Miscellaneous	135,830	113,023	87,971	90,189	104,668
Total	6,702,794	6,383,470	5,759,627	4,715,045	4,106,485
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	153,316	141,057	136,489	138,593	131,540
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection (maintenance)	277,924	238,077	210,431	210,530	185,925
Other expenses of municipal government	134,250	113,724	104,340	82,992	95,821
Streets, bridges and parks	596,594	596,037	496,584	591,202	462,677
*Buildings and other works (construction)	622,402	567,418	489,163	241,909	187,786
Support of the poor and other charities	40,478	39,153	38,810	37,912	37,853
County treasurer for levy	139,160	133,175	129,675	125,463	128,830
Payments on account of schools and education	908,108	896,815	913,329	734,377	692,405
Administration of Justice, police service, etc	77,455	77,343	80,554	58,844	51,580
Sinking fund and other investments	323,442	443,668	267,876	232,912	162,287
Debentures redeemed	303,137	307,585	245,179	250,587	266,380
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	2,162,074	2,006,462	1,779,952	1,291,571	946,916
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	457,582	400,633	389,997	345,297	311,128
Miscellaneous	257,621	209,674	250,177	174,019	216,292
Total	6,460,543	6,170,821	5,532,556	4,516,208	3,877,420
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	242,251	212,649	227,071	198,837	229,065
Taxes in arrears	823,480	758,844	673,541	641,923	637,426
Investment in stocks, mortgages, debentures, etc.	1,240,989	1,216,433	1,190,279	1,280,266	1,008,682
Land, buildings and other property	6,604,814	6,014,958	5,546,388	4,003,275	3,845,669
Miscellaneous	522,670	401,376	356,624	416,625	325,900
Total	9,434,204	8,604,280	7,993,903	6,540,926	6,046,742
LIABILITIES.					
County levy	64,546	79,690	81,661	65,789	66,847
Local school rates	185,295	175,553	146,981	109,781	113,585
Debentures outstanding (principal)	7,986,037	†7,107 289	6,750,193	5,894,200	5,399,603
Loans for current expenses and interest	800,233	685,059	627,665	595,902	479,443
Miscellaneous	230,750	319.057	235,542	269.115	246,846
Total	9,266,861	8,366,048	7,842,042	6,934,787	6,306,324

* This includes construction of waterworks, electric light plant, etc.

†Toronto city annexed Parkdale and assumed the latter's debenture debt, which, on December 31, 1888, was $621,675.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—CITY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XIII. Summary statement showing the totals for the cities of Ontario of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	269,585	660,783	212,700	191,846	229,587
Ordinary municipal revenue:					
Municipal and school taxes	3,945,508	3,746,884	3,052,393	3,017,550	2,686,045
Licenses	151,830	151,528	142,389	138,210	127,982
Fees, rents, fines, etc. (including water rates, etc.)	1,075,001	1,029,990	1,029,468	877,732	789,458
Interest on investments, and dividends	132,633	161,671	147,677	141,309	99,802
Subsidies and refunds:					
Received from Government (except for schools)	18,654	15,417	18,508	20,347	20,657
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	319,220	551,762	187,987	92,084	385,728
Loans:					
Money borrowed for current expenses	4,183,749	2,354,073	4,366,139	3,067,353	1,947,320
Money borrowed on debentures	1,247,222	4,696,917	1,579,545	1,756,730	833,562
Miscellaneous	405,694	451,931	426,137	274,158	376,600
Total	11,749,096	13,820,956	11,162,943	9,577,319	7,496,741
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
Allowances, salaries and commissions	146,892	142,664	124,636	120,642	119,519
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	38,108	36,390	37,543	32,186	28,265
Law costs (including salaries)	41,952	34,851	35,976	20,437	18,791
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	33,927	27,376	20,473	30,737	19,805
Lighting of streets, water supply, fire protection	815,972	835,556	748,883	667,459	537,734
Other expenses	67,901	63,800	58,461	55,453	30,339
Streets, bridges and parks	2,282,089	2,195,307	1,720,603	1,425,440	1,075,314
Buildings and other property (construction)	1,075,196	1,174,599	734,008	586,383	283,770
Administration of Justice, police service, etc	477,640	459,338	428,692	349,869	376,483
Board of Health	103,698	109,379	107,657	96,509	93,435
Support of the poor and other charities	123,902	134,007	112,779	84,794	78,223
Payments on account of schools and education	993,669	1,048,821	786,387	766,678	559,777
Sinking funds and other investments	882,110	476,020	663,512	337,414	508,240
Debentures redeemed	393,002	1,126,595	273,876	156,180	137,002
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	2,262,459	3,653,285	3,000,693	2,907,737	1,932,794
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	1,382,617	1,252,775	1,193,884	1,096,743	1,029,335
Miscellaneous	280,796	783,608	454,097	630,158	476,069
Total	11,401,930	13,551,871	10,502,160	9,364,619	7,304,895
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	347,166	269,585	660,783	212,700	191,846
Taxes in arrears	1,189,585	974,541	1,035,559	911,727	1,056,144
Sinking funds and other investments in stocks, mortgages, etc., (including special deposits)	4,331,864	3,778,286	3,802,067	3,229,246	2,727,842
Land, buildings, furniture, etc., (including water-works, electric light plant, etc.)	21,063,248	18,564,730	17,750,051	16,175,081	15,105,212
Miscellaneous	†7,248,959	2,837,070	3,113,966	3,016,973	2,426,725
Total	34,180,822	26,424,212	26,362,426	23,545,727	21,507,769
LIABILITIES.					
Local school rates unpaid	60,429	76,002	44,595	69,767	77,064
*Debentures outstanding (principal)	26,224,323	25,360,626	21,165,629	19,447,801	17,865,870
Loans for current expenses and interest	3,336,300	1,323,878	2,518,053	1,095,936	936,306
Miscellaneous	2,097,210	2,226,112	1,372,282	1,799,567	1,322,064
Total	31,718,262	28,986,618	25,100,559	22,413,071	20,201,304

NOTE.—This summary refers to the eleven cities given in detail in Table IX. Windsor became a city in 1892, and is included with the towns in Tables VIII and XII. Sinking funds have been eliminated from balances wherever the data was available.

*Previous to 1888 the returns for Toronto omitted Yorkville and Brockton debentures; London omitted local improvement debentures; Ottawa its school debentures, and St Catharines its railway guarantee bonds. †This large increase is due to "local improvement" assets, the amount in Toronto reaching $3,965,801. Toronto also claims "unnegotiated debentures" as an asset, the figure in 1890 being $2,452,143, but the treasurer has not placed the amount in liabilities.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—COUNTY MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XIV. Summary statement showing for all counties of Ontario the aggregate totals of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year	275,552	375,556	*305,689	296,571	286,903
Ordinary municipal revenue:					
Rates from local municipalities	1,312,795	1,244,209	1,399,447	1,269,498	1,245,154
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc	83,882	104,697	148,657	130,886	57,220
Interest on deposits and dividends on investments	45,259	44,202	42,005	34,483	31,912
Subsidies and refunds:					
Received from Schools	142,943	144,194	152,496	151,911	148,555
Government for Administration of Justice	139,312	120,926	129,204	118,723	127,070
Refund of moneys loaned or invested	133,275	175,176	168,451	95,354	109,081
Loans:					
Money borrowed for current expenses	466,258	441,589	348,856	356,955	400,645
Money borrowed on debentures	114,847	58,178	120,515	92,053	128,192
Non-resident taxes collected	93,130	101,671	109,823	110,791	112,117
Towns or cities separate from county for services	101,800	91,279	99,261	83,835	114,990
Miscellaneous	33,273	34,010	39,106	44,520	42,680
Total	2,942,326	2,935,687	3,063,510	2,785,580	2,804,519
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
Attendance at meetings of council and committees	64,132	59,617	55,523	57,013	54,569
Allowances, salaries and commissions	94,412	93,737	92,538	89,391	96,969
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery	23,275	20,783	23,395	22,663	22,722
Insurance, heating, lighting and care of buildings	29,423	27,801	29,415	29,948	30,226
Other expenses, including law costs	29,459	28,174	22,896	48,976	23,731
Roads and bridges	225,913	197,014	238,300	213,044	225,104
Buildings and other works (construction)	100,980	75,152	53,194	105,270	78,098
Support of the poor and other charities	56,678	56,961	67,003	43,891	46,326
Administration of Justice, gaol maintenance, etc	438,453	433,502	456,057	389,258	386,588
Grants to schools and other payments for education	427,510	428,048	441,058	368,256	363,645
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits	179,823	214,223	281,004	209,661	175,878
Debentures redeemed	191,700	241,280	159,723	146,636	210,364
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses	390,072	376,290	347,003	345,876	385,526
Interest on loans, advances and debentures	201,819	209,820	212,181	214,277	222,651
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities	95,589	103,177	107,985	116,421	109,428
Miscellaneous	95,022	94,556	100,679	86,067	76,123
Total	2,644,260	2,660,135	2,687,954	2,486,648	2,507,948
ASSETS.					
Cash in treasury	298,066	275,552	375,556	298,932	296,571
Rates due from local municipalities	613,135	632,587	588,236	666,867	649,771
Sinking fund and other investments in stocks mortgages, debentures, etc., including special deposits	1,164,169	1,117,887	1,099,179	†994,962	†878,937
Land, buildings, furniture, etc	2,942,390	2,942,571	2,865,674	2,827,065	2,770,367
Miscellaneous	225,260	236,142	204,466	156,327	146,084
Total	5,243,020	5,204,739	5,133,061	4,944,153	4,741,730
LIABILITIES.					
School grants unpaid	32,938	39,563	44,289	45,474	43,488
Debentures outstanding (principal)	3,144,008	3,220,860	3,403,961	‡3,446,891	3,505,744
Loans for current expenses and interest due on same	457,485	381,299	316,503	338,578	324,798
Municipalities for non-resident taxes collected	19,269	23,461	25,273	22,708	30,344
Miscellaneous	101,782	113,972	173,390	149,622	149,906
Total	3,755,482	3,779,160	3,963,416	4,003,273	4,054,280

*See notes on balances, pages 147 and 148. †Corrected by omitting certain assets d in 1886 and 1887, but since written off in Oxford, York and Hastings. ‡Corrected, as returns former y received and published contained interest coupons in Kent and Prince Edward.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.

TABLE XV. Summary statement showing for all municipalities of Ontario (including counties, townships, cities, towns and villages), the totals of the several items of Receipts, Disbursements, Assets and Liabilities for the five years ending December 31, 1886-90.

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
RECEIPTS.	$	$	$	$	$
Balance from previous year (*a*)	1,199,140	1,726,279	1,127,264	1,148,744	1,082,408
Ordinary municipal revenue:					
Municipal and school taxes (*i*)	10,741,827	10,110,612	9,464,466	9,332,256	8,860,683
Licenses, fees, rents, tolls, fines, etc. (*a*)	1,691,410	1,634,035	1,611,817	1,391.089	1,199,628
†Rates from local municipalities (*b*)	1,312,795	1,244,209	1,399,447	1,269,498	1,245,154
Subsidies and refunds:					
Received from Government on account of—					
Schools (*b*)	142,943	144,194	152,496	151,911	148,555
Administration of Justice (*b*)	139,312	120,926	129,204	118,723	127,070
Other purposes, except loans (*c*)	18,654	15,417	18,508	20,347	20,657
Refund of moneys loaned or invested, principal and interest (including special deposits) (*a*)	1,242,172	1,579,202	1,029,316	725,966	971,515
Loans:					
Money borrowed for current expenses (*a*)	7,414,270	5,348,896	6,861,607	5,194,134	3,795,420
Money borrowed on debentures, face value (*a*)	2,950,880	6,371,104	3,224,685	2,890,154	1,839,906
Non-resident taxes collected (*b*)	93,130	101,671	109,823	110,791	112,117
Towns or cities separated from counties (*b*)	101,800	91,279	99,261	83,835	114,990
Miscellaneous (*a*)	705,078	744,056	701,703	560,669	759,204
Total	27,753,411	29,231,880	25,929,597	22,998,117	20,277,307
DISBURSEMENTS.					
Expenses of municipal government:					
Attendance at meetings of council and committees (*b*)	64,132	59,617	55,523	57,013	54,569
Allowances, salaries and commissions (*a*)	669,050	649,107	611,354	614,062	612,147
Printing, advertising, postage and stationery (*d*)	61,383	57,173	60,938	54,849	50,987
Insurance, heat, light and care of buildings (*d*)	63,350	55,177	49,888	60,685	50,031
Lighting of streets, water supply and fire protection, (maintenance) (*e*)	1,093,896	1,073,633	959,314	877,989	723,659
Other expenses of municipal government (*a*)	401,434	362,450	318,304	312,454	269,968
Roads, bridges, streets and parks (*a*)	3,883,624	3,673,729	3,079,945	2,963,864	2,482,310
Drainage works (*f*)	234,799	192,161	171,844	273,756	251,215
Buildings and other works (construction) (*g*)	1,798,578	1,817,169	1,276,365	933,562	549,654
Administration of Justice, gaols, police, etc. (*g*)	993,548	970,183	965,303	797,971	814,651
Support of the poor and other charities (*a*)	288,527	294,345	285,204	231,070	227,318
County treasurer for levy (*h*)	1,305,443	1,239,304	1,286,654	1,230,836	1,217,478
*Pyaments on account of schools and education (*a*)	4,213,856	4,231,033	3,965,572	3,752,142	3,488,671
Board of Health (*c*)	103,698	109,379	107,657	96,309	93,435
Sinking fund and other investments, including special deposits (*a*)	1,596,603	1,354,755	1,403,561	955,234	1,027,365
Debentures redeemed, principal (*a*)	1,213,673	2,115,879	1,045,743	818,281	866,075
Refund of money borrowed for current expenses (*a*)	5,305,931	6,389,299	5,459,225	4,890,881	3,598,242
Interest on loans, advances and debentures (*a*)	2,240,692	2,057,938	1,999,760	1,820,590	1,715,620
Non-resident taxes paid local municipalities (*b*)	95,589	103,177	107,985	116,421	109,428
Miscellaneous (*a*)	763,762	1,227,232	993,178	1,026,149	923,176
Total	26,391,568	28,032,740	24,203,318	21,884,118	19,125,999

(*a*) All municipalities; (*b*) counties; (*c*) cities; (*d*) cities and counties; (*e*) cities, towns and villages; (*f*) townships; (*g*) counties, cities, towns and villages; (*h*) townships, towns and villages; (*i*) townships, cities, towns and villages.

*This item does not include redemption of school debentures, but includes proceeds from sale of debentures handed over to School Boards.

†In compiling this table double entries must occur owing to the municipal system whereby counties collect their taxes through the medium of the localmunicipalities. This item, therefore, is already included in "Municipal and school taxes" above, and should correspond to the item of disbursements by local municipalities, viz.: "County treasurer for levy." The chief cause of the discrepancy between these is as follows: The local municipality often shows the cash ledger balance with county account by deducting non-resident taxes, etc., while the county treasurer reports the full transaction.

TABLE XV. FINANCIAL STATEMENT—ONTARIO MUNICIPALITIES.—*Continued.*

Schedule.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
ASSETS.	$	$	$	$	$
Cash in treasury (*a*)	1,361,843	1,199,140	1,726,279	1,113,999	1,151,308
Taxes in arrears (*i*)	3,352,104	3,168,072	2,967,446	2,760,477	2,865,313
*Rates due from local municipalities (*b*)	613,135	632,587	588,236	666,867	649,771
Sinking fund and other investments (*a*)	8,327,436	7,691,092	7,738,971	7,140,747	6,214,404
Land, buildings, furniture, etc (*a*)	30,947,520	27,853,640	26,486,129	23,341,799	22,052,135
Miscellaneous (*a*)	8,286,901	3,658,925	3,855,879	3,745,396	3,044,245
Total	52,888,939	44,203,456	43,362,940	38,709,285	35,977,176
LIABILITIES.					
*County levy (*h*)	535,866	581,449	520,240	457,707	441,023
School rates and grants unpaid (*a*)	498,348	517,017	425,392	415,336	427,927
Debentures outstanding (principal) (*a*)	40,720,985	38,988,332	34,729,527	31,943,320	29,924,863
Loans for current expenses and interest due (*a*)	4,782,085	2,586,108	3,605,225	2,185,754	1,868,521
Local municipalities for non-resident taxes (*b*)	19,269	23,461	25,273	22,708	30,344
Miscellaneous (*a*)	2,551,618	2,785,484	1,861,233	2,563,709	2,073,892
Total	49,108,171	45,481,851	41,166,890	37,588,528	34,766,580

* "Rates due from local municipalities" should correspond to the "County levy" due by local municipalities. The variation is caused by the fact that payments of these rates are often made through the medium of the banks on the last day of the year, so that they are not received by the county treasurer till the beginning of the following year.

NOTE. In the receipts of Legislative grants for schools the counties only are given. The grants for rural school sections are paid to the county treasurer to be by him subdivided through the township treasurer as sub-treasurer of this fund, not as a municipal officer. Grants to Separate schools, High schools and Collegiate institutes are paid direct to School Boards.

The following table compiled from the public accounts of the province shows the grants given to Public, Separate and High schools, Collegiate institutes, Poor schools and Model schools for the five years 1886-90; also, the indirect expenditure by the province on account of education:

Legislative disbursements on education.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.
	$	$	$	$	$
Public and separate schools	241,106	244,033	238,362	239,998	238,653
High schools and collegiate institutes	100,000	96,364	92,100	90,397	87,000
Poor schools	34,999	24,932	24,932	21,957	21,706
Model schools	9,300	8,699	8,661	8,399	8,103
Total direct grants	385,405	374,028	364,055	360,751	355,462
Additional expenditure on education	240,738	224,210	215,410	210,009	212,650
Total expenditure by Legislature of Province on education	626,143	598,238	579,465	570,760	568,112

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